"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, colder to-day; fair Thursday; west to southwest winds.

VOL LIX...NO. 18,890. * * * NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1909.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark / Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

## CRANE, FORCED OUT, CALLS KNOX UNFAIR

### Says It Will Be State Department's Fault if "Indiscretions" Have Harmful Results.

### FOLLOWED ADVICE OF TAFT

### Newly Appointed Minister to China, His Resignation Requested, Asserts He Got No Help from Secretary.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Charles R. Crane, recently appointed Minister to China, was virtually removed to-day by Secretary Knox. Mr. Crane's resignation was requested by the Secretary. He rejoined by saying that his resignation already was in the hands of Mr. Taft, whom he had asked to pass upon his fitness for the post. Mr. Crane to-night is still nominally Minister to China. While it is not known what further action, if any, Mr. Knox will take, or whether the President will accept the resignation, in any case it is regarded as certain that Mr. Crane will be definitely outside the Diplomatic Service within a brief time.

Mr. Taft, at Monrovia, Cal., to-night refused to say what he would do.

Mr. Knox gave out a statement to-day announcing that Mr. Crane's resignation had been invited, and explaining the department's action in the matter on the ground of the disclosure to the press some weeks ago of this Government's activities in regard to the Japanese-Chinese treaty, which Mr. Knox considered a State secret.

The statement given out by Secretary Knox, which is considered here one of the most severe ever issued by the State Department, drew from Mr. Crane a sharp reply later in the day. In his statement Mr. Crane accused Secretary Knox of several "inaccuracies," and also stated bluntly that his policy of arousing public interest in the Far Eastern situation, by speaking of it frankly, was in full accord with the President's ideas and instructions on the subject. He blamed Mr. Knox for not having given instructions to him in the first instance, and said that whatever harm might come from his own published remarks would be due to Mr. Knox's handling of the matter and to this choosing in his official statement to "vouch for the accuracy" and give "official significance" by his own conduct to what the papers did print on the Eastern situation.

**Knox's Explanation.**

In announcing his action Mr. Knox gave out the following statement, saying that he would have nothing to add to it:

"The Department of State has been engaged for some time in making the usual study of the recent agreements between China and Japan in relation to Manchuria from such data bearing upon the situation as it was able to secure with a view of determining whether there is anything in the agreements adversely affecting American interests or in conflict with the principle of equal opportunity to which the powers are pledged; a study not yet concluded and in respect to which no decision has been reached. While this investigation was proceeding Mr. Crane, the Minister to China, came to the department, and while there was informed by one of the clerks that such an examination was being made.

"Without consultation with the Acting Secretary or any other responsible officer of the department, and without the knowledge or authority of any one connected with the department, Mr. Crane gave out a newspaper story to the effect that this Government was preparing to protest against some features of the agreements, and that the promulgation of the protest only awaited the return of an official who was to formulate it. The story appeared in a Western paper, and at the same time, or a day later, in the Japanese press, and subsequently was generally published.

**Crane Is Called Back.**

"Such were the representations made to me Oct. 1 by the responsible officers of the Department of State, accompanied by their statement that they had sufficient reason to believe them to be true. Whereupon I sent Mr. Crane at San Francisco the following telegram, dated Oct. 3, 1909:

> You have been charged with the responsibility for the canards recently appearing in the Japanese and American press to the effect that the United States is preparing to protest against the Chinese-Japanese agreement. The evidence that you are responsible for this is of such a character as warrants me in directing you to come to Washington at once and meet it. If you are not responsible, as I hope you are not, matters relating to Oriental affairs have developed since you left Washington to make it advisable for me to communicate with you personally and in the utmost confidence in relation thereto.

"At a conference with Mr. Crane Sunday evening he admitted having an indiscreet talk with a reporter which resulted in the publications referred to, and, assuming responsibility, stated that if the indiscretion was grave enough to shake my confidence in his usefulness he would willingly resign. I have reluctantly reached the conclusion that the good of the service demands that I should inform Mr. Crane that his resignation will be accepted, and I have done so."

**Crane's Defense of His Conduct.**

Mr. Crane's statement is as follows:

"The statement issued by the Department of State is slightly inaccurate in saying that the Secretary has informed me that my resignation will be accepted. The letter which I received from Mr. Knox at noon to-day says that he has recommended to the President that the President accept my resignation. Before this letter had been received by me I had already sent to the President, through his secretary, Mr. Carpenter, the following telegram:

> Washington, D. C., Oct. 12, 1909.
> President William H. Taft.
> The State Department objects to certain things I have done in the effort to carry out my understanding of your wishes as expressed by you to me. I have carefully considered the entire matter. In my judgment no mistake has been made, except as the department has made it a mistake. However, I did not and can not guarantee to make no mistakes, especially unless I have the cordial support and co-operation of the Government. The manner in which the department has proceeded and is proceeding is inconsistent with my own self-respect, and my conception of the dignity of the position, and with the understanding upon which I accepted it. I appreciate the personal consideration I have received from you, and under all the circumstances have decided to await information as to your wishes before taking action. You will understand, of course, that my resignation is in your hands. CHARLES R. CRANE

"The statement of the department is further inaccurate in saying that I 'gave out a newspaper story' about the prep-

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## HEINZE INDICTMENT RUMOR.

### Said to Have Been Based on Banking Methods and for Obstructing Justice.

Wall Street heard yesterday that F. A. Heinze had been reindicted by the Federal Grand Jury which went out of existence after sitting for four months. This Grand Jury investigated the Heinze matter, both as to his alleged offenses against the National Banking act, and as to the obstruction of justice in sending away books of the United Copper Company which were required by the preceding Grand Jury. The Grand Jury also considered the smuggling cases and other customs frauds, and the charges of rebating between various trunk line railroads and several of the transatlantic steamship lines.

At the Federal Building no information could be obtained as to the action of the Grand Jury. The jurors came before Judge Hough in the United States Circuit Court, received his warm thanks for their prolonged service and were discharged. The jury handed up several minor indictments, and also several others which were not made public. The batch turned in yesterday made altogether some eight or ten indictments that have been returned by the June Grand Jury and sealed up by the United States Circuit Court pending its convenience in bringing in the defendants and making the cases public.

Whether the Heinze indictments supposed to have been found cover both the charges of maladministration in the Mercantile National Bank and the charges of obstructing justice could not be learned yesterday, but the reports that came downtown had it that both offenses were involved. Recently the United States Circuit Court of Appeals dismissed all but one of the fifteen counts of the old indictment against Heinze for violations of the National banking law upon demurrer, and the Heinze lawyers were confident that they could make good their case on the other charge.

It has ben understood about the Federal Building that some indictments have been found as a result of the smuggling and rebating investigations, but as to this as well as the Heinze case no information was obtainable yesterday.

## SOUTH POLE FUND OPENED.

### Sir Edgar Speyer Starts It with $5,000 —London's Lord Mayor Aids.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—At a meeting at the Mansion House presided over by the Lord Mayor and attended by a number of other prominent persons to-day it was unanimously agreed to support the fund recently proposed for the equipment of the south-pole expedition of Capt. Robert F. Scott.

A subscription list was opened, which Sir Edgar Speyer headed with a contribution of $5,000.

Capt. Scott was present, and after outlining his plans sorrowfully admitted that British pre-eminence in northern exploration had passed in favor of America and said that it remained for England only to turn her attention to the antarctic and plant the Union Jack on the south pole. In concluding he said:

"I do not exaggerate when I say that had not a British subject come forward to undertake this work we would have found ourselves with a foreign rival in the field, and that before many weeks had passed.

"I hold that the personality of the man who attempts a polar expedition should be sunk in favor of the work in hand. That has been my guiding principle and the country need never fear that its dignity will be lowered by this expedition. We may fail, but there will never be any cause to fear that our story will be doubted."

## WENT AWAY WITH A STRANGER

### Police Asked to Seek Pretty Girl Immigrant Who Sought Servant's Place.

Lydia Freeman, a 16-year-old Russian girl who has been living with her friends, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Wehtra, at 596 East 141st Street, advertised for a place as a servant on Sept. 30. The same afternoon a closed private cab stopped at the Wehtra house, and a stylishly dressed woman wearing a heavy black veil got out. In response to her ring, Mrs. Wehtra opened the door and was asked if the Freeman girl was at home.

On the girl's appearance the woman told her that she wanted to employ her at her home in Yonkers, and asked her to go with her at once. The woman did not give her name or address before taking the girl away. That was the last the Wehtras heard from their protégé.

Wehtra went to the Bronx Detective Bureau last night and reported the case. He said the girl had been in this country three years and could read and write English. She was a very pretty girl, he said. As nothing had been heard of her since her departure he was afraid that some harm might have come to her.

Ageneral alarm was sent out.

## 3,000 TROOPS FOR TAFT.

### Will Be in El Paso When He Arrives There to Meet Diaz.

EL PASO, Texas, Oct. 12.—With thousands of flags and countless yards of bunting fluttering, while armies of decorators are still at work, Juarez and El Paso are almost ready to welcome the Presidents of the United States and Mexico.

Juarez is crowded with troops. The flower of the Mexican Army arrived last night. Ignacio Mariscal, Secretary of the Department of Foreign Relations of Mexico, arrived at Juarez yesterday and took general charge there.

Gen. Myer, U. S. A., commanding the Department of Texas, with his staff and 3,000 troops from Fort Sam Houston, will arrive Friday. Immediately after his arrival the General will be in conference with the local committees and the Chief of the United States Secret Service.

It was decided to make slight changes in the route of President Diaz as he comes to El Paso, so as to give the population a better opportunity to meet him.

### Midshipmen Resent Charges.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 12.—At a meeting of the midshipmen held at the Naval Academy this afternoon, a resolution was unanimously passed resenting the charges made by Collier's Weekly that the Naval Academy rifle team had been guilty of unfairness during the National rifle matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, and approving the action of the members of the team in entering suit against that journal.

### Latest Shipping News.

Arrived.—SS. Bremen—Bremen, Oct. 2.

DEWEY'S FRESH GRAPE JUICE.
Pressed in your sight in our window.
H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 138 Fulton St., New York. —Adv.

## COURT THROWS OUT CANAL LIBEL CASE

### Won't Permit Indianapolis Publishers to be "Dragged from Homes" to Washington.

### ARE LIABLE ONLY IN INDIANA

### Judge Not Sure Inferences Were Drawn Too Strongly—Regards Cromwell's Actions as Suspicious.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 12.—Judge A. B. Anderson of the United States court of this district to-day dismissed the proceedings against Delavan Smith and Charles R. Williams, proprietors of The Indianapolis News, who were resisting removal to the District of Columbia for trial under a Grand Jury indictment charging them with having committed criminal libel in publishing articles alleging that there was a corrupt profit of $28,000,000 in the sale of the Panama Canal to the United States.

"That man has read the history of our institutions to little purpose," said Judge Anderson in concluding his decision, "who does not view with apprehension the success of such a proceeding as this to the end that citizens could be dragged from their homes to the District of Columbia, the seat of government, for trial under the circumstances of this case. The defendants are discharged."

At the close to-day of argument in the hearing of Messrs. Smith and Williams, Judge Anderson said that he was too busy with other matters to write a long opinion in the case, though it clearly was one of great public interest and importance and involved several complex questions of procedure in the United States courts. He would proceed, he said, to sum up at once his view of the evidence and the argument.

"I am of the opinion," said Judge Anderson, "that the fact that certain persons were called 'thieves' and 'swindlers' does not constitute libel per se. A newspaper has a certain duty to perform. As a former President has said: 'It is the duty of a newspaper to print the news and to tell the truth about it.' It is the duty of a newspaper to draw inferences for the people.

**Canal Business "Peculiar."**

"Now, there were many peculiar circumstances about the whole Panama Canal business. I do not wish to be understood as reflecting upon anybody in or out of office, except such person or persons as I may name.

"The revolution in Panama, the circumstances concerning it, were unusual and peculiar. The people were interested in the construction of the canal. It was a matter of great public concern; a large portion of the people favored the Nicaraguan route; another portion, those who were interested in it, officially and personally—just interested—preferred the Panama route. A committee was appointed to investigate the relative merits of the two routes. They investigated and reported in favor of the Nicaraguan. Shortly afterward they changed to Panama. Up to the time of that change, as I gather from the evidence, the lowest offer which had been suggested as the one at which the Panama property—the property of the Panama Canal Company—could be procured was something over one hundred millions. Then rather suddenly it became known that it could be procured for forty millions.

"Now, there were a number of people who thought there was something wrong—something not just exactly right about that transaction—and I say for myself that now I feel a natural curiosity to know what the real truth was.

"Therefore the committee of the United States Senate was appointed to investigate these matters—about the only way it could be investigated. The committee met, as stated in these articles, these men, 'who knew all about it.' I think that is the proper way to speak of William Nelson Cromwell. Well, these men were called before the committee, and Mr. Cromwell, upon having certain questions put to him, stood upon his privilege as an attorney and refused to answer. That was the state of the case, as shown by the evidence, when we adjourned last June.

**Sees Ground for Suspicion.**

"At this session of court certain parts of the records showing the proposition before the Senate have been introduced by the Government and the impression made upon my mind from such parts as the Government saw fit to introduce is not more favorable to Mr. Cromwell's position than it was upon the former hearing. So far as the record has been read, Mr. Cromwell stood upon his privilege whenever questions were asked the answer to which would, or might, reflect upon him or his associates; but whenever a question was asked him which gave him an opportunity to say something in their behalf, he ostentatiously thanked the examiner and proceeded to answer. To my mind that was just ground for suspicion. I am suspicious about it now.

"So we have this situation. Here is a matter of great public concern. I was interested, you were interested, we were all interested. Here was a newspaper printing the news—or trying to. Here was this matter up for discussion, and I am not willing to say that the inferences were too strongly drawn. I am not approving them—I am simply saying that I am not able to say they were too strongly drawn.

"Now, if that is the situation, the question is, Did these defendants under the circumstances act honestly in the discharge of this duty which I have spoken of, which the law recognizes, and were they actuated by a desire to injure the persons who are affected by their act? If it were necessary to decide this case upon the question of privileges or lack of malice, I would hesitate quite a while before I would conclude it was my duty to send these people to Washington for trial. But that is not it.

"This indictment charges these defendants with commission of a crime in the District of Columbia. Now, the Constitution of the United States, in one of the amendments, provides that the accused shall be tried in the State or district where the offense is committed.

"The Indianapolis News is owned by these defendants, conducted and published by them, printed by them in the City of Indianapolis, State of Indiana. At the time covered by this indictment it had a daily circulation of about 90,000 copies. All but about 2,000 were circulated and disposed of in the State of Indiana; some four or five hundred more in one or two of the adjoining States, and to the District of Columbia there were sent by mail about fifty copies to subscribers, persons who ordered them sent. The defendants have no agent or bureau or office, and maintain no agent or bureau or office in the City of Washington in the District of Columbia for the circulation of papers within that district.

"So the question, Do the defendants, when they prepare and publish fifty copies in the City of Indianapolis and deposit them in the United States mail in this building to be transmitted by mail

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In order not to miss the many notable features in next Sunday's Times it is important to place orders with newsdealers to-day.

## ONE DEAD, ONE DYING IN AUTO ACCIDENT

### Mrs. Silas Reed of Philadelphia Is Killed as Trolley Hits Car Near Absecon, N. J.

### BAD ROAD CAUSED CRASH

### Machine Turned Out to Avoid a Hole and Trolley Came Along—Mrs. Harry McDevitt May Die.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 12.—Mrs. Silas Reed, 6,646 Van Dyke Street, Philadelphia, lies dead as the result of a trolley car crashing into the automobile of former Freeholder Thomas A. McDevitt of this city, between Pleasantville and Absecon to-night, and Mrs. Harry McDevitt is in the Atlantic City Hospital injured so badly that physicians do not believe she will live through the night. Harry McDevitt and his son, J. R. McDevitt, are both severely injured, and the former Freeholder, who was driving the machine, was the only one who escaped with slight injuries.

Early to-night Thomas McDevitt and his wife drove in their big touring car to the home of his brother at 711 Atlantic Avenue, and there picked up Mr. and Mrs. Harry McDevitt and their son and Mrs. Silas Reed, and started off for a pleasure ride. They went as far as Absecom, and were on their way back when the accident occurred.

The road between Absecom and Pleasantville is in execrable shape. It is full of holes, and it is necessary to drive carefully. Mr. McDevitt attempted to turn out for a deep hole. A trolley car of the Atlantic & Suburban line was coming swiftly along behind the automobile, and approached so rapidly and so closely upon the machine that, as the automobile swerved, the front of the car crashed into the automobile and tore off the tonneau.

The women were on the back seat of the machine and were spilled beneath the wreckage. The motorman stopped his car as soon as possible and took the injured members of the party into the car. Mrs. Reed and Mrs. Harry McDevitt were unconscious, but the latter came to before the trolley started on a mad race for this city.

The motorman never made a single step for passengers, and was given the right of way. The ambulance met it at Florida Avenue and conveyed the women to the hospital. The doctors shook their heads as they looked at Mrs. Reed. They worked over her, but she died just an hour after being admitted to the institution. Mrs. McDevitt was taken home, but later serious internal injuries appeared and she was hurried back to the hospital.

The men of the party were able to go home. Mrs. Thomas McDevitt was pretty badly shaken up, and received a few scratches, but otherwise escaped injuries. Coroner Sontheimer has ordered an immediate inquiry. The short road is traversed by thousands of automobiles, and has been the scene of many accidents, as the tracks of the trolley line occupy the centre of the road.

## 2,000,000 HAVE HOOKWORM.

### Doctor Declares That That Many Southerners Have Lazy Man's Disease.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 12.—In an address before 500 doctors, members of the Mississippi Medical Association, Dr. W. C. Stiles of the Federal Marine Service at Washington said to-day that 2,000,000 persons in the Southern States were afflicted with "hookworm," the lazy man's disease.

Dr. Stiles designated the hookworm as the American murderer, and said that in China it caused widespread disturbance of the mental and bodily functions. The disease also makes "Jack a dull boy," and teachers in hookworm districts say that if their pupils sit for any length of time they "swell up."

That conditions of American life are such as to promote insanity and that heredity, alcohol, and a special group of diseases are rapidly increasing the number of insane persons in proportion to the total population of this country, were statements made by Dr. Leo M. Craft of Minneapolis.

The insane population of Illinois was typical, he said. It had in the last thirty years increased four times as rapidly as the total population.

Not this country alone, according to Dr. Craft, but other countries, had caught the insanity habit. Japan was a notable example. Since Japan had adopted Western methods the proportion of insane persons in that empire had rapidly increased. The negroes were also pointed to as furnishing an example of a race incapable of adopting American methods and environment without an increase in the number of those who suffer mentally.

## EX-COMMODORE WHITE HURT.

### Badly Cut About the Head While Starting His Motor Boat.

FREEPORT, L. I., Oct. 12.—Ex-Commodore John White of the Hempstead Bay Yacht Club was badly hurt to-day. He was aboat to start on a cruise in his motor boat, the Question. He had a boxlike affair to fit over the engine to protect it from spray. He used this in an effort to push in the fly wheel pin, and the crank hit the box and drove it against his face.

Two front teeth were broken, his nose was fractured, and the flesh was torn away from the upper jaw bone. Ex-Commodore I. R. De Nise, who was with him, assisted Mr. White to the clubhouse, where his injuries were dressed.

### Ex-Senator Lindsay Near Death.

*Special to The New York Times.*

FRANKFORT, Ky., Oct. 12.—The extreme vitality of former United States Senator William Lindsay of Kentucky, is keeping him from death to-night, according to his physician's statement at 10 o'clock. The report had spread that the aged statesman was dead, but it is said by his physician he may live for several days.

"Ilikit," the stylish eyeglasses at Spencer's; see new Bisight Toric Pebbles. 21 Maiden Lane. —Adv.

## GAYNOR DENIES RACE BILL CONFAB

### After Earlier Declining to Contradict "Any Lie of That Man" —Meaning Ivins.

### DENIAL BY McCARREN, TOO

### Prosecutor Elder, Said by Hearst Men to Know the Facts, Silent—May Not Speak in Public.

"I never had any consultation about any race track bill with any one anywhere."

This denial was issued last night by Justice William J. Gaynor after declining earlier in the day to make any direct reply to the charge of William M. Ivins, made at the Carnegie Hall meeting, that he entered into a conference with Senator Patrick H. McCarren, Eugene Wood, legislative lobbyist, and Rudolph Block of the Hearst forces, on the night that Gov. Hughes's Race-Track Gambling bill passed the Legislature, and advised the conference that the measure was unconstitutional.

All day yesterday Justice Gaynor was besieged by reporters for a reply to the attack made upon him by Mr. Ivins. Here is his statement of last night in full:

"Yes, I see that Ivins, Hodge, and so on said I was a paranoiac, a lunatic, an upholder of gamblers, and so on. I would not deny it for the world, even though it was said by any one having a shred of veracity. Those who know me and my life answer it. I shall not abuse any one or answer abuse. No one ever got a dividend out of his abuse. As Epictetus says, 'That which another saith of thee more concerneth him who saith it than it concerneth thee.' I never had any consultation about any race-track bill with any one anywhere."

**Declines to Contradict "Hirelings."**

Concerning the charge which was the one topic of the politicians, Justice Gaynor earlier in the day issued this statement:

"I will not contradict any lie of that man. I do not need to. He is the elegant gentleman who called me a paranoiac the other day. Please do not come here asking me to contradict any hireling, no matter what he says. I leave all such things to my neighbors and those who know me, and what I have been and tried to do all my life."

Mr. Ivins declined to go into the matter further. What he may have to say further on the subect, he remarked, will be delivered from the stump. Eugene Wood was out of town visiting friends. Senator McCarren, at the Hotel Clarendon, Brooklyn, said:

**McCarren's Denial.**

"Mr. Ivins's charge is false in every particular. I never saw Justice Gaynor to have any talk with him in regard to the anti-gambling law, nor did I have any communication with him, either directly or indirectly, in regard to that law. The whole charge, as it relates to me, is false. You cannot make this too emphatic."

Mr. Block is out of town on an indefinite vacation. One of the reporters on Mr. Hearst's American, who is supposed to be the source of Mr. Ivins's information, declared yesterday that he saw a conference, and gave details of what he said he saw. Hearst leaders were also saying that Assistant District Attorney Robert H. Elder of Kings County, who took up violations of the race-track law immediately after it went into force, would go on the stump in a few days and tell what he knew about the matter. They intimated he might speak at the Hearst rally to be held in Cooper Union to-morrow night.

**Elder Won't Talk.**

Mr. Elder himself, who Mr. Ivins said was "in full possession of the facts," would neither affirm nor deny the statement of Mr. Ivins that the truth of the matter was in his keeping. Mr. Elder declined to discuss Mr. Ivins, Justice Gaynor, or Senator McCarren in any connection. All that he would say was that he was not to speak at the Hearst meeting in Cooper Union to-morrow night.

"The announcement that I am to speak Thursday night," said he, "is unauthorized and erroneous."

Mr. Elder would not say whether he expected to appear on the platform at any other Hearst meeting or figure at all in the campaign. Men who know Mr. Elder well were of the opinion last night that he would exhibit no eagerness to jump into the Ivins-Gaynor-McCarren controversy unless there were developments which would appeal to him as justifying him in unburdening his mind.

**Story of a "Friendly Judge."**

It was remembered yesterday that a Brooklyn newspaper four days after the alleged conference declared that Mr. Elder had hinted that "a friendly Judge has been picked out by the racing people."

"He has not said so in so many words," the article went on to say, "but Mr. Elder declared this morning that he had been informed that a certain Judge had been consulted by the race-track officials, and that some understanding as to the mode of procedure had been agreed upon. He would not name the Justice when asked flatly for his name, saying that would not be fair; that it was simply a matter of hearsay, anyway."

Mr. Elder was also quoted as saying: "I have heard that the race-track people have a Judge in mind who is less in sympathy with the people in this matter than he is on the other side. Of course you cannot strip a man of the sympathies which belong to him. I intend to be prepared for any eventuality. If they carry this case before a Justice of the Special term, I shall be satisfied, but to go elsewhere would not be orderly."

**Ivins Calls Gaynor Untruthful.**

When the various statements had been gathered yesterday they were shown to Mr. Ivins. He turned first to the remarks made by Mirabeau L. Towns, friend of Justice Gaynor, who figured prominently in Mr. Ivins's speech.

"Mr. Towns pays his respects to me in his customary way," said Mr. Ivins. "No man thoroughly knows himself. It is possible that Mr. Towns knows me thoroughly. But I know myself sufficiently well to know that I did not get $60,000 in a year for bringing fraudulent cases against the city in sewer damage suits, and I was never indicted by a Grand Jury.

"Judge Gaynor is losing his temper.

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## A VAN DYCK FOR WIDENER.

### Philadelphian to Add Recent Purchase to His Art Collection.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The London Times announces that a full-length, lifesize portrait by Van Dyck of Marchese Brignole Sala and son, recently purchased by P. A. B. Widener, is to be sent to the United States at the end of the week.

The picture was recently purchased by Mr. Widener from Lord Warwick's collection.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—P. A. B. Widener will further augment his art collection of foreign masterpieces in a few weeks, when the famous life-size portrait by Van Dyck of the Machese Brignole Sala and her son will arrive from London. Mr. Widener purchased the picture last March through a dealer who bought it from the collection of the Earl of Warwick. The canvas is now on exhibition in London.

## COW DIED; DROWNS HIMSELF.

### Grief Over Animal's Death Causes Aged Ohio Physician to End Life.

OBERLIN, Ohio, Oct. 12.—Grief over the recent death of a favorite cow is believed to have caused Dr. J. F. Siddall, 80 years old, to end his life to-day by drowning himself in a cistern. Mrs. Siddall said that her husband had been mourning the loss of the cow, and that the family became so alarmed over his condition that he was watched.

Mr Siddall was the father of Attorney Benjamin Siddall of this city and John Siddall, a magazine editor.

## PRISON FOR PUBLISHER.

### He Misrepresented His Circulation to Obtain Second-Class Mail Rates.

CHICAGO, Oct., 12.—Roy Keator, publisher of a weekly newspaper, was sentenced to serve six months in the Bridewell prison yesterday by Judge Landis in the United States District Court. Keator was indicted several months ago on a charge of making false circulation statements to obtain second-class mail rates.

He admitted that in order to get advertising he had represented the circulation of his paper to be 100,000 when in fact it had but 1,000 subscribers, and that he had placed many names on his subscription list without authority.

The periodical was an agricultural journal which he started in Grand Rapids, Mich., and later had printed in Chicago.

## FAIR GATEMEN DISCHARGED.

### Seattle Authorities Charge Them with Forming Syndicate to Steal Money.

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 12.—Charged with being organized into a syndicate with some of their superiors to steal money taken in at the gates, every gateman of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition was discharged last Saturday night.

According to a local newspaper, $28,000 had been accumulated and placed in a bank, to be divided later.

## CANDIDATES PUT OUT FIRE.

### Massachusetts Nominee for Governor Carries Man from Burning Bed.

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 12.—It was learned here to-day that while James H. Vahey, the Democratic candidate for Governor, and William Murray, candidate for Councillor, were returning to Boston by automobile, after a rally here late last night, they saw flames through the third-story window of a tenement house, broke in the door, rescued a man, and put out the fire.

The blaze was in a chamber, and when the Boston men rushed in they found that an overturned lamp had set fire to the furnishings and had already reached the mattress of a bed on which a man was lying apparently unconscious. They were in time to save the man from injury and the room from serious damage.

## WON'T RESTORE DR. DRYER.

### Deposed Minister Must Answer Satisfactorily to Charges Against Him.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 12.—The Select Committee of the Genesee Methodist Episcopal conference by a unanimous vote declined to restore Dr. George H. Dryer to his ministerial functions to-day after he had been subjected to a second trial on charges of having failed to give a satisfactory accounting in his dealings with the Methodist Book Concern. Dr. Dryer gave notice of an appeal, which was recognized by Bishop Hamilton.

The charges against the deposed minister grew out of his handling of the money realized from the publication of his book dealing with the progress of the Christian religion. The findings returned to-day declare that his reinstatement will be deferred until such time as he adjusts his business dealings to the satisfaction of the Genesee Conference.

## WIFE SUES H. C. HUTCHINS.

### New York Woman in Reno to Obtain a Divorce.

*Special to The New York Times.*

RENO, Nev., Oct. 12.—Edith H. Hutchins of New York filed suit to-day for divorce from Harry C. Hutchins, at present engaged in business in New York City. She alleges many acts of extreme cruelty in her complaint.

Mrs. Hutchins asks that she be allowed to resume her maiden name of Edith Helen Garrigues, as there is no issue of their marriage. Mrs. Hutchins is now living at Colonial. She married Mr. Hutchins in New York in April, 1895. It is stated that she has wealthy parents living in Brooklyn, N. Y.

## 34,600 LONDON LANDLORDS.

### They Own Land Valued at $3,000,000,000, New Document Shows.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The London County Council has spent a decade in preparing a ground plan of London showing the owners of the land. This is nearly completed.

It shows that 34,600 landlords own land covering 113 square miles, these being mostly single house owners. Sixty square miles are owned by 187 persons, organizations, and corporations. One-third of this area belongs to the Crown, the ecclesiastical commissioners, the County Council, and the city corporation.

It is estimated that the present value of the land on which London is built is $3,000,000,000, which will be increased to $3,175,000,000 by 1930.

"West Point sits among her October hills and is beautiful." Go via Day Line. See adv.—Adv.

## COOK'S ROUTE FAR FROM POLE, HIS ESKIMOS SAY

### Peary Submits Their Evidence to Disprove Brooklyn Explorer's Claim of Discovery.

### A CHART DRAWN BY THEM

### Examined Separately They Agreed on Details of Wanderings and Others Upheld Them.

### A SHORT DASH POLEWARD

### Two Days from Land Open Water Was Encountered and the Party Turned Southward.

### FIVE MEN HEARD EVIDENCE

### Bartlett, MacMillan, Borup, and Henson Join with Peary in Signing Statement of Eskimos' Story.

The following statement of Commander Robert E. Peary, which he submitted, together with the accompanying map, to the Peary Arctic Club in support of his contention that Dr. Cook did not reach the north pole, is now made public for the first time. The statement and map have been copyrighted by the Peary Arctic Club.

(Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1909, by the Peary Arctic Club, in the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington, D. C.)

**INTRODUCTION BY PEARY.**

Some of my reasons for saying that Dr. Cook did not go to the north pole will be understood by those who read the following statements of the two Eskimo boys who went with him, and who told me and others of my party where he did go. Several Eskimos who started with Dr. Cook from Anoratok in February, 1908, were at Etah when I arrived there in August, 1908. They told me that Dr. Cook had with him, after they left, two Eskimo boys or young men, two sledges and some twenty dogs. The boys were I-took-a-shoo and Ah-pe-lah. I had known them from their childhood. One was about 18 and the other about 19 years of age.

On my return from Cape Sheridan and at the very first settlement I touched (Nerke, near Cape Chalon) in August, 1909, and nine days before reaching Etah, the Eskimos told me, in a general way, where Dr. Cook had been; that he had wintered in Jones Sound, and that he had told the white men at Etah that he had been a long way north, but that the boys who were with him, I-took-a-shoo and Ah-pe-lah, said that this was not so. The Eskimos laughed at Dr. Cook's story. On reaching Etah, I talked with the Eskimos there and with the two boys and asked them to describe Dr. Cook's journey to members of my party and myself. This they did in the manner stated below.

R. E. PEARY.

SIGNED STATEMENT OF PEARY, BARTLETT, McMILLAN, BORUP, AND HENSON IN REGARD TO TESTIMONY OF COOK'S TWO ESKIMO BOYS.

The two Eskimo boys, I-took-a-shoo and Ah-pe-lah, who accompanied Dr. Cook while he was away from Anoratok in 1908 and 1909, were questioned separately and independently, and were corroborated by Panikpah, the father of one of them, (I-took-a-shoo,) who was personally familiar with the first third and the last third of their journey, and who said that the route for the remaining third, as shown by them, was as described to him by his son after his return with Dr. Cook.

Notes of their statements were taken by several of us, and no one of us has any doubt that they told the truth.

Their testimony was unshaken by cross-examination, was corroborated by other men in the tribe, and was elicited neither by threats nor promises, the two boys and their father talking of their journey and their experiences in the same way that they would talk of any hunting trip.

To go more into details: One of the boys was called in, and, with a chart on the table before him, was asked to show where he had gone with Dr. Cook. This he did, pointing out with his finger on the map, but not making any marks upon it.

As he went out the other boy came in and was asked to show where he had gone with Dr. Cook. This he did, also without making any marks, and indicated the same route and the same details as did the first boy.

When he was through Panikpah, the father of I-took-a-shoo, a very intelligent man, who was in the party of Eskimos that came back from Dr. Cook from the northern end of Nansen's Strait, who is familiar as a hunter with the Jones Sound region, and who has been in Commander Peary's various expeditions for some fifteen years, came in and indicated the same localities and details as the two boys.

Then the first boy was brought in

again, and with a pencil he traced on the map their route, members of our party writing upon the chart where, according to the boy's statement, they had killed deer, bear, some of their dogs, seal, walrus, and musk oxen.

The second boy was then called in and the two went over the chart together, the second boy suggesting some changes as noted hereafter.

Finally, Panikpah, the father, was again called in to verify details of the portions of the route with which he was personally familiar.

The bulk of the boys' testimony was not taken by Commander Peary, nor in his presence, a fact that obviates any possible claim that they were awed by him.

Certain question on independent lines from the direct narrative of the Eskimo boys were suggested by Commander Peary to some of us, and were put by us to the Eskimo boys.

Still later, Commander Peary asked the Eskimo boys two or three casual questions on minor points that had occurred to him.

During the taking of this testimony it developed that Dr. Cook had told these boys, as he told Mr. Whitney and Billy Pritchard, the cabin boy, that they must not tell Commander Peary or any of us anything about their journey, and the boys stated Dr. Cook had threatened them if they should tell anything.

### STORY TOLD BY ESKIMOS.

The narrative of these Eskimos is as follows:

They, with Dr. Cook, Francke, and nine other Eskimos, left Anoratok, crossed Smith's Sound to Cape Sabine, slept in Commander Peary's old house in Payer Harbor, then went through Rice Strait to Buchanan Bay. After a few marches Francke and three Eskimos returned to Anoratok.

Dr. Cook, with the others, then proceeded up Flagler Bay, a branch of Buchanan Bay, and crossed Ellesmere Land through the valley pass at the head of Flagler Bay, indicated by Commander Peary in 1898, and utilized by Sverdrup in 1899, to the head of Sverdrup's "Bay Fiord" on the west side of Ellesmere Land.

Their route then lay out through this fiord, thence north through Sverdrup's "Heuerka Sound" and Nansen Strait.

On their way they killed musk oxen and bear, and made caches, arriving eventually at a point on the west side of Nansen Strait, (shore of Axel Heiberg Land of Sverdrup,) south of Cape Thomas Hubbard.

A cache was formed here and the four Eskimos did not go beyond this point. Two others, Koolotingwah and Inughito, went on one more march with Dr. Cook and the two boys, helped to build the snow igloo, then returned without sleeping.

(These two Eskimos brought back a letter from Dr. Cook to Francke, dated the 17th of March. The two men rejoined the other four men who had been left behind, and the six returned to Anoratok, arriving May 7. This information was obtained not from the two Eskimo boys, but from the six men who returned and from Francke himself, and was known to us in the Summer of 1908, when the Roosevelt first arrived at Etah. The information is inserted here as supplementary to the narrative of the two boys.)

### QUESTIONS ASKED BY PEARY.

*After sleeping at the camp where the last two Eskimos turned back, Dr. Cook and the two boys went in a northerly or northwesterly direction with two sledges and twenty odd dogs, one more march, when they encountered rough ice and a lead of open water. They did not enter this rough ice, nor cross the lead, but turned westward or southwestward a short distance and returned to Heiberg Land at a point west of where they had left the cache and where the four men had turned back.*

*Here they remained four or five sleeps, and during that time I-took-a-shoo went back to the cache and got his gun, which he had left there, and a few items of supplies.*

*When asked why only a few supplies were taken from the cache the boys replied that only a small amount of provisions had been used in the few days since they left the cache, and that their sledges still had all they could carry, so that they could not take more.*

*After being informed of the boys' narrative thus far, Commander Peary suggested a series of questions to be put to the boys in regard to this trip from the land out and back to it.*

*These questions and answers were as follows:*

*Did they cross many open leads or much open water during this time? Ans.—None.*

*Did they make any caches out on the ice? Ans.—No.*

*Did they kill any bear or seal while out on the ice north of Cape Thomas Hubbard? Ans.—No.*

*Did they kill or lose any of their dogs while out on the ice? Ans.—No.*

*With how many sledges did they start? Ans.—Two.*

*How many dogs did they have? Ans.—Did not remember exactly, but something over twenty.*

*How many sledges did they have when they got back to land? Ans.—Two.*

*Did they have any provisions left on their sledges when they came back to land? Ans.—Yes; the sledges still had about all they could carry, so they were able to take but a few things from the cache.*

*From here they then went southwest along the northwest coast of Heiberg Land to a point indicated on the map, (Sverdrup's Cape Northwest.)*

*From here they went [illegible] across the ice, which was level and covered with snow, offering good going, to a low island, which they had seen from the shore of Heiberg Land at Cape Northwest. On this island they camped for one sleep.*

*The size and position of this island, as drawn by the first boy, was criticised by the second boy as being too large and too far to the west, the second boy calling the attention of the first to the fact that the position of the island was more nearly in line with the point where they had left Heiberg Land (Cape Northwest) and the channel between Amund Ringnes Land and Ellef Ringnes Land.*

*This criticism and correction was accepted by the first boy, who started to change the position of the island, but was stopped, as Commander Peary had given instructions that no changes or erasures were to be made in the route as drawn by the Eskimos on the chart.*

*From this island they could see two lands beyond, (Sverdrup's Ellef Ringnes and Amund Ringnes Lands.) From the island they journeyed toward the left-hand one of these two lands, (Amund Ringnes Land,) passing a small island, which they did not visit.*

*Arriving at the shore of Amund Ringnes Land the Eskimos killed a deer as indicated on the chart.*

### TRIP TO POLE IMPOSSIBLE.

**The above italicised portion of the statement of the Eskimo boys covers the period of time in which Dr. Cook claims to have gone to the pole and back, and the entire time during which he could possibly have made any attempts to go to it.**

**The answers of the Eskimo boys to Commander Peary's series of independent questions, showing that they killed no game, made no caches, lost no dogs, and returned to the land with loaded sledges, makes their attainment of the pole on the trip north of Cape Thomas Hubbard a physical and mathematical impossibility, as it would demand the subsistence of three men and over twenty dogs during a journey of ten hundred and forty geographical miles on less than two sledge loads of supplies.**

**If it is suggested that perhaps Dr. Cook got mixed and that he reacheed the pole, or thought he did, between the time of leaving the northwest coast of Heiberg Land at Cape Northwest, and his arrival at Ringnes Land, where they killed the deer, we must then add to the date of Dr. Cook's letter of March 17, at or near Cape Thomas Hubbard, the subsequent four or five sleeps at that point, and the number of days required to march from Cape Thomas Hubbard to Cape Northwest, (a distance of some sixty nautical miles,) which would advance his date of departure from the land to at least the 25th of March, and be prepared to accept the claim that Dr. Cook went from Cape Northwest (about latitude 80½ degrees north) to the pole, a distance of 570 geographical miles, in twenty-seven days.**

After killing the deer they then traveled south along the east side of Ringnes Land to the point indicated on the chart, where they killed another deer.

They then went east across the south part of Crown Prince Gustav Sea to the south end of Heiberg Land, then down through Norwegian Bay, where they secured some bears, but not until after they had killed some of their dogs to the east side of Graham Island; then eastward to the little bay marked "Eid's Fiord" on Sverdrup's chart; then southwest to Hell's Gate and Simmon's Peninsula.

### ABANDONMENT OF SLEDGES.

Here for the first time during the entire journey, except as already noted off Cape Thomas H. Hubbard, they encountered open water. On this point the boys were clear, emphatic, and unshakable. They spent a good deal of time in this region, and finally abandoned their dogs and one sledge, took to their boat, crossed Hell's Gate to North Kent, up into Norfolk Inlet, then back along the north coast of Colin Archer Peninsula to Cape Vera, where they obtained fresh elder duck eggs. Here they cut the remaining sledge off, that is, shortened it, as it was awkward to transport with the boat, and near here they killed a walrus.

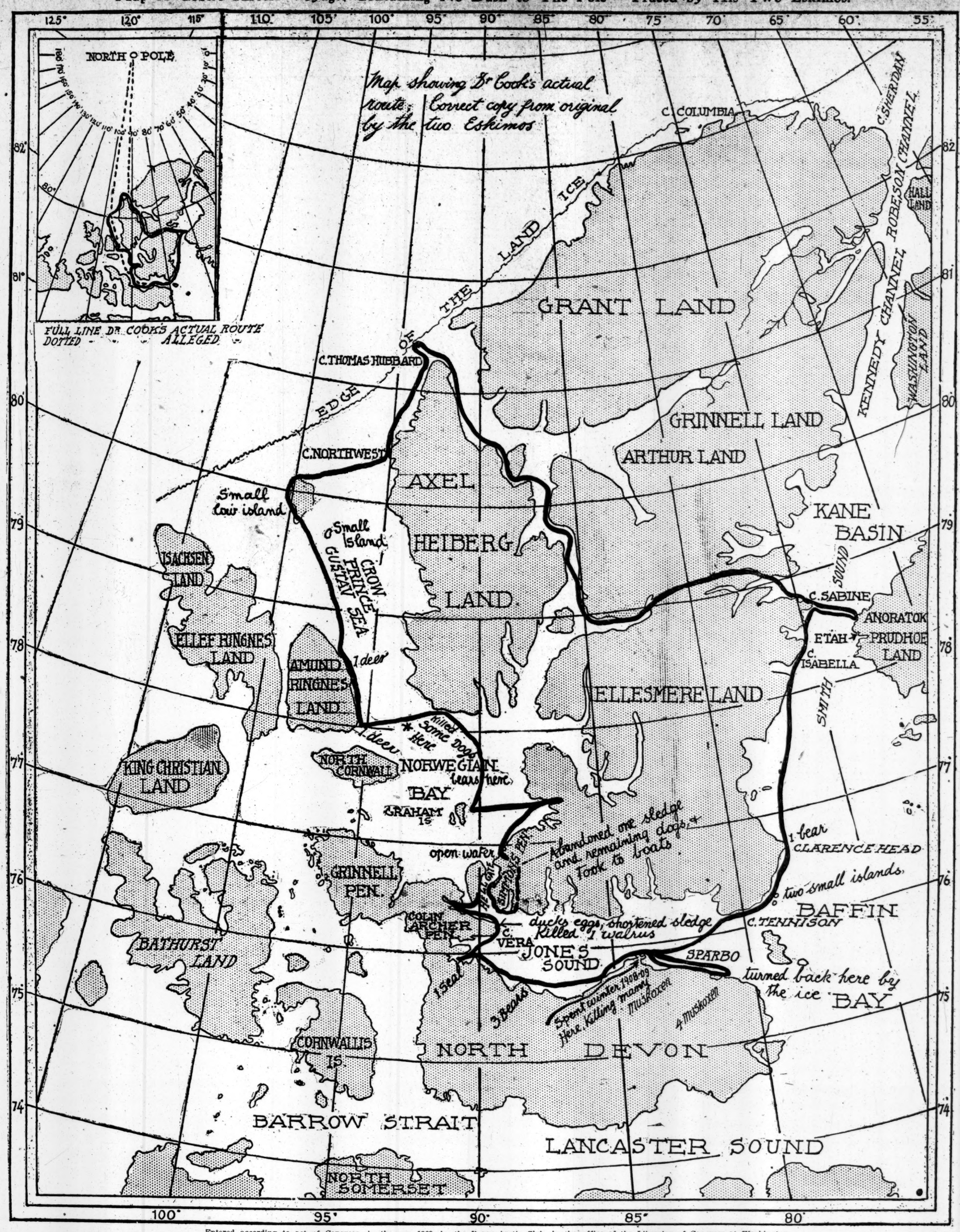
The statement in regard to the fresh elder duck eggs permits the approximate determination of the date at this time as about the 1st of July. (This statement also serves, if indeed anything more than the inherent straightforwardness and detail of their narrative were needed, to substantiate the accuracy and truthfulness of the boys' statement. This locality of Cape Vera is mentioned in Sverdrup's narrative as the place where during his stay in that region he obtained eider ducks' eggs.)

From Cape Vera they went on down into the southwest angle of Jones Sound, where they killed a seal; thence east along the south coast of the sound, killing three bears at the point noted on the map, to the peninsula known as Cape Sparbo on the map, about midway on the south side of Jones Sound. Here they killed some musk oxen and, continuing east, killed four more at the place indicated on the chart, and were finally stopped by the pack ice at the mouth of Jones Sound. From here they turned back to Cape Sparbo, where they wintered and killed many musk oxen.

After the sun returned in 1909 they started, pushing their sledge, across Jones Sound to Cape Tennyson; thence along the coast to Clarence Head, (passing inside of two small islands not shown on the chart, but drawn on it by the boys,) where they killed a bear; thence across the broad bight in the coast to Cadogan Fiord; thence around Cape Isabella and up to Commander Peary's old house in Payer Harbor near Cape Sabine, where they found a seal cached for them by Panikpah, I-took-a-shoo's father. From here they crossed Smith Sound on the ice, arriving at Anoratok.

R. E. PEARY, U. S. N.
ROBERT A. BARTLETT.
Master S. S. Roosevelt.
D. B. McMILLAN.
GEORGE BORUP.
MATTHEW A. HENSON.

## Map of Cook's Arctic Voyage, Containing No Dash to The Pole—Traced by His Two Eskimos.

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# COOK SAYS ESKIMOS KEPT PLEDGE TO HIM

### Told Them Not to Tell Peary He Had Been to Pole, and They Did Not.

### HE WILL BRING THEM HERE

### Declares That Peary and His Four Associates Distorted Their Replies to Suit Their Own Purposes.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 12.—"It is the same old story," said Dr. Cook, when he was shown the statement issued by Commander Peary, together with the map accompanying it.

"I have replied to the points raised a dozen times," he continued. "The map published by Commander Peary in itself indicates that the Eskimos have respected their promise made to me that they would not give any information to Peary or his men.

"The Eskimos were instructed not to tell Mr. Peary, or any of his party, of our trip over the polar sea. They were told to say we had been far north. They have kept their word.

"Mr. Whitney has said that during the cross-examination conducted by Commander Peary and others of his expedition the Eskimos did not understand the questions put to them or the map which was laid before them. Their replies to the questions put have been twisted to suit a perverted interest.

"I will not enter into any argument about the matter, but I will bring the Eskimos to New York at my own expense, and they will prove, as did Mr. Whitney, all that I have claimed."

Dr. Cook would not consent to go over the details contained in Mr. Peary's statement any further than this.

"The Eskimos," he said, "are only too willing to say something that they think will please their questioners."

The explorer seemed not at all perturbed by the accusations. A confident smile flickered over his bronzed face when they were shown to him.

"I fully expected to see something of the kind," he said. "The document looks formidable over so many signatures and will probably appear so to the public. There is, however, nothing in it, as it is based upon the distorted and evasive replies of persons who were told not to give any details.

"Rasmussen, who will be here shortly, has seen the Eskimos and knows the real story. They did not try to deceive him. He was with them for fourteen days. They know him and told him everything. He speaks the Eskimo language, for he is a semi-Eskimo himself, and the people have the most complete confidence in him. That is all I have to say now."

He then proceeded to the lecture hall to deliver his lecture.

Dr. Cook arrived here to-day from Detroit. After luncheon he was taken to the Case School of Applied Science, where he made an address. The students gave a rousing cheer on Dr. Cook's appearance on the platform. He spoke for ten minutes on Arctic exploration, saying that although an American had been at the pole in 1908 and another in 1909 he hoped still another would get there in 1910. He said Amundsen was on the way to the pole and would probably reach there in 1913 or 1914. There was still much work to do in the Arctic, and he hoped the students would participate in it.

## MELVILLE UPHOLDS ESKIMOS.

### Their Skill at Charting Recognized Long Ago by Explorers.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—Admiral Melville of the Jeannette expedition declared to-night, when shown the statement of Commander Peary and his associates, that a strong presumptive case had been made out against Dr. Cook's declaration that he had reached the north pole.

"It is not always possible to identify land mentioned by arctic explorers," continued Admiral Melville, "because every man who goes into the polar country finds some uncharted islands and attaches a name, but the Eskimos properly locate the Sverdrup group by saying that they went southwest to reach them from the point indicated as Dr. Cook's starting place."

"Peary says that the natives indicated on a chart the course they took. Have the Eskimos sufficient knowledge of topographical drawing to do that?" was asked.

"I have been astonished at the skill displayed by the natives in doing just such work," was the reply of Admiral Melville. "But all of the arctic explorers mention this trait of the Eskimo. Frobisher, who visited the arctic regions in the period between 1515 and 1820, marvels at this inborn skill of the Eskimo. Sir James Ross and Sir John Ross, English navigators, likewise mention it, while Capt. Parry in 1823, Dr. Kane at a much later date, and Dr. Hall still later, in 1870, all refer to the ability of the natives to chart the land in the direction in which they travel.

"These men in their record say that Eskimos make charts that are marvels in accuracy. They will indicate a journey of many miles, with each 'sleep' as they call it, meaning their stopping place, marked. In view of what I have seen and what many men before me noted in their books, I am convinced that the Eskimos that Peary put to the test were able to do precisely what his statement says they did do. You cannot deceive an Eskimo on the direction in which he is traveling. He will astonish you in the way he outlines his route."

When asked if it would be possible to travel from Cape Thomas Hubbard to the north pole in twenty-seven days, Admiral Melville replied that such a feat was impossible.

"There is nearly 600 miles from the pole—that is, that far by a direct route, but no one travels in a direct route in the arctic region. It is like going over the roofs of houses. Some of the hummocks are as big as a house, and traveling is slow, laborious, and full of detours.

"Often it is necessary to carve your way, and that is very hard work. It is true that Peary says he found comparatively smooth going when he got above 87 or 88 degrees, but up to that point the ice was in a condition of upheaval, great hummocks blocking the way, with many dangerous fissures that made it necessary to proceed with constant caution. Traveling in the arctic region would be like going down the Delaware River when the channel is full of ice, only the conditions would be 100 times worse. Furthermore, as the ice is moving, you may find yourself further away from your destination at the end of a 'sleep' than when you started.

"You can say that it was impossible for Cook to have made such a journey in twenty-seven days and that the statement as to the chart work by the Eskimos can be relied upon."

# ESKIMOS ARE ADEPT IN MAKING OF MAPS

### Cyrus C. Adams Sees Nothing Surprising in Their Chart of Cook's Route.

### ADDS TO DOUBTS OF COOK

### But He Does Not Consider Their Story Conclusive — Defends Peary for His Impatience with Cook.

By CYRUS C. ADAMS.

Many will be surprised, in reading the evidence of these Eskimos, given to Commander Peary and his companions, at the ability they show in laying out their long and circuitous route on a chart. There is nothing surprising about it to those who are familiar with writings on this race. The first maps that any primitive people make are route maps, and the Eskimos apear to be especially adept in this line. Not a few of their maps have been published, and some of them are remarkable, for they show not only their routes, but something of the land forms on either side. Capt. Hall was the first to call attention to Eskimo map-making, and a number of explorers have spoken of the special cartographic gift of these natives. Capt. Holm found a new group of about 500 Eskimos on the east coast of Greenland who, apparently, had no traditions of meeting any others of their race, and yet their maps, carved on wood, of their fiords, glaciers, and mountains were very remarkable. But there are some interesting peculiarities about the tracing by these two young men of their long route.

Their line of travel from the starting point in Greenland through the channels and across the lands to the mouth of Nansen Channel, where they took to the sea ice, is almost identical with Cook's map. These Eskimos have some familiarity with these channels and lands, and when they were spread before them on a chart they accurately traced their line of advance. But it was different when they were traveling south over the sea ice among islands they had never seen before. They knew nothing about taking compass bearings, and it was Cook who led the way with his compass. The result is that they have marked their route over the sea ice, on the whole, much further east than it appears on Cook's map. There could be no motive in falsifying this part of the route and there can be little doubt that on this point Cook is right and they are wrong.

But when they turned east and crossed over into one of the hunting lands of their people, they knew where they were, and their tracing again coincides with that of Cook, as it does also along the east coast of Ellesmereland, back to their home in the Etah region.

Their statements do not agree with those of Cook even in reference to the short distance which, they admit, they traveled north on the sea ice. They say that they met a lead of open water one march north of the point where the supporting party turned back. Cook says, however, that he met the first lead three days after the supporting party left him, and though he does not give the latitude of the place, it was, according to him, north of 82° 23' where he took his last observation.

The stanch supporters of Dr. Cook may say, of course, that the evidence concerning his journey on the ice of the Arctic Ocean, adduced by Commander Peary from the two young Eskimos who were Cook's companions, is worthless as proof that he did not go to the north pole, but in taking that attitude they will destroy the value of any corroboration these Eskimos may hereafter be induced to give to Dr. Cook's claims. There are many others who have grave doubts that Dr. Cook reached that goal, but, at the same time, they may think that the recital of their adventures which the young natives gave to Peary and his companions leaves something yet to be desired to prove their case absolutely. Peary has given the statement of the two men without any varnish or scarcely a word of comment, and no doubt he took every precaution to obtain the truth from them, but the fault likely to be found with their statement is that which marks the testimony of all the most primitive peoples in their intercourse with the white race.

Many an African explorer has said that the barbarous people of that continent will try to find out first what the white man hopes them to say, and will then say it. More than one arctic explorer has said the same think of the Eskimos, and it has been said within the last few weeks of the little group of Arctic Highlanders to which Cook's two companions belong. The story they told Peary is impressive, and it is likely to strengthen the doubts that Cook has accomplished what he says he has done. These doubts most strongly prevail in the scientific world, and especially in Great Britain and Continental Europe, where Dr. Cook's claims have as yet received practically no recognition. There is little prospect, however, that the story these Eskimos tell will finally settle the matter one way or another.

There might be circumstances under which the evidence of these young men would be of greater value. Suppose that they were placed in the hands of men representing both the Peary and Cook interests and able to talk their language fluently. Suppose both sides should make them clearly understand that they were expected to tell the truth and nothing but the truth as far as they could recall it. They may have told a true story now, but under the circumstances mentioned their statement would carry even more weight. It would have about it a more convincing quality. It is not very likely that, except under some such conditions, their evidence will count for very much in the final settlement of the controversy.

If Cook falsified his narrative he falsified his observations and the map he based upon them. The question is still discussed whether it is possible for any one to deceive experts by falsified calculations of latitude and longitude. Some say it can be done, while others affirm that it would be difficult to carry out the deception. The middle ground may more nearly approach the fact. Not a few mathematicians and astronomers have expressed the belief that it would be difficult for a man who was not thoroughly expert himself to carry through such a fraud without detection. Dr. Cook may not be able to meet this high measure of efficiency. At least in none of his polar work hitherto has it come within his sphere of duty to have charge of the observations for geographical position.

There is one phase of Peary's recent attitude which has been severely criticised, and that is his denunciation of Cook before the astronomical records have been presented to scientific critics. A grave reason for his impatience exists, and very little attention has been called to it. It is the men whom Peary has been training for twenty years that made it possible for Cook to reach the pole, if he reached it. No explorer before Peary had a particle of faith that he could effectively utilize the arctic highlanders in his work.

Several of his predecessors employed two or three natives of South Greenland, but none of them ever used the arctic highlanders for any service. Kane found them rude and hard to manage, and accused them of stealing his supplies. One of his men asserted that they were plotting to kill him. Hayes had a very poor opinion of them. He found them entirely unreliable, and said he never saw any human beings so absolutely unamiable, callous, and indifferent.

Peary said in one of his books, "Let us not forget that these people, trustworthy and hardy, will yet prove their value to mankind. With their help, the world shall discover the pole."

He began to use them from the very first. On his initial expedition to North Greenland he induced them to sledge all his supplies for the inland ice journey up the difficult pass to the top of the ice cap. He found later that he could depend upon them to hunt for him. He made them the most capable of trailers, seeking for the almost obliterated track of a sledge in the snow. In 1895 he used four Eskimos for six marches on the ice cap, the first time they were ever out of sight of the cliffs and mountains of their savage coast. They have been most important members of all his later expeditions, and he won their confidence so completely that they accompanied him on the sea ice to the end of all his northern journeys.

Nothing could ever have induced them to venture on this lifeless waste of the Northern Ocean if it had not been for the patient training and encouragement he gave these natives. And while he was delayed a year in the start on his last journey by the failure of a contractor to keep his word, a man stole north and enlisted the men whom Peary had fitted for the most arduous service, in order that he might supplant, if possible, that explorer in the achievement of the crowning purpose of his life. This is probably the first time in the history of exploration that a man has reached great success, if success was really attained in this case, by using the very instruments another had shaped for the work.

## LONDON SHOWS INTEREST.

### Prominent Display of Peary Statement—Peary Praised by Darwin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 13.—Commander Peary's statement to the Peary Arctic Club in disproof of Dr. Cook's claim to the discovery of the north pole is displayed prominently in all this morning's papers, but no editorial comment has yet been made.

The view of the controversy taken by all the English authorities, however, is well indicated by that of Major Leonard Darwin, President of the Royal Geographical Society, in a lecture delivered at Newcastle last night on Capt. Scott's projected antarctic expedition.

Major Darwin said, in referring to the north pole controversy, that it had always been the policy of the Royal Geographical Society to throw cold water on any such feat as a mere attempt to reach the pole. Before any exploration could be encouraged by the society it must be evident that the aim was to produce thorough and systematic reports of work accomplished and to obtain such definte scientific results as the nature of the expedition permitted.

Commander Peary, he said, had taken tidal observations and soundings, and it could hardly be doubted that ample records of what he had done would have been kept by such an experienced arctic traveler. Major Darwin did not even mention the name of Dr. Cook.

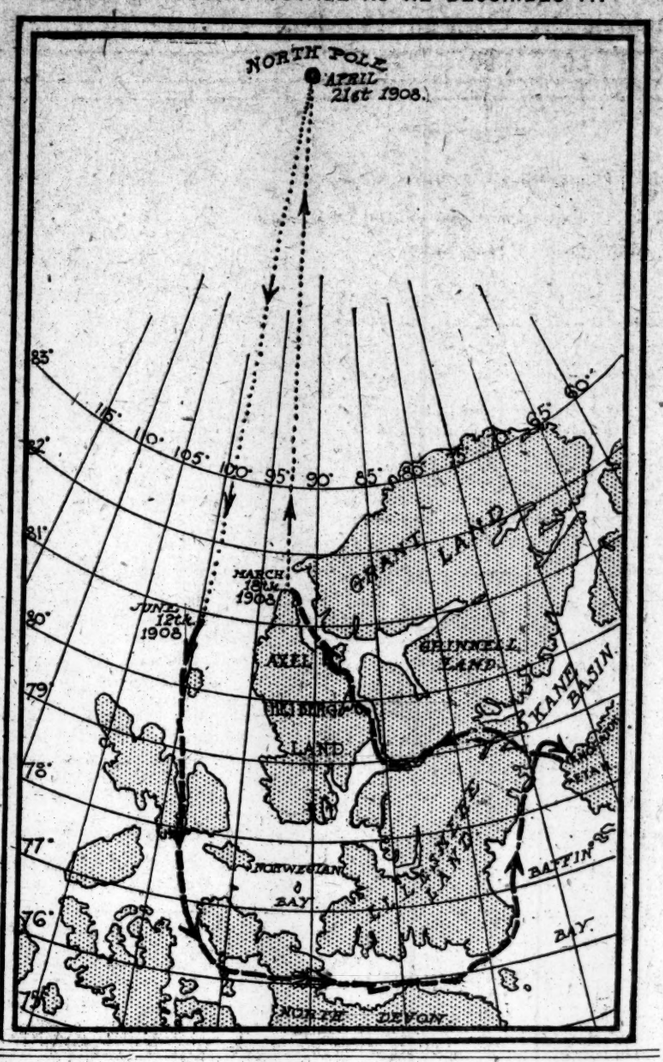
## GOODSELL WELCOMED HOME.

### Surgeon of the Peary Party Has No Opinion to Give.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 12.—"As a member of the Peary exploration party, it is impossible for me to take any part in the discussion as to whether or not Commander Robert E. Peary's rival, Dr. Frederick A. Cook, also reached the north pole. Of course, our party reached that much-coveted location after many hardships, but in spite of all that the trip was most enjoyable, except for the death of my friend, Prof. Marvin of New York State," said Dr. John W. Goodsell upon his arrival from New York en route to his home in New Kensington, Penn., near here, to-day.

New Kensington practically abandoned business to welcome home Dr. Goodsell, whose mother lives in the suburb. Speeches by borough officials and a reception and ball comprised the day's programme.

## MAP OF COOK'S VOYAGE AS HE DESCRIBES IT.




# COMMITTEE TAKES UP MT. M'KINLEY CLIMB

### Men Named by Explorers' Club Consider Evidence Against Cook's Report Thereon.

### DIDN'T GET THERE, MANY SAY

### Guides Who Accompanied Him Deny He Accomplished the Feat—Committee May Go Over His Route.

Investigation of the assertion of Dr. Frederick A. Cook that he climbed to the top of Mount McKinley, the highest peak in America, in 1905, was started last night by the special committee recently appointed by the Explorers' Club, comprising Prof. Marshall H. Saville, Curator of Archaeology of the American Musaum of Natural History; Caspar Whitney, explorer and writer; F. S. Dellenbaugh, explorer and author; Charles H. Townsend, Director of the Battery Park Aquarium, and Anthony Fiala, arctic explorer.

The committee found awaiting its perusal a batch of letters that had been sent in from various sources, all bearing upon evidence tending to show that Dr. Cook did not accomplish the Mount McKinley feat. Besides these there were written statements from two of the men who were with Dr. Cook when he made the trip that he asserts ended with the climb to Mount McKinley's peak. These men are Frederick Printz, a guide, of Darby, Mont., and Samuel P. Beecher of Peshastin, Wash. Both declare that they were fully aware of all that was accomplished on Dr. Cook's expedition, and that his assertion that he went to the summit of Mount McKinley is false. Others who were in the party are being sought by the committee, and, if possible, their statements will be obtained. Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, President of the Peary Arctic Club, has been working on this line of evidence, and he sent word to the committee that he expected to have something for them in a few days.

In his statement Printz informed the committee that Dr. Cook climbed not more than 4,000 feet up Mount McKinley and that he failed to pay his guides for the work they put in. Beecher made a long statement, and the committee will endeavor to have him swear to it before a notary.

"I was one of the eight men who went with Dr. Cook from Seattle," said Beecher. "I know that Dr. Cook did not get to the top of the peak. All the pictures he used to illustrate his book describing the trip up Mount McKinley are pictures that can be identified as views of lower levels. He took with him a small camera, which he could operate himself, and pretended to bring back a set of pictures to show he had gone to the top. In his first story when he got back he said that the summit of Mount McKinley was covered with snow, but his alleged picture of the peak shows rocks and soft snow in which footprints can be recognized. There is not a picture that either Walter P. Millet, the photographer of the party, or I could not recognize as having been taken at a 4,000-foot level."

Beecher goes on to say that Dr. Cook prevailed upon Edward Barrille, the guide, to say that they went to the top of the peak.

"Before Dr. Cook took Barrille off on the alleged trip to the peak," continues Beecher, "he divided the party. Miller and Printz were sent up the Ketchna River, while I, with two others, went up the Matanuska River to wait for Dr. Cook's return. At Old Knik, at the head of the Knik Arm, I met a party of five miners who had just come down the Chulitna River in a rowboat. They reported that they had passed Dr. Cook and Barrille heading up the river in a launch. The week these miners reported having met Dr. Cook was the time he says he made his trip to the summit of Mount McKinley. Instead of being on a trip to the peak he was peacefully traveling up the river in a launch.

"It would have been impossible for anybody to have reached the top of Mount McKinley during the week he says he made the ascent. There was not time enough between the meeting of the five miners and Dr. Cook on the Chulitna River and Dr. Cook's return for him to have made any attempt to reach the top."

Beecher adds that while Dr. Cook was in Seattle, after he returned, he declared his intention to start the following year for the north pole.

The Explorers' Club committee is seeking a statement from William M. Armstrong, brother of Paul Armstrong, the playwright, who two years ago visited William A. Dickey, owner of a mining camp at Landlock Bay, Alaska, forty miles from Valdez, from which point the Cook party started toward Mount McKinley. Armstrong has declared, in a letter to Herbert L. Bridgman, Secretary of the Peary Arctic Club, that Mr. Dickey made the positive statement to him that it was absolutely impossible for Dr. Cook to have reached the top of Mount McKinley at the time he asserts he did. Mr. Armstrong is now in the far West. Mr. Dickey is a Princeton graduate and interested in mining ventures with the firm of Edwards & Bryan, at 31 Nassau Street. He visited this city recently and is now said to be at his home at Landlock Bay. Mr. Dickey talked with Barrille and the others of Dr. Cook's party, and they are all said to have told him that Dr. Cook's assertion that he reached the summit of Mount McKinley was untrue. Mr. Dickey discovered Mount McKinley and named it after the late President.

Another whose statement is desired by the Explorers' Club investigators is E. O. Blankenship, a forest service man of Slehekin, Wash., who has intimated to friends that he has positive proof that Dr. Cook did not climb to the top of the Alaskan mountain.

The committee is anxious to find Barrille, the guide, who is said to have kept a diary of the Mount McKinley trip, and in it is alleged to state plainly that Dr. Cook failed to accomplish the climb to Mount McKinley's summit. Barrille has been reported at the same time to be at Seattle and somewhere in the East. No one seems to know exactly where he is. There is an impression that he will see Dr. Cook on the latter's Western trip. Barrille, it is asserted, declares Dr. Cook still owes him for his services on the Mount McKinley expedition.

The Explorers' Club has discussed the advisability of sending its investigating committee to Mount McKinley, but that this may not be done is indicated in a letter written yesterday by Mr. Dellenbaugh to one of the members. He said:

"After all, it may not be necessary for us to go to Mount McKinley. If we can get the diary that Barrille has kept, this, with all the other data in hand, may be sufficient. If it seems as though we have not enough evidence at hand the expedition will go out next season. This thing must be run down now for the sake of the country and everybody. Hereafter the Explorers' Club should insist upon the production of evidence by the explorers. This should be presented to the Board of Directors, especially if any doubt is raised. This evidence can be filed away and used for reference."

The club's committee has had several offers of money to defray expenses of the Mount McKinley trip, Mr. Bridgman having agreed to contribute $3,000.

## DINNER TO MATTHEW HENSON.

### Leaders Among Colored Race to Give Peary's Aid a Watch and Chain.

A committee of colored residents of this city have completed arrangements for a dinner in honor of Matthew Henson, the colored man who accompanied Commander Peary to the north pole. The dinner will be held at the Tuxedo, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, on Oct. 19. A gold watch and chain will be presented to Henson at the feast.

Among the guests will be Collector of Internal Revenue Charles W. Anderson, Dr. Booker T. Washington, ex-Judge M. W. Gibbs of Arkansas, Gilchrist Stewart, Judge R. H. Terrell of Washington, D. C.; John C. Dancey, Recorder of Deeds; Assistant United States Attorney W. H. Lewis of Boston, Ernest Lyon, American Minister and Consul General to the Republic of Liberia; the Rev. W. H. Brooks, the Rev. I. N. Scott, Bishop of Africa; James A. Cobb, Assistant United States Attorney, Washington, D. C.; the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Dr. P. A. Johnson, Dr. Gustavus Henderson, John E. Bruce, editor of The New Rochelle Journal; Fred R. Moore and James B. Peterson, editors of The New York Age; Prof. Roscoe Conkling Bruce, Assistant Superintendent of Public Schools of Washington, D. C., and many other leaders among the colored people of the conutry. Women will be present.

## REMSEN MAY NAME JUDGES.

### Will Act in Polar Dispute if Council of Academy Assents.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 12.—Dr. Ira Remsen, President of Johns Hopkins University and of the National Academy of Sciences, will appoint a committee to examine the arctic records of Commander Peary and Dr. Cook if the council of that body assents.

A committee composed of Rear Admiral Colby, M. Chester, Henry Garnett, and R. H. Grosvenor of the National Geographic Society called on Dr. Remsen here to-day and asked him whether he would consider such an invitation, coming as it did from the National Geographic Society, the American Geographic Society, the American Museum of Natural History, and the Peary Arctic Club.

"If," said Dr. Remsen, in speaking of the matter later, "the societies mentioned should ask me, as President of the National Academy of Sciences, to appoint a committee to examine the data of both Messrs. Peary and Cook with the view to deciding the validity of the evidence I should be glad to present the matter to the council of the National Academy of Sciences, which will meet about the middle of November. I should, of course, abide by whatever decision the council arrives at, and if it advised me to accept the invitation I should proceed then to name a committee."

## BELGIANS CABLE PEARY.

### Royal Geographical Society Extends Its Warmest Congratulations.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 12.—Commander Robert E. Peary received at his home on Eagle Island to-day a congratulatory cable message from the Royal Geographical Society of Brussels, Belgium.

The message, which was dated at St. Josselmoode, contained two words: "Warmest congratulations." In his cabled reply Commander Peary said: "Best thanks for your kind congratulations."

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a yard. Exquisite grade, soft clinging, lustrous—a superb fabric, yard wide in black, white, cream and such wanted shades as

peach, lavender, olive, brown, apricot, maize, reseda, tan, pink, copper, artichoke, and ciel, wistaria, catawba, navy.

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# DR. GRENFELL TELLS OF PEARY'S RETURN

### Missionary Among Labrador Fishermen Describes Reception of the Roosevelt at Battle Harbor.

### SHIP WAS IN BAD CONDITION

### Friend of Both Peary and Cook Writes of Impression That Controversy Created in the North.

S. S. STRATHCONA, Battle Harbor, Labrador, Sept. 25.—The fact that Labrador lies on the route to the north pole has caused it to spring into sudden notoriety, until one might suppose that the north pole was situated at some exceedingly selectable spot. After hearing by our own wireless the story of Commander Peary's success, as it floated along over the Gulf of St. Lawrence, we ran into Battle Harbor, where we found the famous Roosevelt still in the process of "cleaning up," a function she most sorely needed. As her Captain tersely expressed it, "no decent port would permit her to remain otherwise." She was now, however, a trifle improved, and with her new paint and her rigging bravely ornamented with musk ox heads, she looked remarkably smart after her rough work in the polar ice, and a veritable Adonis compared to the wreck that limped into our same harbor after the last effort that Commander Peary made.

We made a somewhat undignified entrance as we steamed to anchor close to the polar discoverer, getting tangled in the lines of a large banking schooner anchored in the fairway with lines across each side. We drifted across the bows of two schooners as a result, and caused no little excitement thereby, clearly demonstrating that even the polar ocean possessed no monopoly of difficulties to navigation.

Commander Peary gave us a very hearty reception, being now quite an old friend, which the Newfoundland crew and their splendid young Captain, Robert Bartlett, repeated. As the latter, who is universally known as "Bob," stood on the quarter deck directing his men in their laborious campaign against walrus grease, blood, and debris, and one looked upon him as conqueror of circumstances that for 300 years had withstood the onslaught of the courage, genius, and money of the civilized world, one thought of the other "Bobs," and felt grateful that we might believe there are veritable fields for victory in reality in the lives of the humblest, possibly, as hard to win as Boer battles or frigid poles.

#### Hears of Cook's Expedition.

We soon heard of the rival expedition under Dr. Cook which had also been successful, and we were surprised to hear of the controversy as to its genuineness. Dr. Cook had been an acquaintance of mine also for many years, the first meeting being in 1893, when, with some of the wrecked crew of the ill-fated Miranda, he landed at Battle Harbor, since which time I have often met him at the Arctic Club, Camp Fire Club, and places where either he or I have been speaking. One thing is quite certain: Peary had reached it, and described it as not so difficult a task as he had found it in previous years. The Captain, who went to 88 degrees north latitude, told us he was just getting into trim at that point, adding "you couldn't have broken me down over the bar of a chair if you had sat on my hands and feet." All hands seemed in splendid condition, the Doctor, Mr. Borup, and Mr. MacMillan—whose wonderful escape after having four holes made in him and one finger tip shot off by a rifle bullet that accidentally came through his cabin as he lay down, was the talk of all hands. It would puzzle many people how to put five holes in a man with one bullet, and scarcely hurt him.

Commander Peary had been good enough to wire Mr. Bridgman for permission to present the hospital with the spare stores of the Roosevelt. This having been most generously conceded, they commenced next morning to land them—walrus, bear, dogs, and everything else, living or dead, that could serve for supplies. Having been on the top of the boxes they were not exactly in the trim state in which they originally left the grocer's stores, but once the boxes were off, and in cases that had been massacred, when the tins were off, then the beans, bacon, sugar, flour, treacle, pemmican, oatmeal, coffee, tea, &c., were as good as there are to be had. We were, and are, and for a long time to come during this hard Winter many others will be most undeniably grateful to Capt. Peary, the Peary Arctic Club, and all who assisted the expedition. If it were an annual affair, who would object?

The Associated Press steamer lay alongside the Roosevelt, the steamship Tyrian had just left, the large fish steamer Ely was loading on the other side, and the steamer Home arrived. These with our own and the fish firm's (Barrie, Johnson & Co.) own steam launch made Battle Harbor almost a metropolis, the spare space in the harbor being choked with fishing schooners.

#### Impressed by Peary's Sledges.

One thing that struck all our men as being first-class was Peary's sledges. He demonstrated the advantages and strength and lightness of them, and they certainly seemed to be unsurpassable. Oddly enough, our own are all made by the brother of Dr. Cook, who also is a very experienced sledge builder. They would not, however, withstand one-half the bad usage that Peary's would. They suit our work admirably, however, being of good, hard hickory, and Dr. Grieve did 2,000 miles nearly with one last Winter, while I have done over 1,000 more than once. Only we do not have the polar sea ice to contend with. Commander Peary kindly gave us fittings for two sledges like his own famous one.

No one complained of cold on the Roosevelt. The small cabins seem to have been easily kept warm. The doctor had been able to do some elaborate microscopical work in the tiny space which was bedroom, laboratory, and general living room for him—a work one could not do neatly with cold fingers. All most generously presented us with mementos, and the quartz crystals from Grant Land have served to induce more than one of our natives to believe that the pole is a kind of magnified stalactite, incrusted with crystal barnacles like an old wharf post.

Peary's own cabin was adorned with a huge full-rigged model ship, glorious with canvas and bunting, the evolution of which, he told us, had passed many weary hours. No one could visit the Roosevelt, as we did, without coming away with a wonderful feeling that success had been achieved deservedly. Every one was in good health, every one in the best of spirits, every one was quite friendly, (you are supposed to be hostile to your cabin mate after so protracted a familiarity,) and every one had a good word for every one else. There had been no liquor used on the expedition for "strengthening the nerves" or "bodies," and not one of the scientific men smoked "to kill time," or anything else. Indeed, we only heard regrets that so enjoyable an expedition had so soon come to an end. All hands seemed quite willing to start off again; in fact, it might have been a party returning from a fresh-air outing in the country.

As I steamed into Indian Harbor a day or two later, I picked up on the wireless that the schooner Jeanie was in port, with Mr. Harry Whitney on board. As he had often been mentioned in the controversy regarding Dr. Cook we were naturally anxious to meet him. We had scarcely landed on the hospital wharf when two men dressed in Eskimo outfit, with sheepskin trousers, not of the cleanest appearance, landed from an ancient-looking motor whaleboat. We at once knew them to be educated gentlemen as we spoke, and on our inquiry they told us they were Mr. Harry Whitney and Mr. Grant of a Scotch walrus and bear-hunting station from Doone, which I sent this year to Baffin's Land to carry the famous Mr. Peck, who for so many years has been a missionary among the Eskimos in Hudson Bay and North Greenland and Grantland. The latter in his schooner had been driven ashore the previous Fall, and for a year had been living à la Eskimo, much as Dr. Cook did, and many good men like Capt. Hall before them.

#### Wrecked Crew Picked Up.

The wrecked crew had all been picked up by the Jeanie except one man, who had left them to try and find an earlier way to civilization, and who had been picked up by my own schooner, the Lorna elsewhere. The schooner had returned safely a week previously, having erected the new mission station at Ashe Inlet, where Mr. Fleming and Mr. Bilby are to remain.

Our distinguished visitors came to tea at the hospital, and subsequently we adjourned to their schooner, in charge again of a Newfoundlander—that old ice warrior Capt. Sam Bartlett, to whom an expedition to Smith Sound in a schooner is like a battle to a war horse—a thing of joy. Mr. Whitney, who has lived also à la Eskimo all Winter, was confident that Dr. Cook had reached the pole. He seemed very greatly surprised that his bona fides should be doubted. He at least felt certain he could have reached it in the time he took. Mr. Whitney, however, never having made the attempt, owned that he was not an expert in polar dashes, and wished most heartily to escape the notoriety attaching to him, as he, wished, being friend both of Peary and Cook, not to be mixed up in the matter. Both these men said they considered their arctic experiences picnics—enjoyed them thoroughly, got easily adapted to the conditions of life, and often wished they were back. As Peary also says, game is plentiful enough to the north edge of the land, and only the polar dash itself over the Arctic Ocean presents real dangers.

Mr. Whitney had left to come south with Mr. Grant, as his vessel had not appeared. He met "Capt. Sam" and then was unwilling to return for the cache of Dr. Cook's instruments and property left under his care and buried safely in the ground at Etah. He, however, told us that he feared these things would be interfered with.

All these explorers are highly impressed on the other hand with the good qualities of the Eskimos. They describe them as loyal, brave, hardy, and reliable. Mr. Whitney stated that Dr. Cook had told him in strict confidence he had found the pole. But he was not to let any one know. Thus while on board the Roosevelt he was unable to tell Commander Peary. The Eskimos, he though, believed Dr. Cook had reached the pole. He had met the explorer eight miles out on the ice, returning after fifteen months without seeing a white man and yet seemed quite strong and healthy.

To us up here the whole controversy is a mystery—now we are persuaded one way, another day the other way. But apparently when we reach civilization we shall learn the truth from the examination of the documents and records—we can only hope now that all parties are right. That there is good stuff left in humanity, making them willing to undergo hardship, is an excellent thing. More lives, far, are lost through luxury and effeminacy than through hardship, self-denial, and exposure. But we here are glad that at last the pole is found, and only hope now men will be satisfied with the ice-covered land and will leave the polar ocean till a new ice supply is needed.

WILFRED GRENFELL.

Packard MOTOR CARS

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Packard Motor Car Co. of N.Y. 1861 BROADWAY

Lost and found advertisements. See Page 17.

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# PARSONS SEES HOPE IN THE REGISTRATION

### Losses in Tammany Territory and Gains in Republican Bailiwicks Shown.

### FRAUD VOTE ELIMINATED

### Hearst's Influence Seen in the Increase on the Last Day of Registration—Murphy Placid Over the Figures.

Republican leaders see hope in the city registration figures for the fourth and last day and for the total for four days. The improvement of Monday brought the revised totals up to within 37,202 of the registration last year and sent them 1,384 above the registration of 1905, when a Mayoralty campaign was on, the best year, for a comparison. Here are the revised borough figures for the four days:

| Borough. | 1909. | 1908. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Manhattan and Bronx | 344,714 | 370,272 | 360,245 |
| Brooklyn | 235,310 | 249,880 | 231,705 |
| Queens | 49,012 | 46,263 | 38,862 |
| Richmond | 15,853 | 15,876 | 14,633 |
| Total | 644,889 | 682,091 | 645,305 |

Much of the interest displayed in registration on the fourth and last day is admitted, even by the Republican leaders, to be due to the advent of Hearst as a Mayoralty candidate. The fourth day's registration this year exceeded by 15,530 the registration for the fourth day four years ago.

President Herbert Parsons of the Republican County Committee expressed satisfaction yesterday with the registration results, even though the figures for Manhattan and the Bronx fell behind the record of 1905 by 35,531. Mr. Parsons said that this in itself was not a bad sign, and pointed out that all the increase had been in Republican districts, while the heavier losses had been in the districts below Fourteenth Street on the east side, all Sullivan territory.

The reason the Republican figures this year soar so much above the figures of 1907, while the Democratic registration figures do not, may be found in the fact that in this particular off year the chief candidate on the Republican ticket was Mr. Hearst's editor, Maximilian F. Ihmsen, while Tammany Hall had one of its favorite sons, "Big Tom" Foley, at the head of its ticket as a candidate for Sheriff. The alliance in that year between the Republican organization and the Hearst forces was decidedly unpopular in the party.

Mr. Parsons made still another comparison to show that the decrease in Manhattan would militate against the Democrats rather than against the Republicans.

"Last year there was a falling off of about 15,300 in the Democratic vote in the districts below Fourteenth Street," he said. "Shearn polled 1,900 votes in that section. The Republican vote showed an increase of 3,000. This still leaves a loss of 10,000 which cannot be accounted for by any ordinary causes."

Mr. Parsons believes that the only theory to which this loss can be attributed is the elimination of fraudulent registration, which in former years has been more general in that section of the city than anywhere else.

### MURPHY QUITE SATISFIED

### Both with Registration and Prospect of Gaynor's Election.

Leader Charles F. Murphy of Tammany Hall declared yesterday that he was well satisfied with the registration and that he was unable to see any reason for uneasiness concerning the election of the straight Tammany ticket.

"Did you read Mr. Ivins's speech?" he was asked.

"Most of it."

"How about the race-track gambling conference?"

"Why, I don't know anything about that, naturally. He didn't say I was there. The men mentioned can best answer that."

"How about Mr. Moore and his alleged connection with you in the Bradley-Gaffney-Stcers Company?"

"There's nothing in that," said Murphy emphatically. "I have testified once as to my connection with that concern. I haven't anything to do with it, and I don't know anything about it."

"Do you still think that Gaynor will be elected easily?"

"Why not? They say he declares he won't make many speeches. He would be elected if he didn't make any."

"What will happen if he continues to make them?" some one asked, but Mr. Murphy deigned no reply.

Mr. Murphy was told that Chairman Parsons of the Republican County Committee had declared that he regarded it as significant that the registration yesterday in strong Democratic districts had fallen off and had increased in the Republican bailiwicks.

"I haven't analyzed the figures yet," said Mr. Murphy, "but I think if Mr. Parsons will examine a little more closely he will find that in Brooklyn, Richmond, and Queens the Democrats have all come out, even if we have fallen down a bit in lower Manhattan. He must remember that a lot of people have moved out of Manhattan in the last year."

The general impression among the Tammany leaders about the wigwam yesterday was that the charges made against Justice Gaynor by Mr. Ivins will not hurt him with the people unless they are proved to be true.

### YESTERDAY IN POLITICS.

William Ivins stood by his charge that Justice Gaynor shared in a deal to nullify the anti-race track gambling laws, but declined further to amplify it at this time. Justice Gaynor, after declaring "I will not contradict any lie of that man," denied the charge last night. Senator McCarren also denied discussing the anti-betting law with the Brooklyn jurist.

Robert R. Moore and Charles F. Murphy both denied the assertions of Mr. Ivins in his speech that they had relations with the Bradley-Gaffney-Steers Company.

Tammany Leader Murphy said in an interview that Gaynor would win "even without making any speeches."

The candidates on the Tammany county and borough tickets were notified of their nomination at the National Democratic Club last night. Justice Gaynor's name was not mentioned in the notification speeches or the responses.

President Herbert Parsons of the Republican County Committee said the registration was an augury of Republican victory. Tammany Leader Murphy said he was satisfied with the figures.

The Hearst Civic Alliance at midnight filed its completed petition for the nomination of William R. Hearst and the fusion ticket.

# GAYNOR DENIES RACE BILL CONFAB

Continued from Page 1.

Mr. Towns cannot lose either his folly or the characteristics which led to his indictment. You cannot separate him from them with an axe. The Judge is resorting to vituperative untruthfulness. Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to have him repeat this performance from now on to election time, but nothing that he can say will make me lose my temper or my friends. I don't know how many friends I have. I can't tell until election day, but I know I have enough to assist in the defeat of Justice Gaynor and the crew of candidates who are running with him for office.

"In the meantime be it remembered that he remains on the bench, the only example of any member of the Supreme Court who has ever conducted a campaign of any kind, not to say of ambition and hypocrisy, while he still continued to remain a judicial officer."

**Gaynor to Resent Attack?**

Rumors were circulated in Brooklyn last night that Justice Gaynor, deeply angered by the attack made upon him by Mr Ivins while he was still on the bench as a member of the Appellate Division in Brooklyn, would accept the challenge made by the lawyer and take steps to have him disciplined as a member of the bar.

No statement as to this was obtainable from Justice Gaynor himself, and confirmation of the reports from other sources was lacking. Friends of the Justice, apparently greatly incensed at Mr. Ivins and indignant over his attack, were talking much yesterday of turning the "searchlight" on Ivins himself. They seemed rather vague and hazy in their ideas as to what might be brought into view.

Judge Gaynor announced late yesterday that he will probably send in his resignation from the bench to-day. He was busy in his chambers yesterday nearly all morning rounding up the cases on which his decision was pending. In the course of the day he passed on some 200 cases, and said that early to-day he will have his calendar entirely cleared up. He will speak to-morrow night at a big meeting in Carnegie Hall, devoting himself principally to municipal economies.

**Moore Denial to Ivins.**

Robert R. Moore, the Tammany candidate for Controller, was at his headquarters in the rooms of the Business Men's Committee at the Cadillac yesterday. In reply to the references made by Mr. Ivins to him, he said:

"At the time when the statement was made that I was concerned in the Bradley-Gaffney-Steers Company I issued a denial. I wish to reiterate that denial, and to amplify it by stating that I am not and never was either a stockholder or otherwise financially interested in any contracting company whatsoever. Mr. Ivins asserted that I was selected by Judge Gaynor for the office to which I have been nominated, and that I was the Judge's friend. As a matter of fact, my acquaintance with Judge Gaynor has existed only for two weeks. To be explicit, I met him for the first time one or two days before the Democratic City Convention, and we discussed several matters concerning the policies. I am proud of my acquaintance with Judge Gaynor.

"As to the Commercial Trust Company, of which I am President, it is not controlled by any individual or class whatsoever. Mr. Eugene Wood, to whom Mr. Ivins referred in his speech, happens to be a stockholder in the company. He is not a customer of the bank, however, nor, so far as I know, has he ever been in the building. No communication has ever been received from him, directly or indirectly, concerning the underwriting of, or a loan to any contracting firm. Mr. Mirabeau L. Towns is not and never has been, as Mr. Ivins stated, counsel of this trust company, and, so far as my knowledge goes, never sought any favors from it or for it.

"It is time that Mr. Ivins, Mr. Hearst, and the Committee of One Hundred submitted some proof of their allegations concerning me, especially when they attempt to connect me with a contracting concern. Even if I had been so connected I am not aware that I would have committed a moral or a legal wrong."

Mr. Ivins was at the Hearst headquarters nearly all of yesterday. He said that to-day he will take up his headquarters at The Hermitage, and remain there until the campaign is over. He intimated that his anti-Gaynor ammunition is not nearly exhausted.

# COURT THROWS OUT CANAL LIBEL CASE

Continued from Page 1.

to fifty subscribers in Washington—do they publish those fifty copies in Washington? If they do, if they did, the court has jurisdiction of the offense. I will not go so far as to say that it has of the defendants. But if they did not, then the court has neither jurisdiction of the offense nor the defendants.

**Answerable Only in Indiana.**

"To my mind there is but one conclusion to be drawn. Everything that the evidence shows that the defendants do, or did, they do and did in the State of Indiana, City of Indianapolis. I am not here to say that if these defendants had an agent in Washington to whom they sent for circulation copies of this paper, they might not be amenable to prosecution in Washington if they could be arrested in Washington.

"I am compelled to take one of two views, and there is nothing between them. Either when a newspaper owner or proprietor does what the evidence in this case shows those defendants did, composed, printed, and deposited in the mails for circulation these papers containing the, for the purposes of this statement, libelous articles, either they are guilty here and in every county, district, or jurisdiction into which these papers go, or they are only guilty here. There is no middle ground to take. When these defendants put these papers containing these (I will hereafter call them) libelous articles into the Post Office here in Indianapolis, and they went through the mails throughout the country into the various States, counties, and districts of the United States, either it became a crime, a separate and independent crime in every one of the counties, districts, or States into which the papers went, or there was but one crime, and that was here.

"Where people print a newspaper here and deposit it in the Post Office here for circulation throughout the counties and districts, there is but one publication, and that one is here. If that is true, then there is no publication, according to the evidence, in Washington."

In concluding the court said:

"If the history of liberty means anything; if the Constitution means anything, then the prosecuting authority should not have the power to select the tribunal, if there be more than one to select from, at the capital of the Nation, nor should the Government have the power to drag citizens from distant States there for trial."

It was charged in the articles that William Nelson Cromwell, Douglas Robinson, Charles P. Taft, and other "intimate friends of President Roosevelt" had knowledge of this "swindle," as the editorials called it, by which a "gang of speculators" had "robbed their country."

United States District Attorney Miller in his argument said it was implied that Mr. Roosevelt, President Taft, and Elihu Root, former Secretary of State, were informed as to the alleged swindle, and that as the records at Washington showed, there was no "American syndicate," as described, and the sale of the Panama Canal was perfectly legitimate and honorable, the publishers of The Indianapolis News had committed criminal libel against all the persons named.

When William Nelson Cromwell had read last night the portion of Judge Anderson's opinion referring to his refusal to answer certain questions on his privilege as attorney, and was asked if he had any statement to make regarding it, Mr. Cromwell said:

"I have no statement to make upon the comments of any Judge. That is all."

Proceedings based on the same charges as those made against the publishers of The Indianapolis News were instituted in New York against the proprietor and editors of The New York World. The case is still before the courts.

# TAMMANY NOTIFIES MINOR CANDIDATES

### Battle, Sullivan, Roesch, Hagan, et Al. Told of the People's Call to Them.

### ENIGMATIC NOTE FROM LYNN

### "Stronger Words Than Mine Might Be Used About Your Career," Says the Judge to Candidate for Sheriff.

All the Tammany candidates on the borough and county tickets named at the Democratic conventions, with the exception of Justice Gaynor, were formally notified of their nominations at the National Democratic Club in Fifth Avenue last night. The Chairman of the notification committee was ex-Judge Wauhope Lynn, and he made all the notification speeches.

The speeches of aceptance, as a rule, were short, the four candidates for Coroner making the longest ones, but interest centred principally in what George Gordon Battle, candidate for District Attorney, said, and in the remarks of George F. Roesch, Christopher Sullivan, and James J. Hagan, candidates, respectively, for City Court Judge, Sheriff, and County Clerk. Mr. Battle declared that, if elected, "rich and poor, Democrat and Republican, would look alike to him."

The large clubrooms were filled with well-known Democrats before 8 o'clock, the time set for the ceremonies. Every Tammany district leader in the city was there. The candidates formed a semi-circle in the main corridor, directly beneath the large oil painting of Richard Croker and the stuffed tiger representing the Tammany organization.

At the head of the line stood Tammany's three candidates for the Supreme Court Justiceship—John J. Delany, Justice Truax, and Justice Pendleton. The four Coroners brought up the tail end. Standing in the centre of a circle made up of the candidates and about a hundred spectators, ex-Judge Lynn informed the Supreme Court Justices of their selection. Mr. Delany was spokesman for all three candidates, and his speech of acceptance was very short and formal.

Mr. Roesch, in reply to his notification, said he thought it was praiseworthy for Judges of the lower courts to be promoted to higher tribunals. He thought his experience of fifteen years on the Municipal Court bench would stand him in good stead for the duties expected of him in the higher court. He said he hoped he would attain the high standard set by the present incumbent of the place.

"In the event of my election, which I confidently expect," said Mr. Battle when it came his turn, "I now pledge my word to you and all of the citizens of this county, that I shall know neither fear nor favor in the discharge of my official duties. I shall recognize no distinctions between the rich and the poor, the Democrat and the Republican. No man shall be too powerful to escape prosecution if I have proof of his violation of the law, and no man shall be too humble to invoke the power of the office for the defense and protection of his rights. I shall treat all men as equal before the law. I am not now and never have been under any obligation to any man or to any party which can in the remotest degree restrain me in the resolute, effective, independent, courageous, and conscientious discharge of the duties which the assumption of this office will impose upon me. I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office according to the best of my ability. I here now to you and to all the people of this county sincerely and solemnly pledge myself to observe the obligations of my oath of office in every respect, both in letter and in spirit."

In notifying Christopher Sullivan of his nomination Chairman Lynn said that he did not expect the candidate to make a speech in reply.

"The great East Side," said Mr. Lynn impressively, "is honored in your selection. You are not called upon to make a speech to-night. It is your heart and not your tongue or your pen that will represent your section of the city. The story of your life might well be told in stronger language than I can use. The Democratic Party honors itself and not you in choosing you for its candidate for Sheriff."

Mr. Sullivan simply murmured in reply that he accepted the honor with thanks.

James J. Hagan also said he felt deeply honored in being selected as Tammany's candidate for County Clerk.

"There is little chance of my becoming hot-headed if I am elected, as some newspapers have intimated," said Mr. Hagan. "I am now as conservative and lamblike as any one could wish me to be." Mr. Hagan's sentiments drew out a clamorous round of applause from the gathering.

John L. Golden, candidate for Register, said if elected he would devote all his time and the best that was in him to carrying out the duties of his office. Joseph Haag, candidate for Borough President, got a hearty round of applause when he declared:

"If elected, I shall welcome fair criticism of my administration, and promise to give such criticism attention. I believe that the position taken by Judge Gaynor with reference to further subway construction is absolutely correct."

When Julius Harburger had told of the onerous duties of his office and George F. Shrady, Peter Acritelli, and George M. McCrystal had said a few words of appreciation for the honors conferred upon them, the ceremonies were over, and the candidates were kept busy for the next few hours receiving congratulations.

# CRANE, FORCED OUT, CALLS KNOX UNFAIR

Continued from Page 1.

ration of a protest in regard to an agreement between China and Japan. It would have been more accurate if the statement had said, as was indicated in its own closing paragraph, that a brief conversation of mine with a newspaper representative contributed to the publication by him of a discussion of this agreement and the possibility of a protest by this Government, and that the department regarded this conversation as "indiscreet." The publication referred to did not mention my name, nor in my judgment would it have been a mistake if the Department of State had not chosen to vouch for its accuracy and give to it an official significance by its own conduct.

**Says He Disclosed Nothing.**

"It certainly contained nothing of substance that was not matter of common knowledge or deducible by any competent newspaper reporter from facts commonly known. The substance, if not the full text, of the agreement had been published and its effect had been widely discussed. As an illustration of this The New York Herald had published on Sept. 9 the following dispatch:

TOKIO Wednesday.—The Tokio press regrets that the Jingo American press is raising the usual protest against Japan regarding the new China-Japanese convention. It states that the Manchurian railways are administered in accordance with America's long-cherished motto of the open door policy. Moreover, it adds, the convention is now an accomplished fact, and America cannot change it, however much it may dislike it.

"The publication complained of by the State Department was not made until Sept. 27. This also has a significant bearing on the reference to 'recent canards' in the Secretary's telegram to me at San Francisco.

"In order to understand how this matter came to be mentioned, it is necessary to make a brief explanation. When I accepted the appointment of Minister to China, at the request of the President, and afterward, he expressed the earnest wish that the people of this country should be roused to a keen interest in the Pacific situation, both commercially and politically; he felt that our greatest problem lay there and that our people were not fully awake to its importance. As I stated in a public address in Chicago on Sept. 14, the President advised me to accept all available invitations to public meetings and dinners, and said: 'Do not miss any of them, and when you go to one, insist on speaking and let them have it red hot.'

"I assumed that the President wished me to discuss realities and not platitudes. I have not had experience as a public speaker, and it was and is a difficult rôle, but I have done my best to carry out the President's wishes.

**Little Aid from Department.**

"The difficulty has also been increased by the absence of specific instructions from the State Department and of any adequate discussion with its officials as to the policy of this Government. I have been much gratified that no criticism had come to me from any official source until I was recalled to Washington last week.

"With the previous approval of the President, I had arranged to go to China by way of Europe so that I might have conferences with well-informed and influential persons of widely divergent interests and points of view, and I had made many valuable appointments. It was then suggested by Mr. Knox that it would be better for me to proceed by way of the Pacific. Contrary to my understanding that this matter should be fully discussed with the President in conference with Secretary Knox, the Secretary informed me that it would be unnecessary to see the President, and that I should proceed by way of Japan. It was then agreed that I should sail on Oct. 5 with the Minister to Japan.

"I was told that letters would be given to me and arrangements made for seeing important persons in Japan. I have not since then seen Secretary Knox, except on last Sunday, nor have I had any adequate discussion with the Department as to its policy. Some days before the date set for my departure I came to Washington and, with considerable difficulty, made a number of appointments with the First Assistant Secretary of State, no one of which did he keep or explain his failure to keep. No papers, not even my official credentials, were ready for me when I left Washington for San Francisco, with just time to catch the steamer. I have not examined the papers from the State Department, which reached me in San Francisco after the Secretary's telegram recalling me to Washington.

"As I was hurriedly leaving Washington a representative of an important paper asked me about the China-Japan agreement, and I said that the matter was under consideration, as was well known, but that no decision had been reached, and I may have said, although I do not recall it, that obviously no statement would be prepared in the absence of Mr. Hoyt. I advised him to get thoroughly informed upon the whole subject as it would be of the greatest importance that it be handled intelligently by the American press if official action were taken.

"This is the sum of my offending. On mature consideration, it is my judgment that my action was in accordance with the spirit at least of the President's wishes expressed by him to me, and that it furnishes no sufficient excuse for the sensational and inconsiderate action of the Secretary of State. However, I did not seek this post and am absolutely unwilling to remain in it without the entire confidence of the President and the cordial support of the Government."

**Secretary's Words Criticised.**

What has aroused most comment here is just this admission on Mr. Knox's part that this Government was investigating the Chinese-Japanese treaties with a view to determine whether there is "anything in the agreement adversely affecting American interests or in conflict with the principle of equal opportunity to which the powers are pledged, a study not yet concluded, and in respect to which no decision has been reached." In the view of informed persons here, in making that statement Mr. Knox has completed and perfected the harmfulness of disclosures which, as they came from Mr. Crane, were so unofficial in their character as to have attracted little attention.

Public interest in the dispute between Mr. Knox and Mr. Crane, which so far has been regarded chiefly in the light of a personal clash, has now passed on to the general question at the bottom of the trouble. The published story which Mr. Knox credits Mr. Crane with having inspired told of a protest contemplated by this Government against Japan's policy in Manchuria. How such a protest would be received by Japan after the warning she has had of this Government's intentions, and how she would regard the unofficial publicity that has made the whole affair rather ridiculous from a diplomatic point of view, are questions that are puzzling and interesting officials here to-night.

Secretary Knox absolutely declined to discuss the statement of Mr. Crane, regarding the incident as closed. Assistant Secretary Huntington Wilson, who is just recovering from a severe surgical operation, was of course wholly unacquainted with the latest development in the case, including Mr. Crane's references to his failures to keep appointments made with him.

### TAFT HAS NOTHING TO SAY.

### Not Sufficiently in Touch with the Affair to Discuss It.

MONROVIA, Cal., Oct. 12.—President Taft, when shown a dispatch from Washington to the effect that Secretary Knox had requested the resignation of Minister Crane, declined to discuss the subject in any way.

He said that he was not sufficiently in touch with matters which had come up since he left the capital to say anything on the subject.

### CRANE'S PLANS NOT SETTLED.

### His Wife Says They Have Not Decided What They Will Do.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21.—Mrs. Charles R. Crane, who is in this city awaiting the arrival of her husband, said that she was in communication with Mr. Crane, but that no definite plan for their future movements had been made.

Richard Crane declared that he and his wife would sail for the Orient on the Korea next week.

### TOKIO PLEASED BY RECALL.

### Officials Believe It Shows Knox Will Discountenance Unfriendly Attitude.

TOKIO, Oct. 12.—Little surprise was expressed by officials here at the news that Secretary Knox had determined to recall Charles R. Crane when he was on the eve of sailing as Minister to China. Leading newspapers print long special dispatches giving the reasons for Mr. Crane's recall, most of the papers taking the stand that the reported utterances of Mr. Crane were exaggerated.

Statements that President Taft approved of Mr. Crane's attitude and that the recalled Minister had repeated only what he first had heard from the President caused much comment.

Officials said if Mr. Crane actually had disclosed the attitude of the United States Government his recall was inevitble. However, they declined to believe, they said, that Washington had any intention of protesting the Chinese-Japan agreement, because they asserted there was absolutely no ground for such action.

Leading Japanese expressed gratification at the action of Secretary Knox, as it indicated a determination to discountenance prejudiced speeches and an unfriendly attitude on the part of the officials in dealings with Japan.

### JAPAN'S POLICY FRIENDLY.

### Welcomes American Co-operation in Developing China.

VIENNA, Oct. 12.—Yasuya Uchida, Japan's Minister to Austria-Hungary, who has recently been named as Japanese Ambassador to Washington to succeed Baron Takahira, to-day emphasized the fact that the friendly relations between the United States and Japan have never been clouded by misunderstandings. He rejected the idea that the efforts of the United States to develop its economic interests in China would tend to an estrangement between that country and Japan and said that the basis of Japan's Chinese policy was the principle of the "open door" and the maintenance of China's territorial integrity.

Japan, he added, had no idea of an exclusive sway in China and therefore welcomed the employment of American capital for the development of that country. It was pure fiction to say that Japan was striving for predominance in the Pacific.

# M'CARREN DENIES HE'S A POLITICIAN

### Tells a Church Gathering Also That No Party Would Steal an Election Now.

### TAKES A FLING AT HEARST

### Says He Stole the Nomination for Governor in 1906 and for That Reason Was Beaten.

Senator Patrick H. McCarren, in an address last night to the Men's Club of All Souls' Universalist Church, at Ditmas and Ocean Avenues, Flatbush, took a fling at William Randolph Hearst by employing his case as an example of how the people will refuse to ratify "a stolen nomination." McCarren spoke on direct primaries, and argued against them. He began his talk by declaring that he was not present in the capacity of a politician.

"At one time I had ambitions political," he said, "but I dissuaded myself from becoming a politician when I saw the many perplexities likely to attend the pursuit of politics as a profession."

Of direct primaries, he asserted that wherever tried they had failed.

"I do not believe," declared the Senator, "that any man or party would steal an election now. This is due to the refusal of the people to ratify a stolen nomination. In 1906 one of the most disgraceful things that can be found in our political history occurred in this State.

"Delegates honestly elected and sent from Brooklyn to the Democratic Convention in Buffalo, numbering about 90, were ejected from their seats and men put in their places to nominate Hearst. As these men were fraudulently seated the nomination of Hearst was also fraudulent. The result was that the people refused to ratify his nomination at the polls.

McCarren said that he would try to have passed in the Legislature a bill providing that the contested election of delegates to a convention be referred hereafter to the Supreme Court instead of to a convention committee as is done now. Reverting then to the present election he added:

"You all know whom the Democrats have nominated for Mayor. I do not believe that any other candidate would have been nominated even with the direct primary system. Justice Gaynor would have beaten any one else. His nomination was forced on the convention by popular opinion and sentiment. The convention had to take him.

"There is another side to the question, however. Is there any man who knows anything about Republican politics who believes that Sters, the Democrat whom the fusionists forced on the Republican ticket as candidate for Borough President of Brooklyn, would have been nominated by the direct system? He was named solely at the instance of two men."

**Fusion Meetings.**

TO-DAY AND TO-NIGHT.

Noon—Citizens' exhibit, Sixteenth Street and Broadway—George McAneny, Irwin Kurtz, and W. M. Chadborne.

This Afternoon—Earl Hall, Columbia College—Otto T. Bannard, William H. Prendergast, John Purroy Mitchel, and Charles S. Whitman.

To-night—Camp Bannard, 149th Street and Third Avenue—Max S. Grifenhagen, Martin Saxe, and Carl Hauser; Clinton Hall, 151-153 Clinton Street—Otto T. Bannard, Charles S. Whitman, and Secretary of State Samuel S. Koenig; James G. Blaine Club, 236 East Broadway—Otto T. Bannard, Charles S. Whitman, George McAneny, and Max S. Grifenhagen; Citizens' Exhibit, Broadway and Seventeenth Street—Otto T. Bannard and I. W. Felnberg.

TO-MORROW.

Noon—Citizens' Exhibit, Broadway and Sixteenth Street—William A. Prendergast and A. Parker Nevins.

Night—Camp Bannard, 149th Street and Third Avenue—John S. Shea, Julius M. Mayer, and Frederick C. Tanner.

FRIDAY.

Noon—Citizens' Exhibit, Broadway and Thirteenth Street—Charles S. Whitman and Frederick H. Cunningham.

Night—Camp Bannard, 125th Street, near Eighth Avenue—Otto T. Bannard and John Purroy Mitchel; Fusion Camp, 373 East 138th Street—Otto T. Bannard, William A. Prendergast, and Cyrus C. Miller; Ivy Club, 310 East Sixty-fifth Street—Otto T. Bannard, William A. Prendergast, Charles S. Whitman, and John S. Shea; Jefferson Hall, 90 Columbia Street—Otto T. Bannard, Max S. Grifenhagen, Carl Hauser, and C. E. Abbott.

**Bellevue Patient Leaps from Window.**

Delirious from erysipelas Abe Shapiro, 20 years old, of 204 Sixth Street, jumped from a second floor window of Bellevue Hospital last night and ran about the courtyard, shouting that he was being murdered. He was caught and found to be practically unhurt by his twenty-five-foot leap.


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CITIZENS' MASS MEETING
CARNEGIE HALL
Thursday, Oct. 14th, 1909, 7:30 P. M.
Hon. William J. Gaynor
Citizens', Taxpayers', and Democratic Nominee for Mayor, will discuss the Campaign Issues.
Meeting under the Auspices of the Following Non-Partisan Organizations:
Congress of Taxpayers.
Municipal Party.
The Workingmen's Political Party.
The Democratic Union.
The Voters' Federation.
The Gaynor Nominators.
The Allied Organizations of Business and Tradesmen.

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During this October Sale prices are put right down to where there is not a question of a doubt as to the sensational bargain character of the occasion.

We want this annual sale to always be a memorable occasion—one that you will look forward to each succeeding year, and we know that it takes a liberal and wide assortment of the correct and newest models at a price lower than you can find the same corset for at any other time of the year in any store.

This sale embraces all the new and critically correct corset models that express the newest fashion requirements.

The corsets that give that fashion contour that high class modistes demand when fitting a new gown, because the style success of a new gown depends upon the corset.

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$6 to $15 Corsets, $3.95—It's an extraordinary corset offering in the strictest sense of the word. That's what we intend it shall be, but it's the beautiful models that will appeal to you, and there's comfort, smartness and a sense of luxury that go with a well-made, high-priced corset. Beautiful new models, extremely long. Made of coutil and some fancy batiste broche, filled with WAHLON . . . . . $3.95

$5 to $6 American Lady Corsets, $2.45—A celebrated make of corset that sells regularly in every store in America at $5 to $6, at $2.45. That gives you a striking example of the bargain character of this great October Corset Sale. Models to suit all types of figures; made of coutil and batiste broche and finished in the most expert manner, every bone and stitch being exactly in place. Special at . . . . . $2.45

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# BANNARD CAMPAIGN OPENS WITH A RUSH

## Fusion Candidate Makes Three Speeches Before Enthusiastic Audiences.

## IN THE FIGHT TO STAY

### Declares He Is Equipped to Give the City a Thorough Business Administration.

Otto T. Bannard, Fusion candidate for Mayor, began his active campaign last night. He made three speeches—one in the Bronx, a second on Washington Heights, and a third at the West Side Republican Club, at Eighty-third Street and Broadway. At each place he was greeted by crowds that filled the speaking hall and at each he was well received, his remarks being interrupted several times by enthusiastic applause.

Mr. Bannard was anxious that his hearers should understand from the beginning that he had no idea of withdrawing from the race and told them that if anybody tried to circulate such a report to be certain and tell the circulator that he "didn't know Otto Bannard." He told his hearers that he had never entered upon a difficult task and stopped before its completion, and that this present race for the Mayoralty of New York was not to be an exception to that rule.

The first speech of the tour was delivered to about fifteen hundred persons, who packed the shed known as Camp Bannard, at 149th Street, near Third Avenue, in the Bronx. There Douglas Mathewson was the Master of Ceremonies, and when Mr. Bannard was seen working his way through the throng about 8:20 o'clock Mr. Mathewson shouted that the next Mayor was there, and then the band played "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," while the audience stood up and cheered. Mr. Bannard was introduced, and he soon had his audience in good humor.

He began by assuring his hearers that he was in the race to stay, and got a rousing cheer for the declaration.

When Mr. Bannard mentioned the Hunt's Point school site recently acquired by the city the audience laughed, and a lusty-lunged individual wanted to know if it was "under water." Mr. Bannard replied that it was not quite that bad, but that the territory surrounding it was certainly sparsely settled. He thought the city ought to be building on the sites it already has instead of acquiring title to such sites as the one at Hunt's Point.

The candidate said he was just a plain business man and as such he would act, if elected Mayor. As for subways, he thought with his business experience he was just as apt to make "the dirt fly" as was either of his competitors, and he believed he could get the money to build them. Much of it was to be had, he added, by the stoppage of theft and waste.

Mr. Bannard said:

**Mr. Bannard's Speech.**

"I beg to introduce myself to the voters of this great city as a candidate for Mayor.

"I am an ordinary business man, who has never entered upon a difficult task and stopped half way. Any one who suggests that I may withdraw from this contest does not know me. The question need not be asked a second time. Just forget it.

"The boss plunderer of Tammany Hall says my Fusion ticket has left me and I am the goat. My best judgment is that on Nov. 2 I shall 'butt' in between the other two Mayoralty candidates and land in the City Hall.

"Now, while they are eating each other up, thereby adding to the gayety of nations; while they quarrel over the grave question as to which called on the other first and who held the hat, and whose hat, let me keep right in the middle of the road.

"Let me call myself the middle-of-the-road candidate—safe and sane—steering an even course between Scylla and Charybdis (I am not calling names.) Let us take up the needs of the city and discuss one at a time, so that you may have a better idea of what I stand for.

"Every platform, every letter of acceptance, and every candidate is for subways built by the city or with city credit under an eight-hour law and controlled by the city. No one has a monopoly of this thought—neither has the city any new subway, though Tammany has talked about it six years.

"I am for the constitutional amendment to release funds for subway purposes, and I hope to save from theft and waste large sums for that and other city needs. If you elect me and give me an anti-Tammany majority of the Board of Estimate, you may trust my good faith, and my business and financial experience should be of some value. I shall not be diverted or turned aside.

"Another subject which interests me is the public schools. Don't weary of this subject. I know something about it, for I served two years on that Board of Education. Good work is being done in that department, and I am its friend, for education is the corrective of universal manhood suffrage. There are 17,000 part time pupils in the elementary grades in Manhattan and the Bronx, and half of these are in the Bronx.

**More Schools Needed.**

"This is wrong, and we must find the money to give ample school accommodations for all children of school age—a seat and full time for every child. You will not find me economizing there. There are twenty-two school sites acquired and not built upon in Manhattan and the Bronx, and we must pursue this question through every Administration.

"It requires the greatest diligence, because of the constant trend of population up to the Bronx and over the bridges. In the lower part of the city schools have to be abandoned, like No. 35, at Twentieth Street and Seventh Avenue, and No. 180, in Vandewater Street. Parents will not send children across town at the peril of their little lives, and this shifting of population taxes the energy of any school board, but a constant spur is healthful and the board itself would appreciate it.

"More teachers and smaller classes is another serious subject. There are more than 2,000 classes with over 50 children in a class, some over 60. We need more evening schools, more vacation schools, and more vacation officers and playgrounds and playground supervision. There are certain vacant lots owned by the city which might be utilized for playgrounds with little expense.

"I have no quarrel with the Board of Education, and I want to increase the interest in its work, and if saving can be effected in any of its contracts for land and building and supplies, as it undoubtedly can, is it not likely that this saving, and more, too, should be spent on the children?

"Stop the theft and waste and plunder of Tammany Hall in other departments, and you will have the money for many pressing needs of this wonderful city. Schools are better than station houses; better compel the boy to go to school than be compelled to sentence him to prison."

**A Rousing Welcome.**

From Camp Bannard the candidate was whisked to the clubhouse of the Liberal Republican Club of the Twenty-third Assembly District, in West 155th Street, between Amsterdam and St. Nicholas Avenues. The clubhouse is the centre of one of the heaviest voting Republican districts in the city, and Mr. Bannard got a rousing welcome from an audience that packed its meeting room. He made the same speech there that he had made at Camp Bannard, and assured his hearers that conditions were getting better.

The last speech was made in the big auditorium of the West Side Republican Club and was in the main the same as the one delivered at the two former places. Mr. Bannard got a warm reception there, and had to remain standing a minute before the applause stopped. Florence Sullivan, a lawyer, was speaking when Mr. Bannard entered, Mr. Sullivan wanted to stop, but Mr. Bannard would not let him.

Mr. Sullivan said Tammany Hall was a private corporation, controlled by two men, and that in the vast organization less than 10 per cent. knew its inner workings. One of the men, he said, was Murphy, and the other belonged to the "blood royal," in that he had the same name as the speaker.

"The Senator with my name," said the Mr. Sullivan, "spends more money in a year than John D. Rockefeller has spent in his entire life. He has a standing on the east side as a hard-working man, and the people there think he is one of them. He is the greatest actor since Shakespeare. In Paris he is a Parisian, but on the Bowery he is one of the plain people."

John Purroy Mitchel, the Fusion candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen, followed Mr. Bannard with a brief speech.

**Speech by Whitman.**

Charles S. Whitman, the fusion candidate for District Attorney, also spoke at the meetings. He said:

"I am not going into the past of the distinguished gentleman who heads the ticket of Tammany Hall. He stands to-night for something that he has never stood for before. The wealth of his record and the power of his name is given, it seems to me and so I do fervently believe, to the perpetration of an infamous wrong on the citizens of this borough such as Tammany Hall never offered before.

"It is very well for the distinguished Justice of the Supreme Court to say he is not responsible for Judge Roesch, for Jimmie Hagan, and to say that you cannot lay Christie Sullivan to his door. He is not responsible for the story about Judge Roesch which is not fit to repeat in an audience such as this. But if Roesch is taken from the lower and put on the higher bench, if Hagan is made Clerk of this county, and if Christie Sullivan, with a name known to stand for all that is vicious, is made chief peace officer of this county, for that Judge Gaynor is responsible."

## BANNARD AND LABOR UNIONS.

### He Denies a Tammany Statement That He Has Been Averse to Them.

When the spellbinders at Tammany Hall received their instructions yesterday from former Corporation Counsel John J. Delaney, head of the Speakers' Bureau, he impressed upon them with particular emphasis the necessity for impairing the cordial relations that at present exist between the Fusion candidate for Mayor and organized labor.

Mr. Delany called attention to Mr. Bannard's connection with the National Employment Exchange, a free Labor Bureau that was established early this year by some public-spirited citizens to relieve the congestion that existed in the labor market in this city by distributing unemployed labor to localities where there was a demand for workmen. The spellbinders were instructed to say that the National Labor Employment Exchange was an agency hostile to the labor unions and organized for the purpose of procuring men to break strikes.

When this information reached Mr. Bannard later, he declared that the assertion was absolutely untrue.

"The Board of Directors of the National Employment Exchange at a meeting held last April, when politics could not have been a consideration, considered that subject thoroughly," said Mr. Bannard. "It was decided then and there that the exchange under no circumstances should furnish any man to take the place of a striker.

"The National Employment Exchange was organized solely for the purpose of procuring employment and means of transportation for men sorely in need of both at a time when the city was congested with men out of work. It was an organization conducted on business principles for philanthropic purposes."

The record of the Directors' meeting, it was said at the Bannard headquarters, will completely refute the report the spellbinders of Tammany Hall have been directed to disseminate. The Labor and Railway Men's Campaign Committee, which is in process of formation, will probably take up the defense of Mr. Bannard in the various labor organizations.

The Bannard Campaign Club, which was organized late last week, already has a volunteer non-partisan enrollment of 1,000 members. Its campaign will be formally launched this evening at a rally in the Assembly Hall at the United Charities Building. Mr. Bannard, Henry L. Stimson, Robert Grier Monroe, Paul Fuller, and others will speak.

## GERMAN LEAGUE FOR GAYNOR.

### Denounce Hearst as a "Political Renegade and Unscrupulous Politician."

The German-American Citizens' League of the State of New York held its city convention last night in Terrace Garden. There were 140 executive members present, representing a total membership of 16,000. Resolutions were passed indorsing Justice William J. Gaynor for Mayor and the Democratic ticket for New York County, the borough candidate of Manhattan and the Bronx, and all the Democratic candidates for Justices of the Supreme Court.

William Randolph Hearst was denounced by the speakers as a "political renegade" and an "unscrupulous politician." He was called a "lightning-change artist" in politics, and the chief exponent of yellow journalism. It was further stated that the Democratic Party, which had been made influential by Seymour, Tilden, and Cleveland, fell to a low estate when it nominated Hearst for Governor of New York.

Alphonse G. Koelble was Chairman. Secretary Lorenz J. Gut read a resolution praising Dr. Frederick Cook and Herman Ridder, and denouncing Lord Charles Beresford and his plea of a union of defense of English-speaking nations.

## TO USE ALLIANCE TITLE.

### Hearst League Goes Ahead with Its Plans Under That Name.

Regardless of what may be the decision of the Board of Elections with reference to the status of the Civic Alliance, that organization will go ahead and organize for the campaign. President Dooling of the board said yesterday that the McCarren Civic Alliance petitions would have the claim of priority inasmuch as they had been filed first. The Hearst petitions with 8,000 signatures were filed at midnight. The board will meet on Friday to decide the matter.

Some time to-day Mr. Ivins, Charles E. Gehring, Clarence J. Shearn, and the other leaders of the Civic Alliance will select a campaign committee. The headquarters will stay at The Hremitage, where the entire second floor has been rented for the campaign.

Two large meetings have been scheduled for this week, but Mr. Hearst will only appear at one, to be held at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Friday evening. To-morrow evening there will be a meeting at Cooper Union, where the speakers will be William M. Ivins, Clarence J. Shearn, J. Aspinall Hodge, and Charles S. Whitman. J. J. Hopper will preside.

## ARREST ELECTION INSPECTOR.

### Leo H. Cohen Locked Up on a Charge of Ballot Box Stuffing at Primaries.

Leo H. Cohen, one of the Election Inspectors at the polling place at Eightieth Street and Lexington Avenue, was arrested yesterday by Police Lieut. Russo, in connection with the nine indictments returned on Monday by the Grand Jury for fraud at the last primaries. The prisoner was charged with ballot-box stuffing and certifying a false canvass.

Cohen's post of duty was in the district of which Thomas F. Rush is the Tammany leader. J. Edward Jetter, a brewer, who tried to oust him from the leadership at the primaries, first complained of the primary frauds to the Attorney General. It is said that the ballot box in Cohen's booth was overturned in some way, and that when it was restored to its position the number of ballots had been materially increased.

The prisoner was taken to Police Headquarters, and later was sent to the Tombs.

**W. J. Bryan in Seattle.**

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 12.—William J. Bryan arrived from Portland, Ore., today and was met at the train by a committee of leading Democrats. He visited the fair during the day and delivered a lecture there.

## HAFFEN SAYS HE'LL FIGHT ON.

### Former Bronx President to Stay in the Fight Until the Votes Are Counted.

Dr. Henry Ruhl, who has been attending ex-Borough President Louis Haffen since Monday, when he was taken ill while delivering an address, said last night that Mr. Haffen would be out again to-day, and probably busy with his campaign work on Thursday. To reporters last night the former Borough President said he was not at all surprised at Alderman Arthur H. Murphy being nominated by the Bronx Democratic Convention. Mr. Haffen added: "I expect to stay in this fight until the votes are all counted."

Mr. Haffen said last night that his district Captains had obtained 10,000 signatures to his petition to run as an independent candidate. This petition he will present to the Board of Elections to-day.

**Cassidy Completes His Slate.**

Solicitors of names for the independent nominations were going about Queens in droves yesterday obtaining signatures for the petitions of their candidates. Joe Cassidy completed his ticket yesterday by naming former Sheriff Joseph Meyerrose for County Clerk. It is understood that Cassidy intends to question the legality of all independent nominations unfavorable to him when they are filed with the Bureau of Elections.

## WOMEN GET OUT THE VOTE.

### Their Efforts Make Saratoga Poll the Largest Number of Its History.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Oct. 12.—Woman's suffrage had a test here to-day, when the women of the village worked at the polls all day at the annual school election. Attributing tickets on the streets, escorting parties to the polls in automobiles and carriages, acting as "pool drivers," and voting by the hundreds.

As a result of their efforts nearly 4,000 votes were cast, the largest in the history of the village. As the women were divided in their support of the candidates, the result furnished no indication of their individual ability as vote getters.

## LABOR TO OPPOSE DRAPER.

### "Remember the Eight-Hour Bill!" Campaign Cry Against the Governor.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Oct. 12.—Resolutions condemning Gov. Draper for his stand on labor measures were adopted to-day by the Massachusetts Branch of the American Federation of Labor at its State Convention. Gov. Draper's veto of the Eight-Hour bill, in particular, was disapproved.

In addition to adopting the resolutions, the convention voted, after prolonged debate, to authorize Secretary-Treasurer Driscoll to make an appeal for funds to further a political campaign during the present Fall "in an effort to defeat Eben S. Draper and all others directly opposed to organized labor."

The convention also recommended "remember the Eight-Hour bill" as labor's slogan in the campaign.

**Mr. Francis Declined Renomination.**

In a recent story in THE TIMES, dealing with Assembly nominations in this city, it was inadvertently stated that James A. Francis, the Republican Assemblyman from the Thirty-third District, was "turned down" for a renomination. The fact is that Frederick A. Higgins, who was nominated from the Twenty-third, did not consent to become a candidate until after Mr. Francis had declined a renomination. Mr. Francis made a good record in the Legislature.


R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

B'way at 6th Av. 34th to 35th St.

## Visit Our Wash Goods Section.

*Favorite Weaves at Their Best.*

We are all the time doing something unusual down in the Basement, where the Wash Goods—the Cottons hold court. People can't go there without opening their pocketbooks. We rarely give these stuffs advertising. *They don't need it.* But to-day we reward their faithful activity with honorable mention.

What we tell you of are not ends and leavings—not a rabble of remnants that are jumbled and tumbled. *Full pieces, freshly opened—desirable weaves, all.*

### 7½c. Amoskeag Apron Ginghams 5c

We head the list with *Amoskeag Apron Ginghams* because so many people want them. We have the mill's *complete* assortment of patterns. You know them well—modest shepherd checks and checks broken by lines that boldly strike from tangents not authorized by geometric rules. They are in clear, strong blue, brown and green—pretty and cheery colors that will *stay* pretty and cheery.

Their standard price is 7½c. a yard. We'll sell them at *5c.* a yard, but in so doing we limit each buyer to twelve yards and withdraw the customary privilege that permits you to buy them by sending mail orders.

### 15c. Barnaby Ginghams at 7½c.

*Barnaby* Ginghams are old friends. The designs and colorings are in pleasing effects. The splendid service they give is due to the fine, hard-twisted yarn. Barnaby Ginghams will stand hard wear, and hard washing won't hurt the colors. The highest skill of a Gingham chief produced them—as their looks and wear plainly show. But for all that you may have them at *half price*—7½c. The width is 27 inches.

### 12½c. Chambrays at 9c.

Chambray is really Gingham of very delicate mixture. These are perfect goods. Exquisite specimens of spinning—smooth, even, firm. Notice the surface finish. The fineness is due to the silky fibre of the cotton in the chain and the wondrous toned-down beauty of the colorings, including tan, pink, brown, navy, steel, ox-blood, cadet and Copenhagen blue. They are ideal for house dresses, children's wear and uniforms for maids; 30 inches wide; value 12½c.; special, 9c.

### 12½c. Duckling Fleece at 11c.

*Duckling Fleece*—the closer you study it the more you will learn. Fleece cloth, you know, is a variation of the stuff commonly known as flannelette—only it is *Fleecier.* Duckling as a fabric name is doubtless the result of that mental process called the "association of ideas." Duckling makes you think of something soft and fluffy and downy—a light, feathery fuzz, pleasant to the touch. *Duckling* Fleece is notable for its beautifully blended colors and the daring originality of the designs—ducklings, billikens, opossums, birds, butterflies, Japanese and floral effects. Used for children's nursery wear, blanket covers, women's kimonos, sacques, wrappers and bath robes; sold elsewhere at 12½c. a yard; our price, 11c.

*Galatea Cloth,* checks, stripes and figures on light, medium and dark grounds. The highest grade that America produces; value 17c a yard; special.... 14c

*"Herald Square"* Ginghams. It almost matches the goodness of the fine Glasgow ginghams. The designs and colors *do* match them; 32 in. wide; special at 14c

### 25c Kindergarten Cloth at 19c

Main Floor.

Kindergarten Cloth is an English fabric winning hosts of friends under a German name. It is all cotton—but with a hard glazed finish that makes it look like linen. The woven stripes are neat and exceedingly pretty for both women's and children's skirts, waists and dresses. The stores that have it sell it at 25c.—*all but Macy's.* Our price is 19c.

*25c Poplins 18c*

Main Floor.

They are one of the items contributed by the Wash Goods Department to make to-day a winner. They are richly mercerized, staple colors cut by hair-line stripes; sold elsewhere at 25c. a yard; special, **18c**

**40c Mulls 24c**

Main Floor.

Silk-and-cotton Mulls, 27 in. wide, exquisite jacquard loom designs, in all the catchiest colors; suitable for street, house and party dresses; made to sell at 40c. a yard; special, **24c.**

## Special Sale Silk Beaver Hats

*They're Just the Right Things*

Main Floor.

Silk Beaver Hats. Black, black mixed with a little white, white sprinkled with black. The silk finish gives the Beaver Hats a surface so smooth that dust can't stay on them.

The Hat whim of hundreds of women turns to these glossy, shapely Beavers, and it was a wise forethought on our part to supply what popular taste favored at a quality-crowded price.

**Value $3.50; Special $2.89**

## Vast Quantity Valenciennes Laces

*Women Always Want Them*

We want you to see these French and German Valenciennes Laces—edges and insertings—half to one-and-a-half inches wide in matched sets. The longer we look at them the more we like them. We believe that every woman who sees them will buy of them and that not one will regret it. Step to the counter and choose from *twenty* dainty patterns at prices that defy all established trade laws.

**Value 50c to 75c** for dozen yards—at **39c**
**Value 75c to $1.00** for dozen yards—at **49c**
**Value $1.00 to $1.50** for dozen yards—at **69c**

## Special Taxi Cab Service

We have made arrangements with a Taxicab Co. for a special rate of fifty cents (for one, two, three or four persons) from Macy's to any of the following depots:

Grand Central Depot.
Penn. R. R., West 23d St.
C. R. R. of N. J., West 23d St.
D., L. & W., West 23d St.
L. I. R. R., East 34th St.
West Shore R. R., West 42d St.
Erie R. R., West 23d St.

Military Coat-Suit made of lustrous broadcloth in navy and black. Kilted, ankle-length skirt, fitting snugly over the hips. Close-fitting coat lined with Skinner's satin, fastened to one side with round, black buttons. Rows of silk tailored stitching are the only trimming on coat and skirt. High velvet collar, finished with gold star emblem: plain sleeves, finished with stitching and buttons.

Another model in gray and wistaria of the same material has notched collar and coat revers, fastened in front.

$33.74 2d Fl.

### The "Burnous" Cape

Made of satin mignonette in gold, lavender, cerise, rose, light blue, gobelin pink and black. Full-draped model, falling backward over the shoulder to a long point, finished with one large, self-colored silk tassel. Front trimmed with two large flower-like rosettes. Lined with soft silk in lovely contrasting tones.

$37.49 2d Fl.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

B'way at 6th Av. 34th to 35th St.

## Interested in Men's Shirts?

*Prices Have Been Reduced*

Main Floor.

We've been getting ready for this sale. If you are ready, there'll be a great stir. Even if you have enough Shirts for present use, you'll be doing a thrifty thing to provide for inevitable future needs by taking some of these bargains.

They are good and stylish—good enough for metropolites; stylish enough for cosmopolites; cheap enough for ruralites.

It's just a stock-cleaning occasion, and we want you to help us.

Men's Shirts, made of madras, plain and pleated bosoms, negligee style, coat model, attached cuffs. 14 to 17.

*Shirts that were 96c.; now*
*Shirts that were $1.44; now* **68c**

Another lot in light and dark colors:

*Shirts that were $1.44; now*
*Shirts that were $1.98; now* **96c**

The third lot include fine French fabrics:

*Shirts that were $1.98; now*
*Shirts that were $2.24; now*
*Shirts that were $2.79; now* **$1.44**

**Bat-wing and Folded Four-in-Hands.**

Look at them. Every Tie buyer knows that they are usually sold at 50c. to 75c. at men's specialty furnishing goods stores. Our prices were 44c. and 54c. There are twenty-two hundred—and a few more.

*Choice at* **24c**

## *Men's Chamois Gloves*

Main Floor.

Natural color, prixseam-sewn, spear back, one button and buttonhole ..... **97c**

**Men's Walking Gloves,** prixseam or pique sewn, embroidered backs, one clasp, new shades of tan ..... **97c**

**$1.39 Men's Cape Gloves,** prixseam hand-sewn, spear back, one button and buttonhole; tan in cadet and regular sizes; black and white in regular sizes.

## Women's New Hand Bags

*Far Under Regular Prices*

Main Floor.

Hand Bags are important factors in this business. That's why we have such a large variety and give them such prominence in our store display.

We can tell by the volume of sales that women recognize our efforts. The figures represent flattering evidence.

To describe the many kinds would be an advertising extravagance. We have to maintain a proper balance, you know. Otherwise there would be undesirable sags that would throw things out of plumb.

The beautiful Bags from Paris, Vienna and Berlin, made of soft, velvety leather in exquisite tints—you take for granted. They are here under glass, shown in crystal cases.

To-day we wish to tell you of your chance to profit by two bargains. Both are unusual. If you can match them anywhere else in town we are wrong in our observations. And that's almost impossible, because they were taken so thoroughly and exhaustively.

*At $1.49, value $2.00*—Women's Hand Bags made of genuine goat seal, lined with leather, double leather strap handles, trimmed with gilt or gun metal, fitted with purse, broken bottom.

*At $2.97, value $4.00*—Women's Hand Bags, made of real seal, ten-inch frame, lined with leather, leather handles, gilt, nickel and gun metal trimmings, some have broken bottoms fitted with purse.

**$5.00 Chain Mesh Bags at $3.74**

They are made of German silver, fine shirred ring mesh, French gray frames, lined with silk or leather, chain attached.

*There is no need of your acting quickly. We've plenty of them. We had to buy immense quantities in order to name such prices.*

## Women's $4.50 Shoes at $2.94 2d Fl.

As a rule women are *not* shrewd shoe buyers. That's because they buy shoes too casually—trust too much to chance, or they are callous and case-hardened by habit that blinds them to economical influences.

Temperamental qualities—*power or weakness*—largely control their choice of shoes. Many are wholly swayed by that strange spell—a **name.** This type has given ascendency to various branded shoes. Others are governed *entirely* by the idea of a narrow exclusiveness. With them, **high prices** for shoes have become a hobby. They think shoes, to be good, must be costly. Buyers are also the unconscious victims of other fallacies and delusions.

A store like **Macy's** is sometimes the undeserved sufferer from all such unreasonable prejudices.

For example:

We have secured a large quantity of **Women's Shoes** from one of the best makers in America. The leathers and styles were so good and the price concession was so great that we'd have been dolts had we not snapped them up. ***Not a pair among them was made to sell for less than $4.50,*** **yet we bought them so advantageously that we can sell them to you at $2.94.** This being true, women who wear $4.50 shoes should naturally come here and buy the quality they are accustomed to for $2.94—**saving $1.56 on every pair bought.**

Because many may not do so with alacrity will not signify that our words are not accepted by them at par value. No, we do not believe *that.* The public takes our statements seriously, because we have always been scrupulous in not making a statement that couldn't be verified *up and down and all around.* Others may write to anticipate the grain of credulity in human nature. **We never do.** Find out the facts. Compare them with our claims. They dovetail. Fit exactly. The alignment is perfect. No margin for fancy.

And so it follows that if you go elsewhere and pay $4.50 for Shoes that we sell at $2.94 we do not regard your action as a reflection upon our veracity. But such trading is a reproach upon **your judgment.** It clearly indicates that you are *heedless* and *careless and thoughtless* and those who have the right are justified in casting blame upon your lack of intelligence in spending your money.

The writer has dissected these Shoes. They have tone. *But you pay nothing for it.* There are little extra touches in the finish. *You pay nothing for that.* The stock is fine, the workmanship is sincere and beautiful. If the *feel* of your feet is sensitive to such things you'll be delighted with these shoes, and for such stock and workmanship *you pay just 65 per cent. of their real value. Isn't 35 per cent. of your regular shoe money well worth saving?*

Women's Patent Leather Button Shoes—matt kid and cloth tops.

Women's Patent Leather Lace Shoes—kid tops, straight and wing tips, several lasts, medium and high heels.

Women's Gun Metal Button Shoes—matt kid and cloth tops.

Women's Gun Metal Lace Shoes—matt kid tops—straight and wing tips. Made on arched last, high Cuban heels. Also medium military heels and round toes—especially suitable for misses.

Women's Tan Russia Calf Button and Lace Boots—medium and round toes and heels.

There is everything to attract in these Shoes — high character, beauty, variety, low price. It's a happy chance—*a lucky chance.* Look at your shoes. Look at *our* shoes. But don't judge ours by the price. If we asked $4.50 for them they'd be worthy of your quick response. We ask $2.94 and they merit a **double quick** call.

# NO MERCY TO FERRER, ITALIANS SHOW RAGE

### Spanish Cabinet Said to Have Decided That Barcelona Revolutionist Must Die To-day.

### SERIOUS RIOTING IN ROME

### Mobs Try to Attack Spanish Embassies and Troops Charge Them—Frenchmen Join in the Protest.

MADRID, Oct. 12.—The Cabinet has completed its examination of the papers in the case of Francisco Ferrer, the revolutionary leader who has been condemned to die to-morrow at Barcelona, but its decision has not yet been made public.

It is understood, however, that the death sentence has been confirmed and that the Government has refused all clemency.

ROME, Oct. 12.—In Rome and in various of the leading cities of Italy demonstrations occurred to-day in protest against the condemnation of Francisco Ferrer, who has been convicted at Barcelona of having been the instigator of the recent revolutionary movement there.

Twenty thousand workmen gathered in this city and after violently denouncing Spain and the action of the Spanish Government against Ferrer directed their attention to the Spanish embassies. An immense crowd of the workmen attempted to demonstrate before the embassies, but the troops and police closed the bridges. Later they were compelled to charge the crowd, some persons on both sides being slightly wounded. A large number of arrests were made. A body of the rioters succeeded in approaching the centre of the town, but here, too, they were checked by strong detachments of troops.

It is reported that the Pope and Cardinal Merry del Val, the Papal Secretary, are greatly interested in the events in Spain and have decided to ascertain if through the intervention of the Vatican it would be possible to obtain from King Alfonso a pardon for Ferrer.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—The daughter of Prof. Francisco Ferrer to-day sent a touching message by telegraph to King Alfonso appealing to the monarch's generosity and chivalry to save the life of her father.

The Socialists held a big mass meeting here last night as a demonstration of sympathy for Ferrer. M. Jaures, Socialist leader in the Chamber of Deputies, and other Deputies spoke, violently denouncing the conduct of the alleged revolutionist's trial and describing the proceedings as a judicial comedy.

At a meeting to-day the French Bar Association adopted resolutions condemning the trial of Prof. Ferrer at Barcelona as a travesty on justice and protesting against the arrest of his counsel, Galceran.

A special dispatch to the Temps from Madrid says that the censorship in that city has been made doubly strict in order to prevent a leak regarding the fate of Ferrer. The correspondent adds that King Alfonso has received many threatening letters declaring that the King's head will be demanded if he does not spare Ferrer's life.

## HILDEBRAND KILLED COMRADE

### German Officer Who Committed Suicide Slew Officer in a Duel.

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—Capt. von Hildebrand, the army officer who committed suicide Friday night by jumping from the window of a hotel where he had just entertained friends in celebration of his impending wedding, proves to have been the same Hildebrand who in 1901 killed a brother officer, Lieut. Kurt Blaskowitz, in a duel forced upon him by a military court of honor.

The duel, by a strange coincidence, grew out of a dinner party given by Lieut. Blaskowitz on the eve of his intended marriage. After the dinner the young Lieutenant was escorted to his lodgings by his friends Lieuts. Rasmussen and Hildebrand.

The following morning Blaskowitz set out for the scene of the wedding, but on the way was recalled by a telegram from his Colonel, summoning him before a court of honor to answer to a charge of having insulted and struck Hildebrand the night before.

Blaskowitz affirmed that he had no recollection of the alleged incident, but nevertheless the court of honor held that he must satisfy Hildebrand according to the dueling code. At the first exchange of shots Blaskowitz fell with a bullet in his heart.

Hildebrand was imprisoned in a fortress for eight months, and upon his release the officers of his regiment escorted him in a carriage drawn by four horses to the garrison to which he had been transferred.

## MYSTERY IN CZAR'S VISIT.

### Nothing Told to Italians of His Coming —State Banquet Ordered.

ROME, Oct. 12.—The coming visit of Emperor Nicholas to King Victor Emmanuel has excited the liveliest speculation here owing to the impenetrable mystery concerning the arrangements.

The King has ordered a State banquet at Racconigi for Thursday, which has set afloat the rumor that the guest would be Emperor Nicholas. If this proves to be true the Emperor must have already begun his journey, but so secretly that no one outside of the Court knew it. In any event the report that the Emperor will be in Italy by the end of the week is confirmed.

### Clevelands in Switzerland.

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Oct. 12.—Mrs. Grover Cleveland, accompanied by her daughters Esther and Marion and sons Francis and Richard, arrived here to-day. It is understood that the children will be placed in a school here and that Mrs. Cleveland will take up her residence near by for an indefinite period.

### Notes of Foreign Affairs.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 12.—The daily records show that a large proportion of death sentences already pronounced are being commuted to imprisonment. Gen. Hazenkampf, commander of the garrison at St. Petersburg, to-day reduced the sentences of thirty members of the central military organization of Social-Democrats who had been convicted of inciting mutiny among the troops. Of these ten will be deported instead of serving long periods of imprisonment at hard labor, while the others escape with from six months to a year's imprisonment.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 12.—The first group of Chinese students whose education in American schools will be paid for by the Peking Government out of funds derived from that part of the boxer indemnity that was returned to China by America, left here to-day on the steamer China for San Francisco. The students chosen by the Government number forty-seven, and there also are six self-supporting students. The group was chosen from over 600 candidates.

ROME, Oct. 12.—Presented by Mgr. Kennedy, rector of the American College in Rome, the Pope to-day received in private audience W. P. McCook of Pittsburg, Miss Fannie Whelan of Washington, D. C.; Miss Sherman of New York, a daughter of the late Gen. Sherman, and Father J. McCann of Rockford, Ill. The Holy Father addressed each of his visitors cordially, giving his hand to be kissed, and imparted to them the Apostolic benediction.

## AMERICAN DIES IN THAMES.

### Edward F. Trotman of Newark Had Some Financial Troubles.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—An American whose body was found in the Thames to-day has been identified as Ernest Frederick Trotman, aged 50, a lawyer of Newark, N. J. He arrived in England on the Adriatic on Sept. 23.

Mr. Trotman appeared to be in financial difficulties. He had pawned practically all his property since his arrival in London, including a Masonic medallion which showed that he was a Master Mason in New Jersey. On this he obtained 30s. He had been living recently in cheap lodgings and frequently had spoken of suicide.

Mr. Trotman lived at 80 West Kinney Street, Newark. He was a title searcher for the Fidelity Trust Company for three years, having been in charge of all searches of property made outside of Essex County. Three weeks ago he obtained a month's leave of absence, that he might take a relative, who lived with him, to England. She had been ill for a long time and desired to return to her home. Word was received from him last Saturday by the Fidelity Trust Company that he was expecting to sail for home soon. He is unmarried.

## DOUBTS SLIGHT TO FRANCE.

### Paris Newspaper Thinks Officers Were Well Treated Here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—Gil Blas, commenting on the reported slights to the French naval officers in the Hudson-Fulton fêtes, says:

"We are glad to believe that the news has no foundation. It can't be possible that petty economic incidents, in which we are not alone concerned, can have reduced to this point the friendship of Americans for their first companions in arms."

## ADMITS MURDER, MIXES DATES

### Canadian Says He Killed Woman in 1908 Who Was Murdered in 1909.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Edward William Bedfort, a Canadian, was charged to-day in the Bow Street Court on his own confession with the murder of Ethel Kinrade at Hamilton, Ontario. He was remanded for a week to allow inquiries to be made into several peculiar features of the case.

Bedfort gave himself up yesterday. His signed confession, which was read in court, states that he murdered the Kinrade woman in 1908, whereas the murder occurred in 1909. The confession says that Bedfort met a man in Toronto whose name he did not know, and they went to Hamilton, where his companion helped him to find the house and gave him $500 to shoot Ethel Kinrade.

Another voluminous confession in the hands of the police is understood to coincide with the circumstances of the murder with the exception of dates.

A description of the murderer possessed by the Scotland Yard officials does not tally with Bedfort.

## WALTER McEWEN DECORATED.

### King Leopold Confers Upon the Painter the Order of Leopold II.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 12.—King Leopold has decorated Walter McEwen, the American painter, with the Order of Leopold II.

The decoration which King Leopold bestowed on Walter McEwen adds another to the many decorations and honors which that American artist has received from several countries and art bodies. Among them are a gold medal from the City of Berlin in 1891, a silver medal from the City of London in 1890, a medal from the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893, a medal from the Paris Exposition in 1900, and a gold medal from the St. Louis Exposition in 1904.

Mr. McEwen is a native of Chicago. He was a pupil of Cormon and Tony Robert-Fleury in Paris. His paintings now hang in the Chicago Art Institute, the Luxembourg in Paris, and the Museum of Ghent. He also decorated the halls leading to the reading rooms in the Congressional Library in Washington.

## NOT A WARNING OF WAR.

### British Government Hastens to Explain the Notice to Mariners.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—It was explained by Government officials to-day that the "Notice to Mariners," made public yesterday by Wilfred Powell, the British Consul at the Port of Philadelphia, contained nothing new and was merely a repetition of the warning which was issued from the Hydrographic Office of the Admiralty in London preceding the periodical manoeuvres of the British Navy.

The notice was designed to prevent merchant vessels interfering with the movements of the warships and that they might take precautions when approaching the coast of his Majesty's possessions.

The whole thing was a matter of routine and the officials ridiculed the suggestion that the notice had been issued in the expectation of hostilities.

## FISHER TO BE A BARON.

### Report That Admiral Will Soon Retire from the Government.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—According to an apparently authentic report Admiral Sir John Fisher, Senior Naval Lord of the Admiralty, will retire from the Admiralty on Oct. 22 and be elevated to the peerage with the title of Baron Thetford.

# BARRIE'S DIVORCE TO BE UNDEFENDED

### Every Effort Will Be Made to Give Hearing To-day the Least Possible Publicity.

### MARRIAGES MAY FOLLOW

### Reported That Mrs. Barrie and Co-respondent Will Wed, and That Dramatist Will Marry Widow.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—James M. Barrie's divorce suit is down for hearing to-morrow in the undefended list. Every effort will be made to give it the least possible publicity. A number of the playwright's friends and admirers, comprising many of the best-known members of the literary and dramatic professions in London, recently took the unusual step of addressing a sort of petition to editors of London newspapers to print only the briefest report of the proceedings.

It is understood that the evidence when the case is called will deal mainly with afternoon visits paid by the co-respondent, Gilbert Cannan, to Mrs. Barrie at Barrie's house in the country during the author's absence. There is general belief that the marriage of the respondent and co-respondent will follow the divorce after the regular legal delays.

A report which has some verisimilitude also credits Barrie with the intention to contract a new union, the lady mentioned being a widow whose boy was adopted by the dramatist some years ago.

## FIGHTS EARLY DISGRACE.

### Candidate for Mayor of Providence Tells of Error of Youth and Challenges Attack.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 12.—Joseph F. Cole announced this afternoon that he had determined to re-enter the race for the Democratic nomination for Mayor of Providence. Yesterday Mr. Cole announced his withdrawal at a time when his chances for securing the nomination seemed brightest. It was found that friends had told him that a local newspaper was to make a big story of his candidacy, featuring a black mark of his boyhood. He then announced his withdrawal from the race.

Urged by his friends to give a valid reason for his withdrawal he finally told them the story. When he was a boy about 16 years of age and employed in a city store he was convicted of having taken a small amount of money belonging to the firm. There were circumstances connected with the conviction which left considerable doubt as to Mr. Cole's guilt, and so convinced were his friends of his innocence that the day after his conviction he received a position at an advance in salary.

When Mr. Cole's friends heard the real reasons for his withdrawal from the fight they were highly indignant. Assured of their faith in him Mr. Cole determined this afternoon to enter the race again.

"I intend to fight this thing here and now," he said. "I'm going to find out once and for all if one black mark against a man's name in his early history is going to be held over his head as a club with success to the very day he dies.

"It isn't that I am so anxious to get the office; but when an effort is made to hound me into obscurity by dogging me with such a thing I am going to fight. Now let my enemies drag out the whole story and make the most of it; I'm willing to meet the whole thing. But I want you to remember that whatever wrong was done then has been redeemed.

"I'm not going to run away, I'm going to fight, and I don't think there is a square man in the city who will think the less of me for refusing to be put to flight."

## HAYS TO HEAD GRAND TRUNK.

### Will Become President on Retirement of Sir Charles Rivers Wilson.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—It was announced to-day that at the end of the present year Sir Charles Rivers Wilson will retire from the Presidency of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, which office he has occupied for fifteen years.

C. M. Hays, the General Manager in Canada, will succeed to the title of President, which will give him the same rank as is accorded to the chief executive of other American and Canadian lines.

The Board of Directors, however, will continue to be the same, the control and administration of the company will be as heretofore, and new offices of Chairman and Vice Chairman to be created will be held by Directors other than the President. Vice President A. W. Smithers will be the First Chairman of the board.

## SANTO DOMINGO UPRISING.

### Confined to One District and Gives the Government Little Concern.

SANTO DOMINGO, Oct. 12.—A disturbance of minor importance has taken place in the District of Monte Cristi, but it has given the Government little concern. Measures have been taken to restore order.

The rest of the republic is reported quiet.

## CHINESE PRINCE COMING.

### One of the Commission to Decide on Purchase of Battleships.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The Imperial Chinese Commission, which is soon to visit this country on a tour of investigation of shipyards and commercial centres, with a view to placing large orders for the rehabilitation of its navy, as announced this morning in these dispatches, will have a membership as exalted as the work before them is important. Minister Wu Ting-Fang said to-day that among the Imperial Commissioners would be Prince Shuen, brother of the Prince Regent, and Admiral Tsa, whose education in the Occident will make him invaluable on this expedition.

The scope of the investigating tour is larger than at first announced. Before the commission returns to Peking it will have examined not only yards and shops in this country, but in Europe as well. Dr. Wu refused to discuss China's distribution of the loans that will have to be made to pay for the armaments she will purchase, but the opinion is strong here that the loans will be placed near the orders for which they are to supply payment.

The initial expenditure of the Chinese Government toward the realization of its programme will be $20,000,000, and whether this sum is spent in this country or elsewhere will depend largely on the commission's report. It was admitted at the State Department that it was aware of the coming of the commission.

The energy that Secretary Knox has shown in securing to interests in this country participation in the $30,000,000 Chinese railroad loan makes it certain that no opportunity during the visit of the commission will be lost to convince the Orientals of the advantages of placing their orders here. It is understood, of course, that loans covering the whole cost of the $200,000,000 scheme will have to be divided, probably among France, Germany, England, and this country. But the expenditure of that large sum will extend over a number of years, and it is believed that some strategic advantage rests in starting the stream of money in the right direction.

## FIGHT COMMERCE COMMISSION

### Chicago Roads' Dispute on Terminal Charges Before Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The case of the Inter-State Commerce Commission against the Chicago & Great Western and other railroads entering Chicago, to the argument of which the Supreme Court today gave its chief attention, involves the right of the Inter-State Commerce Commission to fix the terminal charges for the delivery of live stock in Chicago. The railroads formerly charged $2 per car, and the commission issued an order prohibiting a charge in excess of $1.

The case turned largely upon the question as to whether the terminal charges were separable from the other railroad charges for the transportation of stock. It was contended on behalf of the railroads that they had a right to divide their rates and to make a separate terminal charge for the delivery of stock to the stock yards.

On behalf of the Government it was asserted that transportation to the stock yards was as much a part of the carriers' duty as the transportation over any other portion of the journey from the port of shipment to the market. The tracks in Chicago that lead to the yards were declared to be a part of the railroad as defined by the Inter-State Commerce act.

The case comes to the court from the United States Circuit Court for the District of Minnesota, which enjoined the commission from the enforcement of its order. The controversy has been going on for fifteen years.

## DREADNOUGHT CONTRACT LET.

### Secretary Meyer Signs Agreement—Seven Battleships Are Under Way.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Secretary Meyer has signed the contract with the New York Shipbuilding Company for the construction of the Dreadnought battleship Arkansas. As heretofore announced, the William Cramp & Sons' Company is to build the other Dreadnought, the Wyoming, authorized by the last Congress. With these two monster war vessels on the ways the Navy Department will have under construction seven battleships in all—the Arkansas, Wyoming, South Carolina, Delaware, North Dakota, Florida, and Utah.

The South Carolina, Delaware, and North Dakota are 95 or more per cent. completed, according to the monthly statement just issued by the Bureau of Construction and Repairs. In addition there are under way several colliers, twenty torpedo boat destroyers, and sixteen submarines. A number of these vessels already are in service, lacking only finishing touches before being actually completed and accepted by the Navy Department.

## MOUNTAIN RESORT FOR NAVY.

### Sanitarium Site Chosen in Philippines —Yokohama Station to Go.

MANILA, Oct. 12.—Rear Admiral Giles B. Harbor of the United States Navy has chosen for the site for the new naval sanitarium the town of Baguio, the mountain capital of Beguet, in the Island of Luzon. Sixty acres are expected to be occupied before the completion of the sanitarium.

The Philippine Commission proposed in December, 1900, the construction of a Government railroad, forty-nine miles long, from Dagupan, the northern terminus of the Manila Railroad, to Baguio, and the establishment there of a sanitarium for troops serving in the Philippines, to avoid sending them to the United States or Japan for recuperation. When it is completed the naval hospital at Yokohama probably will be abandoned.

## CZOLGOSZ HIDDEN BY POLICE.

### Brother of McKinley's Slayer, Shadowed While Taft Is Near, Flees.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 12.—"Lock me up; I don't want to be shadowed all day," said a man who walked into Los Angeles Police Headquarters alone yesterday.

"What do you want to be locked up for?" asked the Captain in charge.

"My name is Czolgosz," the man replied.

So it happened that the brother of the man who died for having shot President McKinley voluntarily sat in a police station while President Taft was driven through the streets.

Aside from his relationship to McKinley's assassin the man has nothing about his life which he need hide.

## RUSSIANS NOT AT HOME HERE.

### Historian Declares They Would All Go Back if Russia Were Free.

"The Russian immigrant will never become an American in the full sense of the word," says Prof. Paul N. Milukoff, Russia's historian and the leader of the Constitutionalist Party, in a signed letter to The Russian-American Echo.

"Every one of our countrymen in America, no matter whether he be Slav, Jew, Pole, or Lithuanian, will call himself a Russian to the end of his life. His thoughts, his feelings, his sympathies, and his antipathies are directed toward his fatherland first.

"If he could return to a new, free Russia, he would not hesitate a minute to take leave of that great and beautiful, but at the same time always foreign, land, America. I am convinced that sooner or later, with the liberation of Russia, those hundreds of thousands of unfortunate Russian exiles will return to their fatherland."

Prof. Milukoff urges the publication of a Russian newspaper in New York to advocate throughout the United States the establishment of a thoroughly liberal constitutional Government in Russia.

Prof. Milukoff is well known in America, having visited here and lectured in many cities.

## NEW SUFFRAGIST CLUB.

### Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont Heads the Political Equality Association.

The Political Equality Association has been organized with Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont as President, for the purpose of advancing the cause of woman suffrage. In circular letters sent out yesterday, signed by Mrs. Belmont, it is stated that those who join the organization will be expected to "use every effort among friends to enlist their sympathy and co-operation in the work that is being done to secure the right of woman to the ballot."

It is stipulated that the names of members who, for reasons of their own, may not desire that they be known as actively identified with the cause, will be held a strict secret. The association has established headquarters at 505 Fifth Avenue.

## PRIZES FOR REVENUE CUTTERS

### Crews of the Gresham and Seminole Receive Hudson-Fulton Awards.

Lieut. Commander A. B. Fry of the State Naval Militia, the Chairman of the Aquatic Sports Committee of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration, distributed the prizes yesterday at Tompkinsville to the crews of the revenue cutters for the intership gig races.

The first prize, which consisted of a silver shield, six silver medals, and $60 in cash, was handed to the crew of the Gresham, and the second prize, six bronze medals and $30 in cash, was given to the crew of the Seminole. E. S. Hamlet, Senior Captain of the Revenue Cutter Service, ordered a general muster of the cutters at Tompkinsville to attend the prize distribution.

### One of the Hertha's Crew Is Killed.

Willy Schmidt, a young sailor on the German warship Hertha, anchored off Ninety-sixth Street, North River, was killed yesterday through a bag of coal falling on him. It crushed his skull in and injured him internally. The body was viewed later by Coroner Harburger aboard the cruiser. It will be sent ashore to-day for burial with naval honors. Coroner Harburger stated last night that, though his office had been notified of the accident, the officer of the watch had refused at first to permit him to view the body, on the ground of extraterritorial rights.

### LOSSES BY FIRE.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 12.—Two firemen were seriously injured, and property estimated at $77,000 was destroyed, when the Oxford Hotel was burned to the ground last night. There were fifty guests in the hotel when the fire was discovered. All escaped, but most of them lost their belongings.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 12.—Carolina Hall, where the famous Wallace House, representing the advocates of Wade Hampton, met in 1876, and where Wade Hampton was inaugurated Governor while the State House was occupied by the Radicals, was burned at an early hour this morning.

WINCHESTER, Ky., Oct. 12.—Fire swept the central part of Winchester this morning, causing a loss of $100,000. Several business houses were destroyed.

VERNON, Conn., Oct. 12.—The buildings of the Vernon Woolen Company at Dobsonville were totally burned early to-day. The fire is believed to have started in the boiler room. The loss is estimated at about $70,000.


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## A VELASQUEZ FOR AMERICA.

### H. B. Duveen, Home, Tells of Famous Picture's Sale—Sees Great Art Future Here.

H. B. Duveen, the art dealer, returned from Europe yesterday on the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse in an optimistic vein regarding the future outlook in the United States as an art centre.

"The new tariff regulations will facilitate the importation of works of art," said Mr. Duveen. "In the course of a few years Europe will be emptied of all the rare paintings, sculptures, bronzes, and masterpieces of art it has been hoarding up for so many centuries.

"The only piece of news I can tell you is that a famous portrait by Velasquez, considered to be one of the finest paintings in the world, has been purchased by me and resold to an American. It will arrive here in two months and will then be the most famous picture in the United States."

Mr. Duveen added that there were a number of valuable paintings also coming over this Fall, but he did not give the names of the purchasers. He said that J. Pierpont Morgan had purchased several works of art from his firm, but he was not at liberty to say what they were.

It was H. B. Duveen who recently purchased the Maurice Kann collection of paintings for $2,500,000 and sold several of the paintings to Benjamin Altman.


MORPHINISM

The Increasing Prevalence of Drug Addictions makes timely the repeated announcement that the

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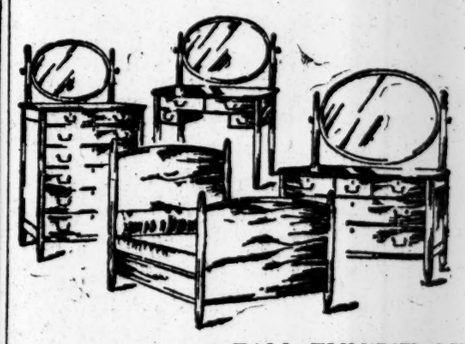

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# POLICE RAID BETTORS AT JAMAICA TRACK

### Inspector Kelly and His Men Make Twelve Arrests and Close Up the Betting Ring.

### BUT "ORAL" WAGERS GO ON

### Four of the Prisoners Well-Known Bookmakers — Crusade Planned by Deputy Commissioner Booram.

The first real police raid on race track bettors this year was made at the Metropolitan Jockey Club's Jamaica race course yesterday afternoon. Borough Inspector of Police Kelly, with a squad of uniformed policemen, charged the big structure styled the "betting ring," made twelve arrests, among the prisoners four men said to be the biggest operators of the season, and cleared the inclosure, which for the remainder of the afternoon was closed to the public.

The raid was without the formality of serving warrants, as was done at the Gravesend track in Kings County, the arrests being made in cases where the police said they caught bookmakers "red handed." The course taken by the police caused great excitement among the patrons of the course, and there was a stampede to clear the ring when the police order was given for the crowd to be driven back.

Just after the big structure was emptied a squad of mounted police rode up to the open side of the building and several rode out on the brick-covered floor, their horses' feet making a great clatter. Their appearance added something to the excitement, but Inspector Kelly already had finished his work, and he promptly ordered them back.

The racing was transferred to Jamaica from the Belmont Park track yesterday for the opening of the Metropolitan Jockey Club's meeting, the first that has been held on the Jamaica track since last Fall. The betting men had not been disturbed in the practices of "oral" betting at Belmont Park, and the supposition was that all would go on smoothly at the Jamaica course, pending the decision of the cases of alleged bookmakers arrested at Gravesend and indicted by the Kings County Grand Jury.

Betting men were slow in settling on their odds and getting down to business yesterday, but after they started they went on uninterruptedly until after the third race. Then Inspector Kelly appeared with his men and the raid was made.

George Rose and Thomas Shaw, both operators on a big scale and known formerly as leaders in the betting ring, and Rod McMahon and William Snow, also well known as bookmakers in former years, were the most conspicuous prisoners. They were arrested as they stood in the betting ring in the centre of a group of other men, eight of whom were arrested as their clerks and employes.

The other prisoners were William Gallagher of 309 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn; William McDermott, 30 Rivington Street, Manhattan; Joseph Quinn, Buffalo; George Radam, 2,189 Broadway; Charles Cohan, 129 West 142d Street; John Collins, 1,258 Third Avenue; William Atkinson, 7 West Thirty-sixth Street, Manhattan, and Floyd Roser, 2,945 Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn, all describing their occupations as clerks or agents.

George Rose gave his address as Forty-third Street and Broadway, Snow as 103 Riverside Drive, Shaw as 1,639 Voorhees Avenue, Brooklyn, and McMahon said he lived in Buffalo, though all are in New York through the racing season. The twelve men, charged with violating Section 986 of the Penal Code, were admitted to bail, $500 cash for each case being furnished at Police Headquarters in Jamaica. The prisoners are to appear before Police Magistrate Gilroy at Far Rockaway this morning.

While the police were busy with their twelve prisoners all betting by other men in the ring stopped suddenly, and the police made no efforts to arrest others. They simply gave orders for the crowd to clear the ring, and the crowd charged out as hard as the police had charged in. Police orders satisfied every one, and there was no resistance or disorder, though the policemen made quite a display of their clubs. The betting men moved out on the lawn and continued their betting there, with policemen all around them. But the only bets made were "oral" ones.

When the raid was in progress District Attorney De Witt of Queens County was in the clubhouse. He said that he knew all about what was going on and that it was simply a matter of police business, decided on by Deputy Police Commissioner Booram after consultation between Messrs. Booram, De Witt, and Sheriff Harvey.

Mr. De Witt made no statement of further plans by the police and county officials, but it was said that the course taken by the police yesterday would be repeated whenever the betting men exceeded the limitations put on "oral betting" by the courts, such as the exchange of money and the making of records.

The Metropolitan Jockey Club, which conducts the Jamaica track, is made up of men figuring conspicuously in politics. Ex-State Senator William H. Reynolds, Senator McCarren, Timothy D. Sullivan, and Frank J. Farrell are among the best known of the stockholders. Timothy D. Sullivan was at the course when the raid was made, but he gave it no apparent attention and had no comment to make on the action of the police.

### Oil Fire Rode in on the Tide.

Bushwick Creek, in the neighborhood of Wythe Avenue and North Thirteenth Street, Williamsburg, was on fire for a while yesterday from burning oil, and the blaze was communicated to spars chained together in the water belonging to David J. Taff, a derrick builder. Drainage from the Standard Oil Company works at the mouth of the creek was carried up the stream. It is thought that a passenger on a car crossing the Kent Avenue bridge tossed the lighted stump of a cigar into the water and the oil on the surface caught fire. The Fire Department quickly put out the blaze.

## GAVE $400,000 TO CHARITY.

### Bequests Made by Widow of Nelson Morris Are Announced.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Under the terms of the will of Mrs. Sarah Morris, widow of Nelson Morris, the Chicago packer, who met her death in an automobile accident at Fontainebleau, France, Sept. 16, bequests of nearly $400,000, it was announced to-day, are made to charitable institutions.

Principal among these is a gift of $300,000, previously made known, for the erection and endowment of a convalescent home or hospital for children in memory of Nelson Morris and the testatrix. Approximately $300,000 more is bequeathed to specified relatives of Mrs. Morris, and all the remainder of the estate is devised, without conditions, to the four surviving children, Augusta Rothschild, Edward Morris, Ira N. Morris, and Maud Morris Schwab in equal shares.

Other bequests to charity range from $2,500 to $10,000. The institutions to receive $10,000 are: The Cleveland Jewish Orphan Asylum of Cleveland, Ohio; the Home for Jewish Friendless and Working Girls, Chicago; the Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans; the Home for Aged Jews, Chicago; and Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago.

Five sisters and a brother are to receive $40,000 each. Eight nieces and a cousin are to receive $3,000 each. Another cousin is to have $5,000, and to each living grandchild is bequeathed $25,000. Christine Boyer, a servant, receives $1,000.

No accurate estimate of the amount of the estate is of record.

## CLASS OF HAZERS SUSPENDED

### Pennsylvania Students Took Freshmen Into Barn and Clipped Their Hair.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Oct. 12.—At a meeting of the Faculty last night the entire sophomore class of Muhlenberg College was suspended for a month for hazing six freshmen. According to the testimony, the freshmen were seized last Friday and marched out of the city into a barn. There they were bound hand and foot, and half of the hair of their heads was clipped off. They were then allowed to go.

The offenses of the freshmen were refusal to wear green buttons and insisting upon entering the college classrooms by the front door of the building instead of through the basement. The underclassmen made a strong plea to the Faculty in behalf of the sophomore class, but the administrators insisted on punishment.

The suspended students include some of the best football players of the Muhlenberg eleven.

## EARL HILL'S PARTNER GUILTY.

### Accused Each Other of Shooting West Bainbridge Farmer.

NORWICH, N. Y., Oct. 12.—David H. Borst, a nineteen-year-old boy, who with a companion was charged with killing Eldredge Davis, a West Bainbridge farmer, a year ago, was to-day found guilty of murder in the second degree. His companion, Earl Hill, also a former Onenonta boy, is now awaiting execution at Auburn Prison.

The murder of Davis, which was a peculiarly cold-blooded act, excited wide interest throughout this part of the State a year ago. The farmer was walking through his pasture when he was shot. Each of the boys accused the other of firing the shot.

## RECORD RUN IN BAD CROSSING.

### Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse Reels Off 583 Knots in Day's Run Last Monday.

The North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse arrived yesterday from Bremen with her three buff-colored funnels coated white with sea salt, showing the heavy wather she had passed through on the voyage across.

Capt. Polack said that the ship had encountered strong southwesterly gales and heavy seas for the first three days after leaving Cherbourg and had to slow down for thirty-six hours altogether on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. For the day ended at noon on Monday the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse made 583 knots, the best day's run she has ever made.

Louis Metzger, a millinery importer, said that it was his one hundred and eighty-fifth crossing and his one hundred and fifth in the North German Lloyd steamships. He has been crossing the Atlantic for half a century and was born on the other side.

### Child Suffocated in a Sand Pit.

Wilhelmina Hessig, 8 years old, of 157 Forest Avenue, Ridgewood Heights, Queens, was suffocated under tons of sand near her home yesterday afternoon. She and other children about her own age were playing on the side of a sand pit at Forest Avenue, opposite Palmetto Street, which has been a favorite playground for children. The sand began to slide and the children fled. The Hessig girl started to run, but the engulfing sand caught her and buried her. The body was recovered.

### $10,267,831 Repaid in Gas Rebates.

United States Commissioner Shields reported yesterday that in the thirty-two weeks of the gas rebate fund $10,267,831 had been paid out on 1,307,711 vouchers. Of the total paid out, about 71 per cent. comes from the fund in the hands of the United States Circuit Court and 29 per cent. from the money accumulated by the gas companies.

### Names His Inn for Roosevelt.

ROOSEVELT, L. I., Oct. 12.—With the words "bwana tumbo" conspicuously displayed on its front in gilt letters, the Roosevelt Inn has been established here by Morris Bookman, an admirer of the ex-President. The place was formerly known as Rum Point. It has had no hotels or saloons for some years. Bookman hopes that when Mr. Roosevelt gets back to America he will have the honor of entertaining him at the only hotel in Nassau County named in his honor.

### Ohio Post Office Robbed of $6,000.

MIDDLETOWN, Ohio, Oct. 12.—Yeggmen opened the safe in the Post Office here last night and secured stamps to the value of $6,000, but failed to get the cash in the office. It is believed an electric drill was used to open the safe, electricity being furnished by a trolley wire.

### Four Killed in Texas Collision.

DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 12.—Four persons were killed, one man was fatally injured, and a score of others were less seriously hurt in a collision near Greenville to-day on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. A freight train had stopped for water when a passenger train, carrying a crowd of carnival people on the way to the Dallas State Fair, ran into the freight.

## BOYS IN STREET PISTOL DUEL.

### Youth Caught by Detective Says He Fired Just for Fun.

A 16-year-old boy stood on the west side of Seventh Avenue, near the Hotel Navarre, last night, and deliberately engaged in a pistol duel with a lad near his own age, according to Detective Daly of Headquarters. The youth had only a 22-calibre pistol and he fired but one shot before the arrival of the detective put him to flight. His opponent, across the street, fired several shots, but, so far as could be learned, no one was hurt.

According to the boy, there was no duel and he was shooting the pistol just for the fun of hearing it go off. Daly declares, however, that two rival gangs infest the neighborhood of Seventh Avenue and Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, and Thirty-eighth Streets, and that it was only last Saturday night that they had a fierce fight.

Daly was listening to a cart-tail political orator at Thirty-ninth Street when he heard the shots. Running down the street, he saw the boy, pistol in hand, at the curbstone. The boy saw him coming, and dodged in and out among the taxicabs and vehicles in the street, finally darting into a confectionery store between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Streets. Daly followed him, and says the boy threw his pistol behind the counter, where the detective found it.

At Headquarters the boy said he was Samuel Marcus, a clerk, of 645 Sixth Avenue. He was locked up for carrying the pistol and discharging it in the street.

## ENDS RENSSELAER ATHLETICS

### Edict Follows Painting of Freshman Numerals Near Athletic Field.

*Special to The New York Times.*

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 12.—Palmer C. Ricketts, Director of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, posted to-day this order:

Notice is hereby given that in consequence of the recent defacement of institute property no student will be permitted to use any part of the athletic field. No student will be permitted to take part in any intercollegiate game in Troy or elsewhere under penalty of suspension.

The defacement to which reference is made is the painting in figures five feet high of the numerals 1912 on the rocky ledge east of the athletic field. While this may be the immediate cause for the Trustees' action, many of the students are inclined to believe that there is something more. There never has been any clear understanding between the Faculty and the student body in regard to athletics, despite the fact that last Spring and again this Fall three-quarters of the students petitioned the Trustees to assess them $10 each for the support of athletics. The Faculty refused to grant the petition.

The edict means the cancellation of the remainder of the football schedule, which includes a game with Fordham at New York Nov. 13. During the Summer the athletic field has been entirely reconstructed, and is now one of the finest in Eastern New York.

So far the students see no other course than to follow out the Faculty's ultimatum, and no attempt will be made to disobey the new order.

## VERDICT AGAINST PRIEST.

### Advice He Gave Wife Made Her Leave Husband—Latter Recovers $50.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 12.—The suit of Manuel Amancio against the Rev. Father Manuel De Sousa Travassos, a Portuguese priest of the Catholic Church, which involved the question whether the secrets of the confessional should be revealed as evidence in court, was decided to-day in favor of the plaintiff by Judge Frank C. Milliken. Judgment in the sum of $50 was ordered.

The disputed evidence concerned advice alleged to have been given to Mrs. Amancio by Father Travassos, which, it is alleged, resulted in the separation of the plaintiff and his wife. The Judge ruled that while the common law exempted a priest from testifying as to disclosures made to him by a penitent, the penitent was not exempt from testifying regarding a conversation with the priest.

Mrs. Amancio testified that Father Travassos had told her that inasmuch as she had been married by a civil ceremony she was not married in the eyes of the Church and should leave her husband until a church ceremony had been performed.

Father Travassos entered an appeal from Judge Milliken's decision.

## SOUR MILK DEALERS WARNED.

### Prof. Metchnikoff Refuses to Allow Use of His Name as Advertisement.

Prof. Elie Metchnikoff of the Institut Pasteur, Paris, is about to bring action in the United States courts to prevent the use of his name as an advertisement to promote the sale of soured milk and lactic bacillary products in dry form prepared by some commercial firms in this country. The professor has written a personal letter to these firms, stating his wishes, and has retained Franklin Bien of 5 Beekman Street to bring legal proceedings against any of them which refuses to comply with them.

About five years ago, when Prof. Metchnikoff announced the therapeutic value of milk scientifically soured with the lactic bacilli in pure culture, a great demand for soured milk sprang up, without consideration of the distinction he had made between milk soured naturally and milk prepared by his very exacting scientific process. His name has been freely used in this country by imitators of his scientific products without regard to his requirements of bacterial purity. This he is now determined to prevent.

### Dutch Cruiser Utrecht Sails.

The Dutch cruiser Utrecht sailed yesterday for Amsterdam. She saluted Governors Island with twenty-one guns and was answered by the batteries on shore. The cruiser came over for the Hudson-Fulton Celebration. W. F. Van Leeuwen, the Burgomaster of Amsterdam, who represented his city here also, sailed yesterday on the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie.

## BIG CROWD CHEERS COLUMBUS PARADERS

### Members of 300 Italian Societies March in Honor of New Holiday's First Celebration.

### COLUMBUS KNIGHTS IN LINE

### Sailors and Marines from Italian Warship Head Procession — Speeches from Columbus Monument.

The first celebration of Oct. 12, Columbus Day, as a legal holiday yesterday, was marked by an Italian parade up Fifth Avenue to Columbus Circle of some 30,000 men. It was the most brilliant parade ever given by Italians in this city. That was what they said about it in the reviewing stand in front of the Hotel Savoy, where, among others, stood the Admiral of the Italian fleet now in the Hudson, Count di Casalino; Acting Mayor McGowan, and Vice Consul di Rosa of Italy. The active part of the celebration was almost exclusively Italian, the only other organization that took part in the parade being the Knights of Columbus, but the holiday was passively observed pretty widely.

**Full Holiday for Wall Street.**

The fact that the Stock and Produce Exchanges and all the banks were closed, stopped work in the financial district, and, since the courts were closed, the lawyers took a holiday. In the shopping districts of the city things ran on much as usual, but many of the larger places of business gave at least a half holiday, and there were only two mail deliveries, as on older holidays.

All the schools were closed, and the children thronged to see the parade. They made things exciting in the Italian neighborhoods with torpedoes and firecrackers. The city employes also had a holiday with the exception of the tax clerks. They were held in case any one wanted to pay his taxes. There was no activity at the City Hall. The regular meeting of the Aldermen was put off, and though Acting Mayor McGowan visited his office, it was but for a few moments before going to the reviewing stand to see the parade.

Not a window in the Italian districts but held an Italian or American flag. And in many a window was the picture of Columbus.

In the parade came first in line, on black horses, Frank C. Marsh, Grand Marshal, and his aids, G. Cataldo, Giuseppe Parello, Antonio Anabile, and A. Loda. After that came 300 bicyclists, their wheels and handle bars wound with red, white, and green.

The marines and sailors of the Italian battleship Etruria marched with fixed bayonets, as in the Hudson-Fulton Celebration. They came behind the mounted Committee of Honor and the Executive Committee of the Columbus Day Celebration; then followed in red shirts, green sashes, and blue knickerbockers the grizzled Garibaldi Veterans to the music of the Italian National Anthem.

**Boy Marchers Cheered.**

After them in procession followed a long line of marchers glittering with metal helmets and drawn swords. Each detachment got applause from the crowd on the sidewalks. There was one company of little Italian boys dressed as Zouaves in red fezzes, blue jackets, and red trousers, and carried guns with long barrels. They were cheered all along the line. There was a big company of girls dressed in white, headed by a girl all in red; one all in green, and another all in white; then one in white with red stripes, one in red with white stripes, and one in blue with white stars.

**The Brooklyn Celebration.**

Thirty Italian societies, with some 8,000 members, celebrated Columbus Day yesterday in Brooklyn. In the morning there were two parades, one in the South Brooklyn district and the other in Williamsburg. In the afternoon the divisions united and marched to Borough Hall, where the men disbanded.

All the societies displayed the Italian and American colors. There were two floats in the parade, both representing the Santa Maria, the vessel in which Columbus sailed from Spain on his voyage of discovery.

After the parade the societies held a meeting in Saengerbund Hall, Schermerhorn and Smith Streets, at which speeches were made praising Columbus. The Columbus Society gave a dinner at the Imperial Hotel, Fulton Street and Red Hook Lane, last night. The speakers included Senator P. H. McCarren, ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck, Assistant District Attorney Francis L. Carrao, and Andrew McLean.

## COLUMBUS KNIGHTS CELEBRATE

### Mayor Addresses Large Audiences at Carnegie Hall.

Columbus Day, so far as its observance in this city was concerned, closed last night with a celebration in Carnegie Hall, where some 3,000 men and women gathered to listen to addresses by Mayor McClellan and others, and to hear an entertaining musical programme arranged by the Knights of Columbus. A hundred or more Knights in full regalia were ushers, and a squad of them aroused much mirth in the audience just before Mayor McClellan walked out upon the stage.

The commanding officer ordered his knights to face and salute. This they did with drawn swords. "About face" sounded the next order. Some of the Knights faced one way and some another. When the next order came, "Forward, march!" one column of Knights found itself marching into the other column. The columns halted and marked time, no one seeming to know just what to do. There was quite a lot of confusion, orders and counterorders before the mix-up was straightened out. Just after that Mayor McClellan arrived and the incident was forgotten.

The Mayor said that the State had been somewhat tardy "in recognizing and approving the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, 400 years after the event," but that it was better late than never. He praised the Knights of Columbus for the part they had played in commemorating the event of Columbus's landing here.

"We people of the United States, the most heterogeneous and cosmopolitan on earth, are gradually but surely evolving a racial type which will be the survival of the fittest, and I sincerely believe that as yesterday belonged to Europe, so to-morrow will belong to us," said the Mayor. "Our destiny points to a world leadership in thought and righteousness and dominion over the hearts and minds of men."

John J. Delany closed the speechmaking. Gov. Hughes had been expected, but telegraphed at the last minute that he could not attend. The music was under the direction of Prof. Alfred J. Haywood of New York Council 124. John Finnigan sang a tenor solo and William F. Hooley a bass solo. Jaston Balhle played a solo on the violin. Miss Frances Caspari also sang. The Knights of Columbus Chorus sang "The Heavens Are Telling" and the "Hallelujah" chorus.

## SCHOOLBOYS ON STRIKE.

### Brooklyn Polytechnic Youngsters Who Got No Holiday Walk Out.

Several students in the preparatory department of the Polytechnic Institute, at 85 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, went on strike yesterday afternoon because the Principal, Alvan E. Duer, refused to give them a holiday, it was said. The boys had asked for it, not only in honor of Columbus Day, but because a football game had been arranged for the afternoon with the De La Salle Institute of Manhattan. Mr. Duer, however, refused it on the ground that the boys had had a fair share of holidays through the Hudson-Fulton Celebration.

The boys did not give up hope, however, and when it dawned on them that the school would be in session in the afternoon, a general strike was proposed. The revolt was discouraged by a majority of the students, but about two dozen boys refused to go to their classrooms.

They assembled in front of the building, each with a tobacco bag tag pinned to his coat with the word "Liberty" written on it. With a couple of college yells as a parting shot for their teachers, they marched off toward the Borough Hall, and proceeded to invade the newspaper offices with tales of their heroism. The leaders of the delegation gave their names as Henry Perkins, H. Dillman, and H. Barber. One of them said that the football game had to be called off because the school did not have a holiday.

Dr. Fred A. Atkinson, President of the institution, said last night that he had heard that a very small number of the preparatory boys had simply taken the half holiday of their own accord.

"There was no disturbance," he added. "The boys did not return to school in the afternoon."

## AN ATTACK ON CARMEN.

### Italian Paraders Angry Because Motormen Cut Their Line of March.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 12. — The Columbus Day celebration and parade nearly came to a disastrous end late to-day, when marchers in the Italian division of the street pageants became angered at motormen who insisted on moving their cars through the parade lines.

With cries the Italian marchers drew their swords and broke many windows in the cars before mounted policemen could interfered. The parade of Italian societies was temporarily abandoned until a new line of march was formed. No arrests were made.

### Archbishop at White Plains Parade.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 12.—Archbishop Farley, who is the guest of the Rev. Richard J. Keefe, pastor of St. John's Church, reviewed the parade of the Knights of Columbus of Westchester County held here to-day. The parade had hardly started before it was discovered that the Mount Vernon and New Rochelle Councils had hired a band which was not in good standing with the Musicians' Union, and the parade was halted while it was pulled out of line.

### Plan Park at Washington's Crossing.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 12.—Gov. Fort was the principal speaker at the Columbus Day celebration here under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus. A resolution was adopted calling for a public reservation on both sides of the Delaware River to preserve the spots at which Washington embarked and landed on the night before the battle of Trenton.

## EX-GOV. SPRAGUE IS ILL.

### Suffering from Cold Caused by Exposure at Burning of His Home.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 12.—Ex-Gov. William Sprague is confined to his bed to-day, seriously ill as the result of the burning of his beautiful home, Canonchet, near Narragansett Pier, yesterday. Mr. Sprague is suffering from a heavy cold, but his condition is not regarded as dangerous.

Mr. and Mrs. Sprague are making their home for the present in a cottage belonging to Mrs. Sprague's sister, Mrs. Borda, situated near Canonchet. Mrs. Borda, who arrived yesterday from New York, has not been occupying the house lately.

## HAVERFORD GIVES PENSIONS.

### Quaker College Could Not Use Carnegie Fund for Retired Professors.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—At the annual meeting of the Board of Managers of Haverford College, held here this afternoon, it was announced that $100,000 had been contributed to a fund for the purpose of pensioning retired professors. The necessity for the fund arose from the fact that the college, a sectarian institution controlled by Quakers, cannot appeal to the Carnegie Foundation for aid.

The largest single contribution to the fund was $35,000, willed by the late William P. Henszey of Philadelphia. It was also announced that a fund of $12,000 had been given by a friend, whose name is withheld, for the purpose of religious and social instruction.

## NEW YORK NEARLY PIELESS.

### Bakers' Strike Stops the Supply and a Famine Is in Prospect.

New York was hard hit yesterday by the pie strike. On the first day of the walk-out from the bakeries most of the restaurants had left-over pies in their refrigerators. Their managers are now sorry they did not order more when the last delivery wagon came around. To some of the restaurant keepers it looked as if everybody wanted pastry. It was like the thirst for water in a desert.

In the Wall Street section some of the quick lunch places gave small helpings to eke out the supply on hand, but it did no good, as nearly every one of the regular pie consumers wanted two helpings.


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# MILITIA IS BARRED IN GOMPERS PARADE

### Labor Leader Upholds Union Protest Against Troops Sharing in Welcome to Him.

### 20,000 IN THE PROCESSION

### Workingmen from Many States, from Canada and Cuba, Join in Washington Greeting to Federation Head.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Organized labor, representing many parts of this country, Canada, and even Cuba, paid a notable tribute to-night in this city to the home-coming from Europe of Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, who arrived here early this evening from New York.

The occasion was featured by a monster parade, followed by a big mass meeting at Convention Hall. Estimates of enthusiasts as to the number of men and women who participated in the parade ran as high as 20,000.

The event derived some added interest from the fact that this was the day upon which the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia had been expected to hand down its decision in the contempt proceedings against Mr. Gompers and other federation officials. The decision of the court, however, failed to materialize.

An incident in connection with the parade which occasioned considerable discussion and comment was the action of President Gompers in refusing to allow a company of the National Guard of the District of Columbia to participate. Although the Central Labor Union at a meeting here last night went on record in favor of the guardsmen taking part in the celebration, there was some opposition among the delegates on the ground, it is said, that the organized militia of the country was used only to "shoot down strikers and union men."

It was thought that the matter, however, was settled, but to-day protest was lodged with Secretary Morrison of the Federation against the action of the Central Labor Union. He immediately communicated with Mr. Gompers, who, at the time, was in Baltimore, and the latter directed that the guardsmen should not parade.

Accompanied by a committee of five, who went to Baltimore to meet him, President Gompers arrived here at 6:15 o'clock to-night. Only a few persons were aware of his presence at the Union Station. He was immediately driven to a hotel, where he greeted hundreds before the starting of the parade at 7 o'clock.

Pennsylvania Avenue, from First Street to Fifteenth and G Streets, was thronged with thousands of enthusiastic spectators who watched the procession. It formed at the Peace Monument at the west front of the Capitol, moved slowly up Pennsylvania Avenue to Fifteenth and G Streets, where a halt was made to enable Mr. Gompers and other leaders to ascend the balcony of a hotel to review the marchers. Fully two hours were occupied by them in watching the parade. The pageant then turned into New York Avenue and proceeded eartward to Convention Hall, where the mass meeting was held.

A committee escorted Mr. Gompers to the hall, where he received an ovation. On the platform in addition to Mr. Gompers, and delegates from laboring organizations from all parts of the country, and others, were John Mitchell, former President of the United Mine Workers, and Senator Owen of Oklahoma.

In his address Mr. Gompers hurled defiance at any power that would dare attempt to curtail his right of free speech or the freedom o. the press. This declaration followed a narrative of his visit abroad, during which he expressed his confidence in the formation of a world-wide confederation of all labor organizations.

Finally, referring to the jail sentence resting against him on a charge of contempt of court for referring to the Buck Stove and Range Company after being enjoined against such expressions by a Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, Mr. Gompers added that Justice Wright had decided the contempt case against him because he was prejudiced against men that work.

"There is no man to whom I will bend the knee, there is no man to whom I will look up to unless he possesse the attributes of honesty and fair dealing," he said.

After his reference to the contempt proceedings Mr. Gompers expressed his respect for courts in general.

"I have confidence in their integrity," he declared amid applause, "no matter what their decision may be. But I know that they are men, human beings, who are just as likely to err as any other men on earth.

"I have no hesitancy in saying that not only did Justice Wright err, but that he was prejudiced against the men of labor."

This statement was greeted by round after round of applause.

"I do not want to be a hero nor nearly a hero," he continued. "I have no desire to be bombastic or defiant, but I say advisedly and with a knowledge of the full responsibility that attaches to my words that I believe that no imposition of a lighter sentence will alter the case one jot. Either we have free speech and a free press in this country or we have not. The imposition of a fine of one cent or the imposition of imprisonment of one hour for the utterance of conscientious belief and the faith that is within you is a denial of free speech and of a free press."

Again referring directly to the power of injunction, Mr. Gompers denied the right of any court to enjoin him in advance from expressing his views, although after he had spoken he realized that he might be tried for what he had said. If the Court of Appeals should decide against him, he declared that the fight for free speech must go on until that right was achieved.

## CLERMONT BACK FROM TRIP.

### Old-Fashioned Steamboat Stops at West Point for a Military Inspection.

After an eventful trip down the Hudson from Poughkeepsie, during which stops were made at West Point and Cold Spring, the Clermont reached this city last night, and was moored at the foot of West 110th Street.

The Clermont started from Poughkeepsie yesterday morning under her own steam. At the request of Miss Haldane and other members of the Colonial Dames, the Clermont stopped at Cold Spring about 10 o'clock in the morning in order to enable the school children to see her at close range. She then proceeded down the river to West Point, reaching there about noon.

Officers and cadets from the Military Academy boarded the Clermont. Mrs. Hugh L. Scott, wife of the Superintendent of the academy; Col. Larned, and Major J. M. Carson, Jr., were in the party.

After taking cordwood for her furnace the Clermont early in the afternoon again swung out into the stream. She reached her moorings at the foot of West 110th Street about two hours after dark and will remain there until her Captain receives further orders.

### Wilson to Fight Civil Arrest.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Oct. 12.—Patterson & Rhome, attorneys for Theodore D. Wilson, a New York stock broker, to-day filed with Sheriff C. E. F. Hetrick, a bond for $10,000, in accordance with the order of the Supreme Court Commissioner David Harvey, Jr., made in a suit brought by Malcolm Huffy to recover $50,000 damages for alleged alienation by Wilson of Mrs. Hufty's affections. The bond was executed by the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company. Mrs. Wilson's attorneys say they will apply to the Supreme Court to set the arrest aside on the ground that it was illegal.

## LULL IN BUDGET CRISIS.

### King Receives Conservative Leaders and Then Goes to Races.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Premier Asquith and Chancellor Lloyd-George have both quitted the political arena for the remainder of the week, the former taking a holiday at Sandwich, and the latter making a motor trip to Normandy. The King also has departed from London to attend the Newmarket race meetings, so that it is not likely that there will be any developments in the budget crisis until next week.

King Edward, before his departure, was busily occupied to-day in conferences with the party leaders over the budget crisis. Lord Lansdowne and A. J. Balfour, the leaders of the opposition respectively in the House of Lords and the House of Commons, were among those received in audience at Buckingham Palace. They remained in consultation for nearly an hour. Soon after their departure Premier Asquith arrived at the palace by appointment, and immediately was ushered into the King's private rooms.

It is reported that Premier Asquith communicated to the King the Cabinet's decision to insist that the House of Lords accept the budget without amendment. It is also reported that the Premier advised the King to consult with Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Balfour, and that this explains the audiences of to-day.

## ARREST CIVIC REFORMER.

### Samuel Wilson Accused of Circulating Scurrilous Pamphlet.

Samuel Wilson, Superintendent of the Hudson County Civic Righteousness Federation, was arrested yesterday at his home in Fairview Avenue, Jersey City, on a charge of "circulating unsigned scurrilous literature."

The complainant is Assemblyman Frederick Otto, who is a candidate for reelection on the Republican ticket. He holds Wilson responsible for a pamphlet, censuring Otto's political course, which was distributed in several churches on a Sunday preceding the recent primaries. A law of 1909 provides a penalty of a $500 fine or three years in prison or both for circulating unsigned scurrilous attacks.

Supt. Wilson gave $300 bail before Justice of the Peace Roe to appear before Judge John W. Queen in the Second Criminal Court to-day. The bond was given by Joel Brown, Prohibition candidate for Governor of New Jersey two years ago.

The First Congregational Church, of which the Rev. John L. Scudder is the pastor, was one of the churches in which the pamphlets were distributed. It is said that Mr. Scudder will be subpoenaed as a witness by Otto. Otto is the son of a saloon keeper, and has liberal excise views. He was recently admitted to practice as a lawyer.

## COLD WAVE IN THE WEST.

### Heavy Snowfall and Freezing Weather Causes Much Suffering.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—A severe cold wave following a violent storm which raged to-day over the Lake Superior region caused much suffering and much damage throughout the Middle West and Northwest. Heavy snowfalls occurred in Northern Illinois, Southern Michigan, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Iowa. In some places the fall was five to six inches.

It is reported from various points in the Mississippi Valley that many acres of grapes and other fruit had been ruined by the frost, the mercury in many places going as low as 20 to 24 degrees above zero.

Throughout the last two days the storm exhibited terrific force over the upper peninsula of Michigan, the northern portion of Lake Michigan, and the western end of Lake Superior. So far as known no vessels have been lost on the Great Lakes. To-night the storm is reported moving rapidly in the direction of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

## LOYAL TO FUGITIVE HUSBAND.

### Wife Doesn't Believe Another Woman Helped Him to Leave Jail.

*Special to The New York Times.*

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Oct. 12.—Mrs. O. E. Droege, wife of the former Raybrook State Hospital steward who escaped from jail in Denver last week after being arrested there on the charge of absconding with $1,000 of the State money, discredits the story that a woman assisted her husband to escape from jail.

"I don't believe it," she said to-day. "He would not have anything to do with any other woman."

Mrs. Droege, who is in destitute circumstances since her husband left, is staying with friends at Raybrook.

Chief Brennan, who returned from Denver to-day, says the police expect to find Droege by watching Mrs. McClain, the woman with whom Droege was in the hotel business there, and who is said to have engineered his escape. It was said in Denver that she and Droege would have been married in a few days but for the arrest.

She is a widow of 40, with two children. Droege posed as an unmarried man.

## JAY GOULD IN WABASH ROAD.

### Elected a Director—$200,000 Increase in Net Operating Revenue.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 12.—Jay Gould, youngest son of George J. Gould, was elected a Director of the Wabash Railroad at the annual meeting of the stockholders and debenture bondholders here to-day. He succeeds Judge William B. Sanders of Cleveland, who declined reelection.

The other Directors were re-elected. They are Frederick A. Delano of New York, who was again chosen President; George J. Gould, Edward T. Jeffery, Edgar T. Welles, Robert C. Clowry, Thomas H. Hubbard, John T. Terry, J. J. Slocum, Winslow S. Pierce, and Robert M. Gallaway, all of New York; S. C. Reynolds of Toledo, and Wells H. Blodgett of St. Louis. The Directors will organize in New York.

The annual report, which was approved, shows that the gross revenue for the year ended June 30, 1909, was $25,868,033.30, an increase of $127,950.11; the operating expenses were $18,757,184.47, a decrease of $86,562.46; the net operating revenue was $7,110,848.83, an increase of $214,522.57.

## PEACEMAKER IS ROBBED.

### His Money Taken by Boys Who Started a Fake Street Fight.

Two small boys were locked up in the Liberty Avenue Station, East New York, yesterday afternoon charged with working a new game on a business man of that section.

It is alleged that the two youngsters, George Austin, 13 years old, of 85 Lewis Street, and Louis Koller, 15, of 119 Cannon Street, started a fake fight in the street at Rockaway and Dumont Avenues, and when Harry Spevack, an expressman, of 325 Riverdale Avenue, interfered and tried to separate them they went through his pockets in the scuffle and stole a pocketbook containing $20 in cash and some checks.

It was after the two lads ran down the street that Spevack discovered his loss and ran after them. A few blocks away they were overtaken by Policeman William Cordes. The pocketbook containing the money was found on Austin.

### Blows Off the Top of His Head.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Oct. 12.—Bert West, who was employed as a machinist at Smithville, inserted a gun barrel in his mouth and blew the top of his head off, this afternoon, while getting over a spree. The body was discovered by Mrs. George W. Craig, who keeps the boarding house where he lived. West was divorced from his wife.

# BUILDS IDEAL TOWN IN HER IMAGINATION

### If It Existed 'Twould Be a "Slightly Elevated Spot Somewhere in New Jersey."

### ONLY ONE CHURCH NEEDED

### And Little for Lawyers and Doctors to Do—Mrs. Pattison Tells Women's Civic Club About It.

Mrs. Mary Pattison, President of the New Jersey Women's Federated Clubs, has built the ideal village—in her imagination. But she is sure that if such a place existed in fact it would be "a slightly elevated spot somewhere, of course, in New Jersey."

This is how Mrs. Pattison pictured the ideal village in a talk on Monday before the members of the Civic Club of Arlington, N. J.:

"Let us take an imaginary journey," she said, "to a slightly elevated spot somewhere—of course in New Jersey—and build an ideal village or town. Let there be a clean, wide sweep of greensward shaded with trees and cut with winding roads, a few hills, and a cool, picturesque valley to one side, through which a clear, happy rivulet curls its way untainted with sewerage and disease-carrying insects and unspoiled by the dumps of refuse usually deposited along such banks. Let us see there instead grass, flowers, and birds.

"On one of these hills near by we find a roomy schoolhouse, than which nothing better is known, where the children are being educated in the real things of life, in common sense, and in industrial and organic matters, with no danger of forced mentality. Here we find usefulness with beauty of method; as a result, horse or coarse play and disrespect are unknown; individual and careful thinking are encouraged, and appreciation is developed, with charm of manner and the cultivation of the healthiest bodies.

"In the centre of the town, near a few choice shops and offices, we find an airy and well-built market, where only the best and purest foods can be bought, not necessarily luxuries, but the substantial varieties that make blood and muscle strong and of good quality—a place where it is not sufficient to simply label the contents of packages, but where it is necessary to tell which beefsteak has had its juice extracted, what fish and fowl have been embalmed, what animals died in disease, and what fruit has had its natural fermentation stopped by the use of preservatives. It is, in fact, a place to buy food where one is not in danger of one's life, or worse, one's health, at every turn.

"Let us perhaps build two churches in our beautiful village, although that may be one too many, but let there be one opening the gate of heaven through the intellectual door or under the portal of the understanding where reason reigns and science proves; then a little further on let us find another, bringing God on earth through the aid of the emotions, with the heart as the knower and the senses trained to love. Let them both be beautiful, but let us go first to one and then the other till in the future they unite.

"Our community is made up of homes, cheerful, normal, happy homes, individual in expression, co-operate in management, and lovely in design, where the atmosphere is the guiding element, where nothing is held that gives more trouble than worth, where harmony, health, and happiness leave not a crevice for hell to peek through.

"And now a little walk to the right, and opposite the park we are led to the village clubhouse, a fine pleasure edifice equipped for all ages. It is a place where play and gymnastics are supervised, a place for games of all sorts, with rooms for music, art, dancing, &c., and for that foolish frivolity without which society would lose its charms.

"May we keep our hand to the wheel, and help to usher in the new village home, if not in detail, at least in essence—a home where one might free the spirit by just living, where doctors and lawyers are at the minimum in number and teachers at the maximum, a place where only health is known, and where the whole air rings with life."

## SEES DEMOCRATIC OMEN.

### Breaks Vow to Let Hair Grow Until Democratic Victory, Is Injured.

*Special to The New York Times.*

STAMFORD, Conn., Oct. 12.—John H. Kidney, a civil war veteran, who has been an inmate of the State Soldier's Home at Noroton for several years, made a vow in 1896 that he would not cut his hair until a Democrat was elected President. Monday he appeared in the home dining room minus the long flowing locks that had been growing since 1896. To a friend he said that he had given up all hope and didn't see any more use in keeping his vow.

Yesterday he went out for a walk, and, returning at dusk, was run down by a vehicle and injured about the head. They carried him to the home on a stretcher, and when he had regained his senses he said that he felt sure the hard luck was due to the fact that he sacrificed his locks and broke his vow.

Mr. Kidney sees in the accident an omen that the time is not far distant when a Democrat will be elected President.

## WANTS COLUMBUS CANONIZED

### Archbishop Ryan Says Church of Rome Should Make Explorer Saint.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—Archbishop Ryan, speaking at the Columbus Day banquet of the Knights of Columbus to-night, declared that he believed Christopher Columbus should be canonized by the Church of Rome, and made the patron saint of the order.

He compared Columbus with Peary and Cook, who, he declared, had merely discovered the north pole, while the early explorer had found the whole Western world, and really discovered the world for what it was. His address was received with great enthusiasm. Many Catholic clergymen attended the banquet.

### Moseley Released on Bail.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—W. Gray Moseley of Richmond, Va., who was arrested a week ago in a billiard café charged with striking a Frenchman named Desotro with a billiard ball and fracturing his skull, was released to-day on bail, the preliminary evidence showing that he acted in self-defense.

## WANTED, A DOG UNDERTAKER.

### Mr. Harvey Hears How a Taxidermist Ably Met a Hurry Call.

Three barks, deep and ferocious, ending suddenly in a sharply syncopated "ki-yi, ki-yi," beneath the wheels, startled dozing passengers in the day coach of the night mail.

"Poor dog!" sighed Mr. Bolting, freight conductor off duty. "His nerve was all right, but his jedgment was rotten!"

The train went along, and forty-eight hours later, to the exact minute, as Locomotive 623 flashed over the same rails again, he recalled the incident.

"Where would you go to get a dog undertaker, boss?" he inquired.

"Try Frankfort Street," growled Mr. Harvey, THE TIMES's commuter, "Lemmelone."

"Haw! haw!" barked Mr. Bolting, knocking the wind out of his traveling crony with a dig of his giant knuckles, and continuing:

"Mr. Fargan, our Wall Street commuter from the day express, come into the conductors' room, where the boys was all settin' round and ast 'em just what I ast you. All hands thought he'd twisted his headlight till he told 'em how he and his missus was waitin' to meet the theatre train when a long, black train, runnin' most a hundred an hour, ripped out o' the cut, and Rags, their bulldog, mebbe thinkin' she was violatin' speed laws, leps out o' the auto an' under the gates and straight for her cowcatcher, only he jest missed it.

"The missus, she took on awful, Fargan said, and wouldn't let him go to sleep till he went back to the city and got a dog undertaker to make Rags presentable, which he sure wasn't.

"Some o' the men thought the nice old gen'l'man what does all the company's undertakin' along the division might take the contract, but some of 'em thought he wouldn't. Then Johnny Slaughter, he minded a feller who keeps a bird store near the deppo and takes in dogs, birds, and all small livestock such as we picks up along the road from time to time and stuffs 'em or sells 'em accordin.'

"They got him out o' bed, and he was mad clean through till he seen they was real money in it.

"Then he put on his blacks, took his suit case, and Mr. Fargan an' him went out on the first train. Mr. Fargan shook hands yistiday and told us that no real thing, human undertaker could have done the job more thorough an' stylish—no, Sir, not for double the money."

## KOSHER BUTCHERS TO STRIKE.

### Union Votes Nearly to a Man to Walk Out on a Sanitary Demand.

The Kosher Butchers' Union, at a meeting at 387 Grand Street, last night, had a secret ballot on the question of a general strike, and at 12:15 o'clock this morning the count showed an almost unanimous vote for the strike. The Executive Committee was instructed, accordingly, to fix a date for the beginning of the strike, and this will be announced to-day.

The men want better sanitary conditions. They say that the shops are far from clean now. They also want the abolition of the boarding system by which apprentices are compelled to board with their masters. They demand shorter hours, union wages, and recognition of the union.

About 3,000 men will be involved in the strike, which is expected to start within the next two weeks.

## DAVENPORT QUITS BOSSES.

### Declares That Direct Nominations Sentiment Is Overwhelming Them.

OLEAN, Oct. 12.—State Senator Frederick M. Davenport spoke here this evening in favor of direct nominations. There is strong sentiment in Cattaraugus County in favor of Gov. Hughes's idea. F. N. Godfrey, master of the State Grange, was interested in arranging for the meeting. Senator Davenport said in part:

"The whole up-State region is alive with direct primary sentiment. It is extending over the entire State, not with the sweep of a wave, but with the steady creep of a glacier. And long before the legislators gather again in Albany, the will of the sovereign people will be clear and unmistakable even to the bitter foes of popular control of nominations.

"Large areas of the population have already expressed themselves in resolution or by choice of nominee. And even where the present party machinery has made the revelation of true public opinion difficult or impossible there are rumblings of insurrection against tpolitical tyranny which are producing in the professionally faithful many heart searchings and sad forebodings. The people are alive to the greatest political opportunity in our history.

"And the opposition will be compelled to fish or cut bait in Albany this Winter. And they know it. They may have power to control still a majority following in one branch or the other. But the question is not now what will they have the power to do, but what will they dare to do, what can they risk, where do they get off? This is the question which will agitate the grap matter of the bi-partisan combine at the Capitol when the snow flies.

"They have brought the storm upon themselves. The people of the State have learned now that they are fighting a political oligarchy in both parties, who prate about the dangers of party disruption and of political anarchy, when, as a matter of fact, party organization in the States of New York is already disrupted by the methods and the bipartisan cabals engineered by this same oligarchy. We are living at Albany under a political régime of bipartisan bossism. The direct primary struggle in the State is not simply to secure popular control of nominations, but also to restore party government within the Commonwealth."

## POTHIER FOR GOVERNOR AGAIN

### Rhode Island Republicans Will Name Him in Their Convention To-day.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 12.—The Republican State Convention will be held in Infantry Hall to-morrow. This ticket will be named without opposition, it is believed:

Governor, Gen. Aram J. Pothier, Woonsocket; Lieutenant Governor, Zenas W. Bliss, Cranston; Secretary of State, J. Fred Parker, Providence; Attorney General, William B. Greenough, Providence, and General Treasurer, Walter A. Read, Gloucester.

The new men on the ticket are Bliss and Parker. Lieut. Gov. Arthur W. Dennis yesterday declined a renomination, and Bliss, who was Deputy Speaker of the House, will be named. Parker fills the vacancy on the ticket caused by the death of Charles P. Bennett.

William C. Bliss of East Providence, Republican leader of the House at the last session, will be made Chairman of the convention, and the Secretaries will be Raymond G. Mowry and Percy W. Gardner of Providence, and David J. White of East Greenwich.

Gov. Pothier will be nominated by Senator John P. Sanborn of Newport, who placed Pothier's name before last year's convention.

## TENEMENTS BURN IN HARLEM.

### Two Destroyed by Flames Which Spread from Adjoining Laundry.

The four-story brick building at the northeast corner of 124th Street and First Avenue took fire from some unknown cause at 1 o'clock this morning, and half an hour later the flames had spread to the two tenements at 2,428 and 2,430 First Avenue and to a number of rag shops in 124th Street between First Avenue and the Harlem River. No one was hurt so far as could be learned at that time.

The building in which the fire originated is occupied by the Yorkshire Steam Laundry, and it was completely enveloped in flames only a minute or two after the fire was first discovered. The wind carried sparks and embers to the tenements which adjoin it on one side and to the rag shop adjoining it on the other.

The police went through the tenements, driving the occupants into the street, all escaping apparently. Many were able to carry the more valuable of their possessions, but their furniture and household fixtures had to be left to the flames.

The building on the corner has been on fire a half dozen times in almost as many years. At various times it has been occupied by a rubber factory and a celluloid plant.

At 1:45 o'clock the wall in First Avenue crashed down. The crew of Hose Company 36, which has a nozzle attached to its wagon, were directly in front of the wall. At the first sign of its falling every man except the one at the nozzle jumped and crept under the wagon for safety. None was hurt, not even the nozzle man, although bricks fell all around him.

The fire started in the northeast corner of the third floor of the building, and was discovered simultaneously by Samuel Wall, night Superintendent of the laundry, and four workmen, and Richard Angerson, the night watchman.

Besides the laundry, which occupied the basement and first floor, the building houses the Excelsior Brass Works and the Keystone Gas Fixture Company, both on the third floor. The second floor was vacant.

## ATTACKS DR. ELIOT.

### President of Brotherhood of Disciples of Christ on New Religion.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 12.—Not deterred by a discouraging assortment of weather ranging from dazzling sunshine to chilling rain, the visiting hosts of the Disciples of Christ convention, increased in numbers by thousands, began their second day's observance of the denominational centennial to-day. This is the first big day of the convention, in which already nearly 30,000 persons are said to be taking part. Four meetings of the delegates were held simultaneously during the day, which is officially known as "ladies' day."

The meetings of the delegates in Luna Park pavilion were practically abandoned on account of the chilling rain which fell through the leaky roof of the building.

At the Luna Park meeting, R. A. Long of Cincinnati, President of the Brotherhood of the Disciples of Christ, an auxiliary to the Christian Church, presided. The programme included President Long's annual address, in which he scored President Emeritus Eliot of Harvard for his recent statements concerning revised religion; the General Secretary's address by P. C. McFarland of Kansas City, Mo.; music rendered by the Third Regiment Band of Kansas City, Mo.; an address "The Business Man's Duty Towards the Church," by Arthur Holmes of Philadelphia, and remarks by United States Senator George T. Oliver, Pennsylvania; T. W. Phillips of Pennsylvania; Hon. Champ Clark of Missouri; Charles Chapman of California; Marshall Reeves of Indiana; Robert H. Stockton of Missouri; George Rand of New York; A. R. Teachout of Ohio; Hilton U. Brown of Indiana, and others.

The three other day meetings were conducted by the women delegates to the centennial.

To-night meetings were held in several of the larger churches, Charles W. Watson of Boston speaking on "Christian Education" at Carnegie Music Hall.

## RUSSELL WON'T AID GAYNOR.

### Resigns from Tammany Law Committee and Speakers' Bureau.

The friends of William Hepburn Russell, who has been identified with Tammany Hall in previous campaigns, announced last night that he would not support the candidacy of Justice William J. Gaynor for Mayor.

Mr. Russell sent a letter to Daniel F. Cohalan, Sachem of Tammany, resigning as a member of the Law Committee of Tammany Hall. He also sent a letter to George F. Shrady, Chairman of the Tammany Speakers' Bureau, resigning as a speaker on the ground that he disapproves of the candidacy of Judge Gaynor.

Speaking of Justice Gaynor, he says: "I regard him by nature, temperament, and temper as unfit to properly administer the duties of the high office for which he has been nominated."

## ANARCHISTS GET DYNAMITE.

### Large Quantity Stolen from Store House of Blasters in Sweden.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 12.—An enormous quantity of dynamite was stolen last night from a storehouse used by rock blasters. Anarchists are believed to have carried off the explosive.

The perpetrator of the bomb outrage against Ion Hammer, Director of the Swedish Export Association, in which Mr. Hammer was severely injured by the explosion of a package received through the post Saturday has been traced to Berlin. Detectives have gone to that city to make further investigations.

### No Compensation for Massacres.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that the Porte is preparing a note to the Powers refusing compensation for the Adana massacres, on the ground that the troubles constitute a case of "force majeure."

## REMSEN MAY NAME JUDGES.

### Will Act in Polar Dispute If Council of Academy Consents.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 12.—Dr. Ira Remsen, President of Johns Hopkins University and of the National Academy of Sciences, will appoint a committee to examine the arctic records of Commander Peary and Dr. Cook if the council of that body assents.

A committee composed of Rear Admiral Colby, M. Chester, Henry Garnett, and R. H. Grosvenor of the National Geographic Society called on Dr. Remsen here to-day and asked him whether he would consider such an invitation, coming as it did from the National Geographic Society, the American Geographic Society, the American Museum of Natural History, and the Peary Arctic Club.

"If," said Dr. Remsen, in speaking of the matter later, "the societies mentioned should ask me, as President of the National Academy of Sciences, to appoint a committee to examine the data of both Messrs. Peary and Cook with the view to deciding the validity of the evidence I should be glad to present the matter to the council of the National Academy of Sciences, which will meet about the middle of November. I should, of course, abide by whatever decision the council arrives at, and if it advised me to accept the invitation I should proceed then to name a committee."

## DINNER TO MATTHEW HENSON.

### Leaders Among Colored Race to Give Peary's Aid a Watch and Chain.

A committee of colored residents of this city have completed arrangements for a dinner in honor of Matthew Henson, the colored man who accompanied Commander Peary to the north pole. The dinner will be held at the Tuxedo, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, on Oct. 19. A gold watch and chain will be presented to Henson at the feast.

Among the guests will be Collector of Internal Revenue Charles W. Anderson, Dr. Booker T. Washington, ex-Judge M. W. Gibbs of Arkansas, Gilchrist Stewart, Judge R. H. Terrell of Washington, D. C.; John C. Dancy, Recorder of Deeds; Assistant United States Attorney W. H. Lewis of Boston, Ernest Lyon, American Minister and Consul General to the Republic of Liberia; the Rev. W. H. Brooks, the Rev. I. N. Scott, Bishop of Africa; James A. Cobb, Assistant United States Attorney, Washington, D. C.; the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Dr. P. A. Johnson, Dr. Gustavus Henderson, John E. Bruce, editor of The New Rochelle Journal; Fred R. Moore and Jerome B. Peterson, editors of The New York Age; Prof. Roscoe Conkling Bruce, Assistant Superintendent of Public Schools of Washington, D. C., and many other leaders among the colored people of the country. Women will be present.

## DAVID B. MARTIN DEAD.

### General Traffic Manager of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 12.—David B. Martin of Baltimore, General Traffic Manager of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, died here to-night. He had been here for several days, and was surrounded by his family during the last hour.

David B. Martin was a native of Mount Joy, Penn. He began his railroad career in 1867 with the Bee Line, and served with it after it was merged with the Big Four. He was transferred from the Dayton (Ohio) office, where he was cashier, and was made General Passenger Agent of the road. Mr. Martin served throughout the civil war with the Union Army, and had been manager of the passenger traffic of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad since 1897.

## PISTOL SHOT IN THE STREET.

### Detective Pursues a Reckless Youth from Outdoor Meeting.

While Detective Daly was looking for pickpockets in a crowd at a political meeting at Thirty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue last night he heard several shots across the street. He rushed over to the west side of the avenue, where he saw, he says, Sam Marcus, 16 years old, of 645 Sixth Avenue, with a revolver in his hand.

Daly made a grab for the gun, but Marcus dodged and ran, darting in among a lot of taxicabs in front of the Hotel Navarre. He doubled and dashed into a nearby ice cream store, still carrying the revolver, and made straight for the rear room, upsetting half a dozen tables in his haste.

There the detective collared him, and found the revolver in a mass of papers into which Marcus had thrust it. He was taken to Police Headquarters charged with discharging a firearm in the street and disorderly conduct.

## DELAY ON FRANCHISE TAX.

### Cases in Special Terms Put Off Until Appeal Is Decided.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 12.—No decision was announced to-day by the Court of Appeals in the case of the Jamaica Water Supply Company against the State Board of Tax Commissioners, which involves important questions in valuing special franchises.

The State, through Attorney General O'Malley, has begun actions in every judicial district of the State to collect about $41,000,000 of unpaid special franchise taxes, and Gov. Hughes some time ago ordered special terms of the Supreme Court convened in Binghamton and Canandaigua and Buffalo to hear the cases pending in the sixth, seventh, and eighth judicial districts.

The Binghamton and Canandaigua terms which were to have convened to-day were postponed, as the Attorney General believes it would be unwise to go ahead with the litigation until the Court of Appeals has decided the questions involved in the case now before it, which was argued last May.

### Police Search for Missing Jeweler.

A general alarm was sent out from Police Headquarters last night for William Ernest Wright, 23 years old, of 428 West 125th Street, missing since Sunday evening, according to a friend, Richard Gannon of the same address. Wright was last seen at the Forty-second Street Subway station. He is a jeweler.


BROKAW BROTHERS
ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

All the inducements we offer you to buy your Fall Suit and Overcoat here are found right in the clothes themselves. They fit. A heaping measure of value at any price you elect to pay. Styles and patterns that appeal strongly to discerning men—and enough of both to provide for every taste.

Sack Suits $18 to $48
Fall Overcoats $16 to $45

*All the New Haberdashery Fall Underwear*

ESTAB OVER HALF A CENTURY
Smith Gray -Clothes-

SELECTNESS.

Mere variety of fabrics and models is of no advantage to the man selecting his Fall clothes. It is the selectness of the variety that he appreciates.

We mention this point because it bears directly on the Smith-Gray policy.

The variety you may wonder at when you look over our Fall Suits and Overcoats. But the selectness you will appreciate.

Suits and Overcoats, $15 to $45.

New York Fifth Ave. above 27th St. Broadway at Warren St.
Brooklyn Flatbush Ave. at Fulton St. Broadway at Bedford Ave.

HUNTER
BALTIMORE
RYE

EXHILARATES THE SPIRIT AND RESTORES THE TONE OF LANGUID NATURE

FRANK MORA & C. H. ULRICH, Representatives, 15 William St., New York, N.Y.

Subject: Tweed Suits

There's a bright spot on the horizon of men's fall and winter dress—it's light color suits of tweed, $15 to $45, dignified but not sombre, bright but not freakish.

WM. VOGEL & SON
Two Broadway Stores { At Houston Street / At 44th Street

W.&J.SLOANE

Oriental Rugs
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

An excellent assortment of the best weaves of India, Persia and Turkey, in large and small sizes, is to-day placed on sale, presenting an opportunity to secure extraordinary values in Rugs of unquestioned merit and durability.

SMALL SIZES FROM $12 UPWARDS

BROADWAY & 19TH STREET

OLD CROW RYE
GUARANTEED TO BE
PURE RYE WHISKEY
UNBLENDED, UNADULTERATED,
SOLD EVERYWHERE

# BINGHAM COMES OUT AGAINST TAMMANY

## Makes Good His Promise by Taking the Stump for the Fusion Ticket.

## AT A CHURCH GATHERING

### Warns the Voters to Look Out for Police Interference on Election Day.

Ex-Police Commissioner Bingham, whom Mayor McClellan removed from office, made good last night his promise to take the stump against Tammany, under the auspices of the Men's League of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, under the roof of the parish house adjoining the church, but that did not prevent some of the milder Binghamisms from creeping into the things he said about Tammany and the Tammany candidates.

Gen. Bingham declared, amid laughter, that Mayor McClellan had made a great mistake in "firing" him instead of muzzling him; told some of the ways in which Tammany gets its funds, and warned his audience that unless prevented Tammany would use the police force to work its ends at the polls.

He denounced Justice Gaynor for not having resigned from the bench as soon as he was nominated, and declared that the Justice, rather than Mr. Bannard, the nominee for Mayor, might be justly accused of trust affiliations, he being, according to Gen. Bingham, the legal agent for "one Ziegler, the Royal Baking Powder Trust."

No Tammany candidate, "even the Archangel Michael," said Gen. Bingham, incidentally, could accept a Tammany nomination without taking on the Tammany vices.

The meeting was one of the regular Tuesday night gatherings of the Men's League of the church. Gen. Bingham faced an audience of about 250. He was introduced by the Rev. Charles A. Eaton, the pastor of the church, and Dr. T. J. Harris, Chairman of the league, as one who, "in the midst of this campaign, which means so much for the betterment or ill of the city, is peculiarly conversant with the intimate workings of our city government, he himself having been a warrior and fighter for good government in New York."

"I wish to say a few words in the hope of electing the right man for Mayor this Fall," said Gen. Bingham when he rose amid prolonged applause. "My only excuse for speaking is that I want to say what I can to help good government in this city and thus to pay off what I owe New York in winding up my affairs with the City Government.

"We have never faced a more serious crisis than at this election. We now have our only chance in four years to stop a lot of waste, rascality, and—general cussedness. Being under a church roof," he continued, noticing the uneasy smiles his words evoked, "let me say right here that it should be a part of every man's religion to acquaint himself with the way his city is governed and to bear his individual responsibility in improvng that government.

"Oh, the Mayor made a great mistake when he fired me. Not because it was Bingham, but because he could have done it like a white man, asking for my resignation, and thereby effectively shutting my mouth. Now, I'll admit, my policy is to drive him into the ground good and hard and break him off good and short.

"Tammany is the one great blot on New York. It is a nest of robber barons, and everybody knows it. If Tammany elects its candidates you're in for four more years of loot. Tammany's very campaign expenditures will be made with your money. Gaynor very properly feels that he will not need his in this campaign.

"How do you think Tammany gets its money? Well, its greatest game is in the awarding of city contracts. The contractor pays his share gladly, as a matter of course. If he did not, Tammany has ways to break up his business, kill him, and persecute his survivors. Then, too, Tammany funds are swelled by the disposal of options through a clique of 'the boys' in the Board of Aldermen, or by the bestowal of 'pull' in the Controller's office—pull with which the contractor secures prompt payment, without which he gets a long wait. Or perhaps a rascal wants to open a gambling house. A visit to the Police Captain of his district, then to the powers higher up, and a first payment. No police interference need he fear. If the public raises one of its periodical howls against gambling, Tammany orders a few fake raids; the machine pays what small fines there may be to pay, and there you are—milked both ways.

"Tammany is organized more scientifically than any army in the world. It is on the job night and day, 365 days in the year. Now, it behooves us to try a little similar watchfulness. I want to sound this alarm to you men: Vote early, and see that the other fellows don't vote too often. Offer your services to Herbert Parsons as watchers. Watch those coppers, and if you see any lawlessness on their part, take their numbers and don't let them bluff you.

"I know what I'm talking about; the copper, if left to himself, is all right, but Tammany has some head police officers now that will obey orders. Tammany is going to use the force; it will remove Captains and distribute them according to their flexibility and dependability. There ought to be plenty of cases in court that day for election frauds. And to make matters sure go to the polls in twos, so that you can have witnesses.

"No good can come from Tammany. A Tammany candidate is bound to be a Tammany candidate. The Archangel Michael, if he stood for Tammany, would be bound to be a Tammany candidate. And that, by the way, would nail the Archangel Michael," added the General hastily with an apologetic bow to the pastor at his right.

"Now, what do you think of a Justice of the Supreme Court who will accept a nomination and still sit on the bench? It is scandalous, dishonest! Any ordinary business gentleman would have the decency to resign. This one thing alone should damn the Tammany candidate for Mayor.

"He is an unmitigated humbug. At the beginning of his candidacy they asked him: 'Who will be your campaign manager?' 'A campaign manager? What's that?' he replied naïvely. He is either a humbug or a fool, with possibilities of both."

As in the days of Mulberry Street, the General stamped resoundingly upon the floor.

"I'll admit that I'm in a bit of a pickle as concerns this particular candidate," he continued, "for I have got a little rod in pickle for him myself.

"Now, as for Bannard. I'm talking for Bannard; let that be understood at once. I nearly fell off my chair when I read that the Republicans had nominated him. I could not give them credit for such good taste and judgment and such unimpeachable honesty. Bannard and I were classmates at Yale in 1876. Bob Cook and Arthur Hadley were in that class. Bill Taft was two classes below us.

"After thirty years I know Bannard to be a man of quiet, winning, and attractive personality. His experience in the law and later in business fit him especially for the administration of our city's affairs, in which he has already done much valuable work through the Charity Organization Society and the Tenement House Bureau. Mr. Bannard, by the way, resigned from his offices as soon as he was nominated.

"I have heard it objected that Bannard is President of a trust. Did you know that Gaynor is practically a trust man? He is legal agent for one Ziegler, who is the Royal Baking Powder Trust. That's his business. Now just compare these two men, and you will in a jiffy elect Bannard Mayor. You could not pick a better man."

Then, while his audience was loudly applauding, Gen. Bingham concluded:

"This Judge business in politics! I once knew a quaint old Quaker Judge in Pennsylvania, who refused to work for his re-election because, he said, it is not meet for a Judge to take part in politics. What kind of a Judge is that? Let him come to New York and get a few points! Such quaint old fol-de-rol as that! Tut tut!"

And the General stalked back to his seat.

"I'm glad to welcome you, General," said the Rev. Dr. Eaton, shaking Gen. Bingham's hand after the speech. "Come around and hear some good sermons occasionally. It will do you good."

## BANK'S SHORTAGE IS LARGE.

### Mineral Point, Wis., Institution May Be Out $400,000.

MINERAL POINT, Wis., Oct. 12.—A more serious aspect developed in the failure of the First National Bank here later to-day. It is reported that the shortage instead of $200,000, as at first estimated, will run close to $400,000.

Vice President Phil Allen, Jr., is said to have lost heavily in California and Montana mining investments. Worthless notes poured into the bank to-day. Widows and orphans may lost heavily, as Mr. Allen acted as administrator of many estates. The value of the securities which he has turned over to the bank has not been ascertained, but much Western mining stock in the collection is said to be worthless.

Bank Examiner Goodhart to-day telegraphed to the Controller of the Currency at Washington asking for the appointment of a receiver for the bank, and it is expected the receiver will take charge next Thursday. Mr. Goodhart worked over the bank's books until late to-night, almost completing his work, so that everything will be in readiness for the receiver. He was assisted by Cashier Harrison, a brother-in-law of Vice President Allen. Mr. Allen, for years a victim of palsy, is seriously ill at his home.

The manner in which the bank was defrauded, it is alleged, was by the substitution of notes in the forged names of well-known local business men for negotiable securities. The repeated occurrence of these notes and a certain uniformity in their character aroused the suspicion of the Bank Examiner, and a further probing into the books of the concern determined this sudden action in closing the bank.

# WARNING OF STORM SAVED RAILWAY MEN

## Florida Workmen, Who It Was Feared Were Lost, Had Weather Bureau's Help.

## DAMAGE IN KEY WEST BIG

### Hundreds of Buildings Destroyed and Many Persons Are Homeless—Injury to Shipping Is Heavy.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Oct. 12.—Replying to rumors that there had been great loss of life on the Florida East Coast Railway as a result of the hurricane, Vice President J. P. Beckwith to-night said:

"Positively not a life was lost in the recent storm. Very little damage was done to the right of way or work on the extension. Our line will be opened for traffic within forty-eight hours to Knight's Key.

"Warning by the Weather Bureau enabled us to protect fully all equipment and employes."

KEY WEST, Fla., Oct. 12.—The Florida East Coast Railway extension steamer Phil Sheckel arrived here this afternoon from Sugar Loaf, bringing the first direct news from the thousands of men employed on the extension, concerning whom there was grave apprehension. The camps at Boca Chica and Sugar Loaf were destroyed and the grade for thirty miles above Stock Island is badly damaged, but there has been no loss of life along the line.

Half of this city is virtually in ruins, more than 500 homes have been destroyed, and more than a hundred ships wrecked as a result of the hurricane of yesterday. Seven churches and nine of the largest cigar factories in the South also were destroyed. Hundreds of men are now at work cleaning up the streets under the direction of Mayor Fogarty.

Hundreds of homeless are still roaming the streets hungry and with little prospect of immediate shelter. The weather is warm, and there is little physical suffering.

The War Department has instructed the Commandant of the coast artillery companies stationed here to aid the city authorities in every way possible, and tents and bedding are being distributed by the soldiers.

No estimate can be given of the financial loss, but it is believed it will be between two and three million dollars. One death, that of Frank Gray, a photographer, is reported.

Many of the vessels which had been swept from their moorings managed to ride out the storm during the night and came back to their piers this morning, but between sixty and seventy-five boats of all descriptions were wrecked. It is feared a number of lives were lost on these vessels.

The city jail is filled to overflowing with vandals captured by the militia and police during the night. Thieves began operations as soon as the storm had abated, the wrecking of the electric light plant having plunged the city into darkness.

Some of the homeless are being cared for in churches, schools, and other roomy structures which escaped the storm. Rations were distributed by the city authorities.

Reports from Jacksonville indicate little damage, except to property, on the east coast. From Miami come reports of great property loss, with possible damage to shipping. The March Villa, a Winter hotel in course of construction, was destroyed.

This city seems to have been the greatest sufferer.

That there was not greater loss of life and more destruction of property was due to the prompt warnings of the Weather Bureau. As early as Sunday morning the hurricane signals were displayed and the observers on coast points sent out motor boats to warn the inhabitants of the exposed country.

The principal damage was to the citrus and avocado crops, immense quantities of the fruit being whipped from the trees.

The launch Lunette, with the crew of the dredge Nimke, arrived here this afternoon, bringing additional details of the effects of the hurricane along the coast. The dredge Nimke of the East Coast Extension fleet lies disabled in No. 5 trestle fill between Matacumbie and Long Key, which is badly washed in places. The grade of the extension at Jewfish Bush is washed away, the dock at Pigeon Key is wrecked; the fill at Knight's Key is washed away, leaving the trestle firm; the approach to the viaduct at Long Key is gone and wreckage is piled on the shore everywhere.

All of the massive concrete viaduct of the extension is reported safe, as is the bridge from Knight's Key to the piers.

The master of the Lunette reported that in coming down he saw several dredges and concrete mixers submerged along the coast, in some cases miles from the work. Many small boats and other wreckage were seen on the shore, but he could not say whether there was any loss if life.

Second Mate Andrew Cooper of the schooner Medford lost his life at the Government wharf and his body was washed overboard. Three members of the crew of another schooner are missing and it is thought they were drowned. Matacumbie reports no loss of life there.

## BIG SHIPS REPORTED SAFE.

### Steamship Officials Hear from Coast Vessels That Rode the Storm.

Officials of the Mallory Line in this city said yesterday that they had received dispatches from their agents in Tampa to the effect that their steamships Olivette and Lampasas had both passed safely through the storm in the Gulf. The Olivette was on her way to Havana and the Lampasas was due at Tampa to-day.

Sanderson & Son, agents for the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company in this city, said that they had received a wireless dispatch dated Sunday night from the Captain of the Clyde, which sailed from Kingston, Jamaica, on Saturday, and she was expected to dock late this afternoon.

The officers of the Ward liner Havana, which arrived in port yesterday, said that when the ship left Havana on Saturday afternoon there was a tremendous rainstorm, followed by a gale, which quickly raised a heavy sea. The Havana ran out of it in three hours and had a fine passage to New York.

Capt. John A. Hughes of the United States Marine Corps, who was a passenger, said that the rain fell in sheets as they were leaving Havana, and the sky had an ugly threatening look, which foreboded the hurricane.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—The probable loss of two Boston schooners, the Frontenac and Medford, in the hurricane at Key West yesterday, was reported to the owners, John S. Emery & Co. of this city to-day.

The Frontenac, which was a four-master, had a cargo of coal from Baltimore and was driven on shore by the storm. She was reported to-day to be full of water and so badly damaged that she may prove a total loss.

The Medford, also a four-master, had a cargo of gravel on board when she was torn from her moorings and sunk. She will be a total loss. Capt. F. A. Richardson of the Medford was rescued in an exhausted condition. All hands were saved on both vessels.

The Frontenac was built five years ago at a cost of $80,000, while the Medford cost $60,000 to build nine years ago. Both were partially insured.

TAMPA, Fla., Oct. 12.—The United Wireless Station here has been in communication with the P. & O. steamship Olivette and the Ward liner Moro Castle, both of which reported that they rode out the hurricane safely. The Olivette reported that it had been in communication with the wireless operator in Key West before the rise of water shut off the power in the shore plant.

The Moro Castle's operator reported that the water front of Key West had been swept clear of buildings, and that even the piers had been carried away by the rush of water. The big Havana-American cigar factory was destroyed. More than 300 houses in Key West have been blown down, and the estimated damage in that town alone is $3,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The revenue cutter Forward was driven ashore at Key West during the hurricane, and rests on a soft bottom. The vessel has been damaged and her port and starboard anchor chains were parted.

The lighthouse tender Mangrove went to the assistance of the Forward.

## COAST STEAMER AGROUND.

### The Antilles, Bound for New York, Stranded—Help Asked.

HOUSTON, Texas, Oct 12.—A dispatch from the wireless station at Port Arthur to-night, timed at 8 P. M., says:

"Southern Pacific steamship Antilles ashore, latitude, 24.43 longitude, 79.07. Wants assistance to float ship and help take off passengers."

The Antilles sailed from New Orleans on Saturday, Oct. 9, for New York with a good complement of passengers. Among them was Gov. Sands of Louisiana. The vessel was due here to-morrow afternoon or Friday morning. She is a new twin-screw vessel of 6,878 tons, built by Cramp & Sons of Philadelphia in 1907, with engines of 5,000 indicated horse power and a speed of 16 knots. Her dimensions are 410 feet length, 53.2 beam, and 25.6 depth of hold.

The Antilles is owned by the Southern Pacific Steamship Company, and is one of the favorite passenger vessels of the line. Her full complement of first-class passengers is 250, and at this time of the year the steamships are running up full from New Orleans. The exact number on board could not be learned last night.

## DANGER TO THE COAST OVER.

### Southern Points Now Safe, but Disturbance May Continue at Sea.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—All danger to points on the Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic Coast from the West Indian hurricane which wrecked Key West yesterday and swept northeasterly over Florida, has passed, according to the Weather Bureau to-day. The tropical storm, after passing over Key West, crossed the Florida Peninsula and went out to sea at Miami.

All storm warnings on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts have been ordered discontinued, but the Weather Bureau advises shipping interests that the hurricane is continuing over the Atlantic, and caution should be exercised by masters of vessels about to proceed across the Atlantic.

Prof. Willis F. Moore, Chief of the Weather Bureau, to-night received a dispatch showing the violence of the West Indian hurricane. It reads: "Sand Key, Fla., Oct. 12.—Station swept to sea, observers safe, but their entire personal effects lost. Entire force now at Key West."

The Sand Key station is on an island twelve feet high. The observers were ordered away yesterday on account of the danger.

## $500,000 DAMAGE IN HAVANA.

### 12 Lives Lost In Hurricane—Sugar Cane Flattened, but Not Ruined.

HAVANA, Oct. 12.—The effects of the hurricane appear to-night to have been considerably less serious than was supposed at first. Communication has been reopened with all parts of Havana province and a large part of Pino Del Rio province. In the former some damage has been done by floods, but the sugar cane everywhere is in fine condition. No extraordinary damage is reported in the latter province. The Isle of Pines, which it was feared was devastated, escaped the storm entirely. No fatalities are reported from the inoterior.

Apparently the brunt of the storm was borne by Havana city and suburbs. Careful estimates of the damage suffered in the city and by the shipping in the harbor indicate that the loss will not exceed $500,000.

Four bodies have been discovered amid the ruins of fallen homes here, and it is now believed that twelve lives were lost in this city.

At least half of the lighters that were in the harbor when the storm broke were sunk or stranded, and the work of loading and discharging cargoes has been interfered with in a way seriously to affect the shipping interests.

It is believed that the sugar crop has escaped injury owing to the constant direction of the wind, which flattened the cane but did not twist and break it as a shifting gale would have done. The loss to the tobacco crop appears small, being confined to the washing out of seed beds, which can be resown.

## PEDDLER GIVES FIRST AID.

### Binds Up Leg of an Old Man Knocked Down on Broadway.

Joseph S. Bibin, 81 years old, of 197 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, was run over yesterday afternoon while crossing Broadway, just north of Fulton Street. The shaft of a heavily laden wagon struck him and knocked him under the forward wheels.

A pushcart peddler, who disappeared before his name could be learned, dropped his cart, which was nearly upset by an automobile, and ran to where Bibin lay in the street. He picked him up and carried him to the sidewalk in front of the National Park Bank. Then he took a red bandanna handkerchief from his pocket and bound it round a gaping wound in the old man's right leg.

In the meantime an ambulance had been sent for. Dr. Spaulding arrived from the Hudson Street Hospital and Bibin was taken there suffering from contusions of both legs. It was feared, moreover, because of his advanced age, that the shock might have a serious effect on him.


## Diamond Prices Are Right at Lamberts

It takes Nature millions of years to make a diamond. The production of diamonds cannot be hurried, never mind what the demand is. The popularity of the diamond is rising, and the stories about prices rising also, are true enough.

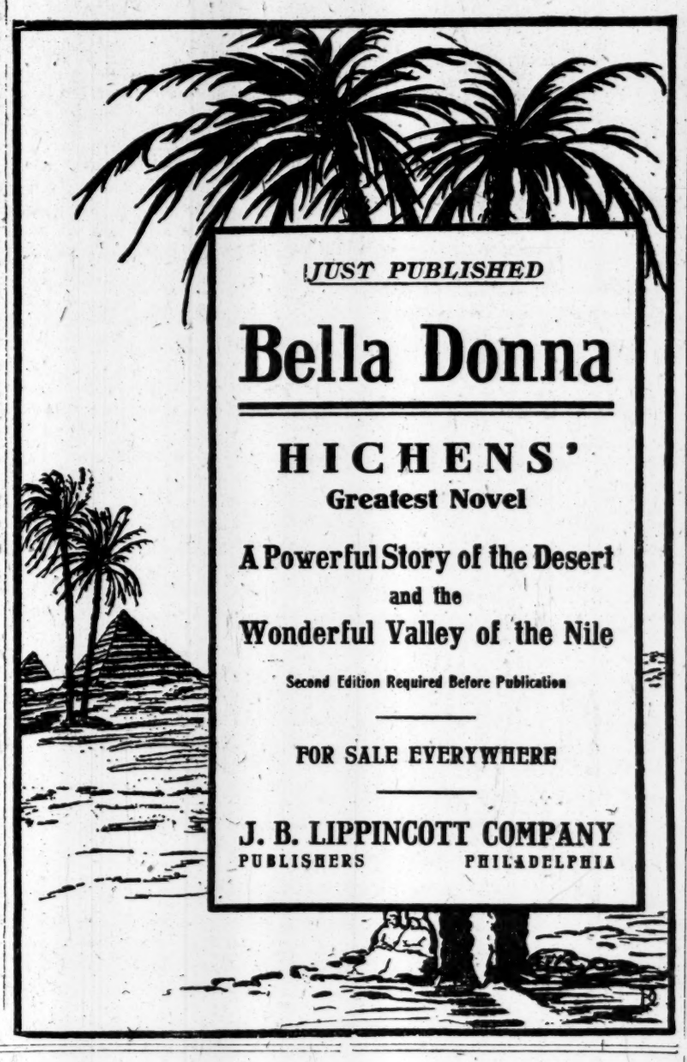
BUT THERE WILL BE NO RAISE IN PRICE AT LAMBERT'S. At least not while the large supply of diamonds we recently imported direct holds out. We shall continue to sell diamond jewelry of all kinds at the lowest prices, because we do not ask customers to pay middleman's profit.

Diamond Rings range from $10 to $1,500. We illustrate four popular patterns of Solitaire Diamond Rings. No picture could represent them fairly.

Our Store Is Open Saturday Nights Until 10 o'Clock.

**Lambert Brothers,**
Third Ave., Cor. 58th St.





THE HAND THAT ROCKS THE CRADLE Ruled the Senate. No Tariff Increase on Gloves.

CROSS Gloves fit one like a coat: ease and freedom combined with protection.

CROSS GLOVES
For Men and Women.

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| CAPESKIN—Tan | $1.50 |
| CHAMOIS—Yellow—White | 1.50 |
| GLACE KID—Tan—Black—Gray—White | 1.50—2.00 |
| MOCHA—Tan—Gray | 1.50—2.00 |
| DRESS GLOVES—Tan—White | 1.50—2.00 |
| GAUNTLETS—Tan | 1.85—3.25 |
| CHILDREN'S CAPESKIN—CHAMOIS | 1.00 |
| MOCHA—Gray | 1.25 |

MARK CROSS
World's Greatest Leather Stores
210 Fifth Avenue 253 Broadway
Boston—145 Tremont Street

# Do You Drink City Water?

It would be perfectly safe *if properly filtered.* The New York Times of September 8th quotes Health Commissioner Darlington as saying:

**"Until we have filtration of our water supply we will always have typhoid fever."**

Typhoid germs are communicated in water more frequently than in any other way. Why take any chances, when you can protect yourself with the most perfect, yet cheapest Filter in the world—

# KNEUPER'S
## Mountain Spring Filter

**Price, Complete, $3.50.**

Sent, charges prepaid, anywhere throughout the United States, on receipt of price, with this *absolute guarantee.* If, on one week's trial, it is not found *superior to all others* and *perfectly* satisfactory, we will, upon return of the Filter, refund the purchase price and express charges.

**One minute's trial proves its superiority.**

### A Testimonial.

HOTEL ST. REGIS,
Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street.
New York, October 26, 1908.
Dr. G. M. Kneuper Laboratory,
68 Lexington Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dear Sir:—
I take great pleasure in advising you that we have had in use in this hotel for a period of nearly two years one of your new and improved water filters for purifying Croton water, which we freeze in our water bottles. Until your filter was installed, we experienced considerable trouble with the ice in our table bottles.
Your filter has invariably given us excellent results. It is very cheap in maintenance, and the filtering material can be changed in a few minutes and have the filter ready for operation again.
Yours very truly,
(Signed) J. C. JURGENSEN.
Chief Engineer.

### From a Report

of John C. Sparks, Water Expert for the City of New York:

"After chemical, microscopic and bacteriological tests of *Kneuper's Filter.* I find that it removes *all* suspended matter *completely.*"

"The diffusion of germs through the filtering material *cannot take place in this filter.* No other filter is free from this danger.

"I am convinced the Kneuper Filter meets the requirements of a *perfect* filter in a *better and far simpler manner than any other.*"

### SMALL, RAPID, CLEAN, ODORLESS

Efficient as the most expensive Filter in the world. Only three parts. No complicated mechanism to get out of order. A turn of the wing nut at the bottom opens it, you take out the soiled **filtrine** disc and put in a new one.

**Immediately your filter is new.**

A dozen filtrine discs with each filter, packed in a neat box. Additional discs at $1.50 per hundred. Each disc will filter from 10 to 25 gallons of water, making it pure, sparkling and crystal clear. Water is the most important part of your diet. If you would not eat *impure food,* why *drink impure water,* when an outlay of $3.50 will give you the means of obtaining an *abundance of pure water* for

**A PENNY A DAY**

Send for our interesting booklet, with testimonials of prominent users of the Kneuper Filter. Address Department A.

Remit by express or money order.

**Gomes, Kneuper & Sturgis**
**51-53 Lexington Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.**

The Kneuper Filter is also made to meet the requirements of Hotels, Clubs, Restaurants and Factories up to any capacity. Write for catalogue.

# Best & Co.

We Sell More Boys' and Young Men's Clothing,
( and Better Clothing, )
right here, in our one store, without agencies,
without branches, and entirely at retail,
than any other house in the world.

*Young Men's Overcoats,* Single and Double-breasted models; heavy weight fancy materials, in new Fall effects; 12 to 20 yrs..... $14.50 to $23.50

*Young Men's Overcoats* in a variety of heavy overcoatings; extra long, button to neck models; 12 to 20 yrs..... $22.00 & $22.50

*Young Men's Suits,* New Sack Models, in the popular shades of Browns, Greys and Olive Mixtures, also Blue Serges and Cheviots..... $16.50 to $25.50

*Fur Coats for Automobile Use:*

Raccoon—4 to 16 yrs.; according to size..... $24.00 to $50.00
Leopard—6 to 14 yrs.; according to size..... $35.00 to $48.00
Wild Cat—6 to 16 yrs.; according to size..... $31.50 to $46.50

*Fur Trimmed Garments*
in Any Fur and Model; made to order at reasonable prices.

*Boys' Button Neck Reefers,* Plain Colors in Heavy Cheviot, Kersey and Chinchilla, also Fancy Mixed Cheviots, in Browns and Greys, Stripes and Plaids; sizes 2 to 12 yrs..... $8.00 to $20.00

*Boys' Sailor Suits,* Eton Collar; Brown and Grey Mixed Cheviots; sizes 5 to 10 yrs..... $6.50 to $11.50
With Sailor Collar..... $6.50 to $13.00
Same Style in Navy Serges; sizes 5 to 10 yrs..... $7.25 to $9.50
With Sailor Collar..... $7.00 to $13.50

*Boys' Eton Russian Suits* in Fancy Oxford Cloth; Blue and White, Brown and White, Black and White Stripes and Plaids; Embroidered Emblem; sizes 2 to 7 yrs.; value $3.25..... $2.15

*Boys' Eton Russian Suits* of White Linene; Hand-Embroidered Emblem; sizes 2, 3 & 4 yrs..... $2.25

*Boys' Collarless Russian Suits* of Navy Serge, trimmed with band of light blue and red, braided with white soutache; Hand-Embroidered White Serge Shield; sizes 2, 3 & 4 yrs..... $6.50

**60-62 West 23rd Street**



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Huyler's

"MY FAVORITES"

The latest packages of Chocolates with Nut Centers, of such Purity, Quality, Flavor & Deliciousness as can be produced only by

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## CANDIDATES AND MAYORS.

The campaign is young yet, but it has proceeded far enough to exhibit the candidates as men. Their campaign methods indicate the quality of their minds and characters, and qualify all to judge from their present procedure what sort of administrators they will be if elected. Between two of the candidates there is little to choose. Neither manifests that control of spirit which is the first qualification of a manager of men. Their speeches are models of immoderation. They hastily attribute bad motives, promise beyond power of performance, make aspersions which they have no intention to follow up, and give every sign that they agitate for agitation's sake. Their administrations would be marvels of turmoil and unaccomplishment.

The third candidate makes no malicious attacks upon character, and admittedly his character is above attack. Moderation is his chief characteristic, and for that reason he inspires confidence that he will be as good as his word, and may prove better. His candidacy does not appeal to the partisan vote, and if it did his defeat would be assured, for partisanship is Tammany's strongest reliance. The fate of the election lies with the independent vote, which is likelier to be swayed by its judgment than by its passions or appetites. Mr. BANNARD is making the sort of campaign which he can look upon with fewest regrets whatever its result. If elected he will not be looked to for impossibilities, and if not elected he can better afford defeat than can those who have the opportunity to command his services. A campaign like this is likeliest to grow in the appeal to judicious voters, while a campaign of the other sort is the likeliest to exhaust itself and disgust that same class, which has the fate of all three candidates in its power.

## MR. CHARLES R. CRANE.

The resignation of Mr. CRANE is undoubtedly the best ending of an exceedingly unfortunate situation. It is not important what precisely was the indiscretion which caused the Secretary of State to conclude that the usefulness of the new appointee was seriously impaired. It suffices to know that indiscretion, in a position of such difficulty and delicacy, is a capital defect. In this case the gentleman who indulged that weakness was of very high reputation in business circles for ability and character, and it was a reasonable assumption that such a reputation implied unusual discreetness in speech and conduct. And there is no question that his acquaintance with the life of the Orient, his wide travel, his interest in the best of public life at home were qualifications distinctly desirable and not too often found. It must be to all Americans a matter of sincere regret that they did not exclude one fatal disqualification.

The incident must at least have the effect of revealing to the people and to the Government the extreme need of a trained Diplomatic Corps, or, at least, of a corps as carefully trained as the political conditions of our society admit. Training does not always go with ability, and the best trained and most experienced man may, at times, fail in doing what untrained men succeed in doing, as was shown, for example, in the case of Minister WASHBURNE in Paris at the time of the Franco-Prussian war. But training does make it sure that a man in a high diplomatic post shall know what he cannot with propriety do. Just at present, when affairs in the Orient are so confused and unsettled, and when there are so many more or less conflicting interests of our own and of other countries involved, this negative virtue is of great importance.

## CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

Current events appeal to those who care more for facts than for talk. The fact that bank loans are being reduced by scores of millions in order that the crops may be moved with bank reserves is too conspicuous for emphasis, but only a few notice that at the time of this strain the banks were able to increase their circulation last week by only $175,883. Other nations do not waste banking resources by using reserves for the purposes of currency, and they know how to provide a bank currency which both comes out when needed and retires when not needed. Not one of them has a currency which enlarges its volume when it is not wanted, yet this is as conspicuous a defect of our currency as its inability to enlarge itself upon even an exigent demand.

The fact is that the banknote circulation, which is rigid at this moment of need, expanded when it was not wanted so that its volume on Oct. 1 was $679,165,508 against $635,783,039 last year. And yet at the very time that, during a stagnant and depressed money market, the banknote circulation was thus increasing it was also so redundant that the banks were engaged in mutually foisting off on each other the unwelcome and unnecessary stuff. This is proved by the steady increase of redemption of banknotes, which rose at the same time that the circulation was rising, and in a disproportionate ratio.

If the redemption were not a sham—if it were a true redemption in gold—the banks would not put out notes which embarrassed them by the necessity of providing gold. But it is a false redemption, of which the burden falls upon the Treasury in the first place, and leaves the issuing bank free to reissue the notes. Although the banknotes cannot be increased at this time of need silver contributed over 40 per cent. of a total increase of $25,000,000 of currency. If the comparison is made over a year's time $30,000,000 of gold, the basis of $120,000,000 of credit, is seen to have been expelled from circulation. It is fair to say to those who do not care for arguments and principles that the banknote currency is now caught in the act of embarrassing all who use either money or credit.

## THE EVIDENCE IN THE POLAR CONTROVERSY.

The statement of the members of Commander PEARY's party in refutation of Dr. COOK's claim to have been the first to reach the North Pole consists of a report of the testimony of the two Eskimo youths who were Dr. COOK's companions, accompanied by a map traced by them showing the route followed, according to their statement, by Dr. COOK, a route of which the northernmost point is some 500 miles short of the pole. The report is signed by Commander PEARY, Capt. ROBERT A. BARTLETT, Prof. D. B. MCMILLAN, GEORGE BORUP, and MATTHEW A. HENSON.

A candid world will accept without question the averment of these gentlemen that the two Eskimos made the statement they are reported to have made. It rests, therefore, upon the credibility of the Eskimos. One of the two Eskimo young men traced upon a chart with his finger, the other not being in the room at the time, the course followed by COOK; this boy was then sent out of the room, and the other, coming in, traced with his finger the same general route. The first boy then marked the route with a pencil, and both of them agreed that the tracing was substantially a correct record of COOK's travels from Anootok northward, and of his return through the islands to the west of Greenland. In their statement, which agrees with the testimony of the map, the boys say that four Eskimos, two sledges, and about twenty dogs, went "one march with Dr. COOK" northward from Cape Thomas Hubbard over the ice; two of these Eskimos "then returned without sleeping." Dr. COOK was then left with the two youths I-TOOK-A-SHOO and A-PE-LAH. According to the statement of the two Eskimos, this was what was done:

> After sleeping at the camp where the last two Eskimos turned back, Dr. COOK and the two boys went in a northerly or northwesterly direction with two sledges and twenty-odd dogs one more march, when they encountered rough ice and a lead of open water. They did not enter this rough ice or cross the lead, but turned westward or southwest a short distance, and returned to Heiberg Land at a point west of where they had left the cache, and where the four men had turned back.

This is the vital point. Dr. COOK says that, after leaving Cape Thomas Hubbard on March 18, he made his way to the pole, and, returning by a more westerly route, found himself about June 14 "far down in Crown Prince Gustav Sea," to the west of Heiberg Island. Dr. COOK's map shows a journey to the pole and back; the Eskimos' map shows a short northward turn not beyond the edge of the land ice two marches from Cape Thomas Hubbard. With the exception of this all-important difference, the map submitted to the world by Dr. COOK and the map traced by his Eskimo companions are substantially alike. The only other notable difference between them is, that while the Eskimos represent that from Amund Ringnes Land, the explorer proceeded directly eastward to Heiberg Island, Dr. COOK represents that he went southward from Ringnes Land to Grinnell Land, and then worked his way eastward to Jones's Sound.

Assuming, as we must assume, that Commander PEARY and his companions have truthfully reported what the Eskimo youths said, is their testimony to be believed? In the first place, it is to be observed that these young Eskimos show an intimate knowledge of the geography of the islands west of the Greenland Coast. They traced the map which accompanies the Peary party's statement in August last, at a time when they could have had no knowledge of the maps which have accompanied Dr. COOK's published report of his exploring tour. Yet the route laid down is substantially that laid down in COOK's map. If these young men were intelligent enough and were good geographers enough to map out the course they had followed more than a year before, it cannot for a moment be supposed that they could have forgotten or would have carelessly omitted so important a part of the journey as the trip northward from Cape Thomas Hubbard to the pole and the return, with the fact of the land reported by Dr. COOK to have been discovered at latitude 84 north.

Did they suppress the story and the map record of that part of the journey in obedience to Dr. COOK's orders? Here a due weighing of the minor facts of the recital becomes important. The Eskimo boys had said that, when COOK and his four Eskimos left Cape Thomas Hubbard and went over the ice to the north, they had with them two sledges and about twenty dogs. They had two sledges when they returned. This question was then asked: "Did they have any provisions left on the sledges when they came back to the land?" This was their answer: "Yes, the sledges still had about all they could carry, so they were able to take but a few things from the cache." If the boys were inventing the story, if they were intentionally suppressing the recital of the dash to the pole, they showed wonderful alertness and, for members of a race said to be so simple-minded, astonishing shrewdness in that answer. If they had really been to the pole the picture in their minds would have been that of sledges lightened by a two months' consumption of food and dogs much reduced in number. But no. "The sledges still had about all they could carry," so that for the southward trip to Ringnes Land little additional food was taken aboard from the cache. That answer gives a convincing air of truth to their narrative.

Again, after they had returned to the land from this two-sledge journey northward "I-TOOK-A-SHOO went back to the cache and got his gun, which he had left there, and a few items of supplies." If the expedition followed the route laid down by COOK they never went near this cache on their return, for they did not touch at Cape Thomas Hubbard. Can it be that these simple Eskimos are so skilled in fabrication that they can on the spur of the moment invent incidents like that in corroboration of a story that is itself an invention?

If these Eskimo boys told the truth to PEARY and his companions, their testimony makes an end of Dr. COOK. If they did not tell the truth, they must stand as discredited for Dr. COOK's purposes. If they could lie like that against him, it would be just as easy for them to lie for him, and he must see that should he now bring them to this country and they should testify for him, nobody would believe a word they say. Hence, if he chooses to discredit his own witnesses now, his title as the discoverer of the pole must rest exclusively upon his word and his record, and his record he still withholds from the scrutiny of science.

There is another matter not touched upon in the Peary statement, which seems to us of material consequence. Persons who have followed Dr. COOK's narrative in the columns of our neighbor The Herald have seen several times pictured there the two sledges which Dr. COOK says he took with him to the pole. They are built on the "high-posted" plan, uprights some eight or ten inches tall mortised into the runner, or in some way fashioned to it, supporting the deck of the sled—practically such a sled as is used by American youth in Winter sports. That the construction is weak anybody can see by a glance at the pictures. PEARY's sledges were built low, the upper works being solidly attached to the runners. Is it credible that such sledges as are shown in Dr. COOK's pictures could have been dragged over a thousand miles of the roughest ice in the world? That, bearing each a load of 600 pounds, they could have withstood without collapsing the terrible strains and stress of being hauled over the ice-pressure ridges? PEARY's sledges, much more solidly built, were shattered by the work of his trip, and had practically to be rebuilt. COOK's, according to the pictures, were in fine condition at the pole, and there was enough left of one of them, at least, to furnish material for bows, arrows, and lances with which big game was killed after he reached Ellesmere Land. As bearing upon this point, it is to be noted that the Eskimo boys report that when COOK started southward after his "two-sleep" journey toward the pole, they "went west across the ice, which was level and covered with snow, offering good going." Such a journey these sledges might have endured—toward the pole the going is not "good."

It will be objected at once that it is not fair to pass judgment upon Dr. COOK on the testimony of his Eskimo companions, given before what may be called a partisan tribunal, where there was no cross-examination. We think the candid reader, however, will reach the conclusion that Commander PEARY, Capt. BARTLETT, Prof. MCMILLAN, Mr. BORUP, and Mr. HENSON desired to ascertain the truth from these two young men. If they did not, then they are themselves bearing false witness. Does anybody believe that? The gentlemen who sign the Peary statement say that the "testimony was unshaken by cross-examination, was corroborated by other men in the tribe, and was elicited neither by threats nor promises." If the statement is false, the falsification is chargeable to the Eskimos. We have seen that there are incidents and details in the narrative that make it exceedingly difficult to believe that it is an invention. Why should these two boys have told the members of PEARY's party that COOK said "they must not tell Commander PEARY, or any of us, anything about their journey"? If they were cunning enough to invent the story, they certainly would never have told their questioners that Dr. COOK had commanded them to suppress the most important part of the real story. Besides, in August, nine days before PEARY reached Etah, before he had seen COOK's two boys, the Eskimos of the tribe told him "in a general way where Dr. COOK had been; that he had wintered in Jones's Sound, and that he had told the white men at Etah that he had been a long way north, but that the boys who were with him, I-TOOK-A-SHOO and A-PE-LAH, said that this was not so. The Eskimos laughed at Dr. COOK's story." So, it seems that the story the boys told the men of their own race was the same that they told to PEARY and his companions. The world will draw its own conclusions from that circumstance. There is no discoverable motive for their concealing anything from their Eskimo brethren. Would not personal pride of the achievement have prompted them to tell their tribesmen that they had reached the pole?

If the statement made by Commander PEARY's party could have been published simultaneously with the report of his journey to the pole, the unfortunate controversy would hardly have arisen. Mr. PEARY's statement would have been accepted. That it will be universally accepted now, that it will alter conclusions already reached, is more doubtful. The controversy has arisen. Thousands of persons, persons who really know very little about the matter, have made up their minds, and it will be hard to unmake them. It must be said, however, that while Commander PEARY's polar report is accepted without question by the scientific world, while he has been invited to lecture by the learned bodies and scientific societies in this country, of England, of France, and of Italy, and while he has offered promptly to submit the records and observations of his journey to the scrutiny of astronomers and geographers, Dr. COOK finds his title accepted only by the uncritical multitude. It is vouched for by no competent authority. The learned bodies and scientific societies have strangely declined to invite him to deliver lectures, and, as if he were resolutely determined to deepen the skepticism with which his story is received, he refuses to submit his records to the examination of the scientific commission to be appointed in this country on the pretext that they must go first to Copenhagen. He is himself to blame if the skeptics point out that Copenhagen has disqualified itself as an impartial tribunal by its hasty and uncritical acceptance of him and his narrative in advance of any proof whatever, and that there is no reason on earth why he should send his records there save that during a period of delay entirely within his control he is lecturing to credulous thousands and making a great deal of money out of a deeply clouded title. Men of science do not believe, have not believed, that Dr. COOK climbed Mount McKinley. They would have believed him in respect to that achievement had his record been convincing. They would believe him now as to the pole, but for his extraordinary behavior and his utterances since his return. We may say that they will believe him still, if he can produce evidence in substantiation of his story. That evidence is now lacking, and the fault is his alone. He must now meet and overcome the adverse testimony of his own witnesses, the only human beings who, besides himself, know just where he went.

## TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

**"Part Time" Has Its Advantages.**

Candidates for office and campaign orators never fail when they touch on the subject of public schools to assume as a self-evident proposition that what is called "part time" is a bad thing, to be laboriously explained away, by those already in power, as an unavoidable result of conditions soon to be changed, and to be vigorously denounced by those seeking power, as something to be abolished as soon as they get it. This is more than a little curious, for it is the almost unanimous opinion of those who have given the matter any real investigation that a greater, not a less, number of children, especially under 8, and perhaps under 10, years old, should in effect be put on part time.

The question has not been thoroughly investigated as yet, but such evidence as is at hand all tends to prove that children are sent to school long before they should be, and that the tasks imposed upon them are far too numerous and too prolonged. At the recent annual meeting of the New Jersey Medical Society speaker after speaker protested that seven years was the lowest age at which children could profit from formal instruction, and that to begin it before that age not only did not hasten their educational progress, but was apt to injure them in both body and mind. Shorter terms and shorter school days were commended as desirable in the lower grades, and it was asserted without contradiction that the child who did not go to school till he was 8 years old would at 12 be further advanced than one who began at 5 or 6 and was forced to do work of a kind and quantity unsuitable to his stage of mental development.

The studies which children "hate" are almost invariably those into which they are put before they have any ability to understand them, and much of what seems stupidity is mere immaturity. The problem is complicated, especially in the great cities, by the fact that so many children lack the home training and influences which they ought to have, and are sent to school as a means of getting them out of the way. The reasons for doing this are often good, but while it might be well to have day nurseries for the children of the very poor, it is not well, and it is extremely expensive, to turn the public schools into such institutions. It is highly probable that the primary schools could accomplish more of their distinctive and proper work if they taught one set of children in the morning and another in the afternoon, not as a matter of reluctant necessity, but from deliberate plan. The chances are that it would be better for the children, and, incidentally, for the teachers, in that they would have to deal only with unwearied and therefore attentive children.

**Related, but Different.**

Again are the lawyers of the race-track gamblers showing a tender solicitude for the man who wagers a box of golf balls with his friend on the result of a game or who bets a cigar or a dinner on his judgment or powers as a prophet. It would, indeed, be terrible if every such resort to the lowest form of argument were declared a felony, but somehow one does not much expect any such driving of consistency to its utmost limits, even if the courts should hold that a bookmaker is a bookmaker still though he devise a new system for keeping his accounts with his patrons.

The counsel for the defendants in the two cases now before the Court of Appeals insist that what the Legislature intended when it passed the Hart-Agnew bill was merely to stop the customary recording of bets on horse races, and they hold it to be obvious that if no literal "book" is made there is no bookmaking, and therefore no offense committed. That this is a ludicrous and absurd contention is, unfortunately, not a sufficient reason for assuming that it will be scornfully dismissed as unworthy of consideration. The law is queer, and it rather likes to play with words in just that way.

Whatever the Legislature may have intended, we all know what the public had in mind when it forced the Legislature to act in the matter of track gambling. We all know, too, that the thing which the public wanted to stop has been going on this Summer, shorn of no essential feature. The bookmaker has been inconvenienced, but he has not been abolished, and his trade has been diminished, not ended. He has evolved new methods of attaining the old results, and, though he is not happy, as an alternative to worse conditions he would be glad to go on as he is.

His fight, however, is a losing one. He may get a few more decisions extending his lease of life, but sooner or later he will be so much inconvenienced that he will be forced to seek other means of escaping honest work. Even then the friendly wager will continue, not because it is an admirable thing, but because it is in reality a thing very different from and less harmful than the business conducted by the professional gambler. The attempt to put them on an equality in law or morals will be a failure.

## A TAMMANY BANNER.

### Still Proclaims a Meeting That Was Held Sept. 2 Last.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I should be very glad to hear from you or whoever can tell me whether Tammany Hall absolutely owns the City of New York or not. It seems to me that it does.

Toward the end of last August a Tammany banner was—and still remains—hung up clear across the road at 150th Street and Walton Avenue, from telephone pole to telephone pole, upon a cord. The very unsightly thing announced a road meeting on Sept. 2 last, at which the Tammany man did his "spouting" for two hours, with the assistance of some cheap red lights and a drum and fife (one drum and one fife) "band" in a cart.

Two weeks later I (who live in the corner house) requested the police (my well-paid servants) to have the back-dated and very offensive banner removed, and they promised me (over the phone) that it should be removed forthwith. As it had not been removed a fortnight later, again I 'phoned once more, and again was assured that the most offensive public nuisance would be removed at once. However, the police, paid by the city, appear to be "owned" by Tammany; for to-day, one calendar month and nine days after the ridiculous twelve-persons "meeting" was held, the unsightly "Tammany banner" still hangs in the middle of the road, despite all protests and appeals to the (Tammany?) police.

I therefore ask once more, very earnestly. Who owns the city and its police? Do we, who pay, own them, or does Tammany?

RETIRED DOCTOR.

New York, Oct. 11, 1909.

## POST OFFICE CATS.

### Thoughts on the Recent Government Appropriation for Cat Meat.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

By an edict of Postmaster General Hitchcock cats are authorized to be provided with food and lodging by all Post Offices of the first and second class. That is to say, each of the larger offices is entitled to an appropriation for the maintenance of its tutelary cat. In the present fiscal year it is estimated the department will spend $135 for cat meat.

But we think the appropriation is ridiculously below the actual cost of providing Post Office cats with the provender they need. Unless it is proposed to stint their rations as a means of encouraging them to prey on rats and mice, it would seem, from a superficial view, to be a piece of niggardly economy. But even then, as we reckon, there are in round numbers 6,000 Presidential offices, so that each would be entitled to only two and a quarter cents annually for cat meat.

Gauging the Post Office cat's appetite is a more delicate operation than assigning a limit to the political apsirant's greed, or measuring an office holder's capacity for emoluments. "The harmless, necessary cat," to borrow Shylock's phrase, should be well fed rather than starved to excite a predatory spirit, lest in its hunger and search for delicatessen it is driven to tamper with the mails.

But unless the cat can be taught to lick stamps for customers, is it not apt to be regarded as a mere ornamental appanage of the Postal Service? Rats and mice that infest first and second class Post Offices can be as easily caught in traps. Would not excessive bills for cat meat form a convenient cover for fraud and peculation when accounts are rendered for official disbursements? But perish the thought.

HAROLD VAN SANTVOORD.

Kinderhook, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1909.

### Squirrels Without Food.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

On a trip through the northern part of the Bronx Park on Saturday afternoon I discovered that the squirrels are in an actual state of starvation. The parasite that has destroyed the chestnut trees has left nothing for them to live on. They are not fond of acorns, except in a pinch, and the boys are seen gathering those up in bags, which they cart away to their homes, leaving the squirrels actually without food to go through this Winter.

Will you kindly call it to the attention of those in power, so that a remedy may be taken whereby a supply of nuts can be scattered broadcast, so that the boys will not get them but the squirrels may?

WALTER CHISHOLM.

New York, Oct. 11, 1909.

### Texas Cooking.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I have read with a sort of grim satisfaction in to-day's issue of your paper the report of the English Consul at Galveston, Texas, on "Texas Cooks."

Having resided in that city and traveled in the State of Texas more or less for the past two years, I can most heartily indorse every word H. M. Consul says in regard to the cooking in that part of the country.

Cooking schools are far more needed down there than free libraries; the study of a cook book would be of greater benefit to the community at large than the study of Emerson's Essays.

H. E. C.

New York, Sept. 28, 1909.

## KING'S INTERVENTION.

### Fighting Out Budget Issues to the End Best for England.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In your admirable and well-informed comments upon the political crisis in England I doubt if it has been made sufficiently clear to the American public that the King's intervention is not open. If it were it would be unconstitutional. The fact that the King has intervened at all in the present critical position of affairs has only been deduced, as you practically indicate in your editorial article this morning, by a process of intelligent guesswork. The sovereign is expressly forbidden by the Constitution to interfere in British politics. The only King who ever crossed the threshold of the House of Commons was Charles I., with results that are as much appreciated here as on the other side of the water. In 1846 the Prince Consort listened from the Peers' Gallery to Peel bringing in the bill for the repeal of the corn laws; but the storm of indignation provoked by his presence prevented his ever repeating the visit.

There is no doubt, however, as you have pointed out, that the King exercises a very potent personal influence behind the political scenes. Stories of this secret intervention—invariably inspired by the highest considerations for the public welfare—are often whispered around in Government circles. The Board of Education, for instance, received a very drastic rap over the knuckles from the King in the Spring of last year. Through some backstairs official jealousy it refused to appoint delegates to an International Hygienic Conference. This slight to the foreign nations concerned was brought, at the eleventh hour, to the King's notice; whereupon he gave those who were responsible for the blunder a terrible quarter of an hour and ordered the delegates to be appointed. The royal commands were carried out, on that occasion, as obsequiously and promptly as in the old days of autocracy.

It is interesting to recall that the last act of the Prince Consort in relation to public affairs was in connection with the incident you mention in your issue of to-day. When the Palmerston Government's ultimatum to the United States was submitted for Queen Victoria's approval, she took it into the room where the Prince Consort lay upon his last bed of illness, and between them they modified the document into the shape of an acceptable and friendly remonstrance.

There is no doubt that the secret intervention of the British sovereign in the course of political events is always disinterested and intended for the public good; but it is questionable whether the great issues now raised in England had not better be fought out to a finish. We have reached the parting of the ways in British finance. The Liberal and Labor Parties say: "The poor man is taxed to his utmost capacity; if we want more money we must take it from the rich." The Tory Party, backed by the vast majority of the peers, says: "Taxing the rich is Socialism. We have invented a new dodge, called tariff reform, for extracting more revenue out of the poor." If this issue is put plainly before the people, and they can for once divest themselves sufficiently of servility and snobbishness to see through the unparalleled selfishness of the wealthy classes, the throwing of the Constitution into the melting pot will be no bad thing for the future greatness of the British Empire.

HAROLD E. GORST.

New York, Oct. 11, 1909.

## EARLY EDUCATION.

### Says It Should Come from Book of Nature Till Ten or Twelve.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

With your permission I should like to have a word regarding your article of this date interviewing Prof. Beard and Mr. Chubb relative to juvenile education. It seems to me that both these gentlemen miss the vital point at issue. We must begin at the beginning and study the child from the anatomical and physiological side. The sense organs develop before that part of the brain which thinks, and so it is necessary to begin the education of the child on that basis. Train him first to see all there is to see, to hear all there is to hear, all there is to smell, to taste, to touch; train his tactile sense, his muscular sense, and when at 10 or 12 he is given books he is then ready to begin to think. The great book of nature first, subject to the exercise of his sense organs, and all other books then, but stimulate the use of that part of his brain which thinks and is just ready for its proper function, and all the more ready because of his preliminary training.

"Nothing in the mind, not first in the senses." By following this common sense method we get an all-around individual, and not one developed only on one side, as in our present stupid and unnatural way. So the child feels rightly that school is wrong as he knows it, and it is because it makes a demand upon his powers to which by nature he is not yet ready to respond.

FLORENCE LEIGH-JONES.

Brooklyn, Oct. 10, 1909.

### Land for Immigrants.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Let every State in the Union which has empty farms that need to be cultivated and land and soil in abundance, instead of spending thousands of dollars in advertisements, copy the republics of South America in helping the would-be immigrant families, of whatsoever nationality and race, to settle in that State. Let each State set apart for each of a hundred families at least twenty acres of land, not arid, not wholly timbered, near some railroad or waterway, and supply the colonists with good American houses and tools. Any State in the Union should be willing to finance a scheme like this one, under the protection of mortgages for a term of ten years, in order to assure itself and the would-be colonists stability and success.

Any other scheme outside of a regular and honest colonization would be a failure. A homogeneous race is necessary, as it is not so much the low price of a fertile soil that will keep a colony together and make it prosper as the affinity of races and the worship of the same God.

There are lands adapted for Northern nationalities and there should be lands adapted for Southern races where grapes, vegetables, garden truck, and the like may be raised, for people like the Italians, the French, and the Greeks.

L. B.

New York, Oct. 11, 1909.

### Why a Suffragist.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

This harping upon "idiots, criminals, and lunatics" is tiresome. I am a suffragist, not because I believe women are discriminated against by men, but because I believe that the direct expression of their special interests through the latter would insure cleaner streets, more seats in school, purer food, and the rescue of the 200,000 working children. Women used to be manufacturers within their houses, thus relieving men from the care of many matters which have been recently thrust upon them.

"The much discussed Judge Lindsay," to whom "An American Woman" alludes, has very clearly stated that but 1 per cent. of political fraud is committed by women, and that Colorado has the best laws for children that exist in the world.

AN INTERMEDIATE.

Guilderland, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1909.

### Thanks Firemen for Rescue.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Feeling very grateful to the Fire Department of this city, and especially to Fireman Harcke of Hook and Ladder 30 for the courage and bravery he exhibited in rescuing my wife, Mary E. Abernathy, who had fractured her left ankle in trying to escape with our two children, Grace and Ruth, aged 6 and 4, from the tenement house, 185 West 134th Street, destroyed by fire early last Friday morning, I take this medium of thanking them, with your consent, through the columns of your paper.

WILLIAM W. ABERNATHY.

New York, Oct. 11, 1909.

### The Fatal Dry Shampoo.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In your editorial, "The Fatal Dry Shampoo," you ask why the shampooer is not affected by the poisonous fumes of carbon tetrachloride. The answer is simple. The vapor given off from this substance is heavier than air, and consequently descends to the nose and mouth of the person shampooed. The shampooer, on the other hand, who administers it, gets almost none of these fumes, because he stands, and his head is therefore on a higher level than that of the sitting recipient.

Dr. F. T.

New York, Oct. 12, 1909.

## IF WOMEN VOTE.

### Thinks They Will Lose More Than They Gain by Suffrage.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Although the question of woman suffrage is altogether too large a one to be discussed in this way, yet the very sensible article recently contributed by "A Spinster and a Taxpayer" tempts me to say a few words. We hear far too few such simple, sane arguments against the scheme, and altogether too many foolish nonsensical contentions in its favor. Most of them are about as weighty as the one to the effect that women are certainly as much entitled to vote as the ignorant colored men in the South! No one of any intelligence contends that women are not capable of voting. Such an idea is preposterous. But the fact of the matter is that the acquirement of suffrage would only be a decisive step in the direction of woman's pulling herself down to a lower level.

The casting of the ballot is the people's share in the Government of the State. It is distinctly a duty to be performed for the family by the head of the family, the same way that he provides for their material needs.

The woman's duty is different; it is finer and nobler. As a recent writer says: "The glory of woman is to be tender, loving, pure, inspiring in her home; it is to raise the moral tone of every household, to refine every man with whom as wife, daughter, sister, or friend she has intimate converse; to form the young, to stimulate society, to mitigate the harshness and cruelty and vulgarity of life everywhere."

As soon as women attempt to take men's duties and prerogatives upon themselves, from that time will men cease to show them the same respect that they otherwise would. If women generally want, or allow themselves, to be persuaded into thinking that they want suffrage, they will undoubtedly obtain it. But they will lose what is a thousand times more precious to them, and with which they can do a thousand times more good than with all the suffrage in the world.

T.

Sandwich, Mass., Sept. 24, 1909.

## PROFESSIONAL MEN.

### Hard for Them to Change Over Into a Mercantile Career.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I desire to direct your attention to a class of unfortunate individuals, in the hope that something might be done for them. I refer to men about the age of 30 who, after having spent from five to ten years in a professional career, suddenly wake up to the fact that either they are unfitted for such a career or their profession offers no money-making opportunities, and consequently are anxious to enter mercantile life, starting at a more or less low salary, provided they are given the opportunity of working their way up.

This class of men, because of their lack of business training, find it exceedingly difficult to secure employment. Are there no business houses willing to take into their employ men of this type, who have had a college and university training, and who, in spite of their lack of business experience would, after a brief apprenticeship, prove very valuable aids? Much has been made recently of the need of college men in business activities. Do business men really want them? Read the advertisements in the "Help Wanted" columns and observe how many positions are offered to applicants having previous business experience and how few, if any at all, to college graduates having no business training.

A DISCONTENTED PROFESSIONAL MAN.

## MODERN SKEPTICS.

### No Sympathy for Those Who Doubt Hudson, Fulton, and Shakespeare.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

All skeptics, like fools, are not dead yet. The decided tendency of some brilliant men to abolish an old and established tradition in the face of positive evidence is amazing. It has been an old and established tradition, and accepted as a fact that Henry Hudson discovered the Hudson River. Now come some advocates of trouble, after all these years have passed, and claim that he was not the discoverer. Fulton is conceded to be the practical inventor of the steamboat. Enter the skeptic claiming that a Scotchman was the real inventor, and that he preceded Fulton by twenty years.

But the summit of all human unreason is reached when some rattle-brained advocates of the insanity plea actually claim that Shakespeare is not Shakespeare, but Bacon. A careful study of the traits of character of these two men ought to convince any one that a man of Bacon's temperament could not have written such dramas as are accredited to the immortal bard. It was not in his nature. All his (Bacon's) essays are built on plain, cold, methodical facts. Besides, it is improbable that Shakespeare could have been the personal friend of the Queen and of the select nobility of the times, and been able to deceive them as to the authorship of his dramas.

AVEL B. SILVERMAN.

New York, Sept. 28, 1909.

## EUSAPIA PALADINO.

### Thinks Her Visit Will Make New Converts to Spiritualism.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Although Prof. Lombroso claims that the mediumistic powers of Eusapia Paladino have for some years been gradually disappearing and that materializations, such as were made with comparative ease a few years ago, are now rarely accomplished, and then only with considerable effort, the anticipated psychic phenomena during the test investigations to which she will submit upon her visit to the United States next month will doubtless be such as to confirm the findings of the European scientists and make new converts to spiritism.

The creation of these phenomena, being explicable by the natural laws of telepathy, suggestion, and telekinesic energy, will not necessarily prove their supermundane origin nor scientifically advance the spiritualistic cause, as the fundamental axiom of science is that we have no logical right to attribute such results to supermundane agency if they are explicable by reference to natural law; some of which even spiritualists themselves admit could be thus explained.

H. H.

New York, Sept. 28, 1909.

## SUNDAY EVENING SERVICE.

### Tried in Vain to Find an Open Episcopal Church.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

From experience I find that the Episcopal churches in New York are the most poorly managed of any city in the United States. Out of four churches I visited Sunday evening, vainly trying to attend an Episcopal service, two that had signs giving notice of a service at 8 P. M. were closed, and the other two had on bulletin boards: "Evensong at 4 P. M."

It seems to be one mad scramble to see how much church work each church can get out of doing. The idea of substituting a half or three-quarter hour evensong for an evening service! I, for one, am heartily sick of the way things are being run. And in the end I had to attend a Congregational Church.

W. G. P.

## PRESIDENT TAFT'S PROSPECTUS.

What we need is advertising,
For the times are good, you know;
I inclose our bright prospectus—
The Pro Bono Public Co.

We've some thirty thousand millions,
And some millions more to show;
We've a board of good Directors—
The Pro Bono Public Co.

We depend on advertising,
We believe in push and go;
For business makes more business for
The Pro Bono Public Co.

Your President's a hustler,
Your Directors are not slow;
Stockholders, eighty millions in
The Pro Bono Public Co.

So we ask for advertising,
At the Pole our flag we show;
Will you traveling men please notice
The Pro Bono Public Co.?

WALTER BEVERLEY CRANE.

# LEONCE FULLER HURT IN STEEPLECHASE

## Rockaway Hunt Member Thrown from His Horse and Suffers Concussion of Brain.

## WHIPPANY'S CLOSING RACES

### J. E. Davis's Malaga Wins Galloways Event, 4-Year-Olds and Upward, with Spring Beauty Second.

*Special to The New York Times.*

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Oct. 12.—Leonce Fuller of Cedarhurst, L. I., a member of the Rockaway Hunt Club, and one of the most prominent of the amateur riders, was seriously injured this afternoon at the closing races of the Whippany River Club meeting while riding his own horse, O. K., in the fourth event on the programme, a steeplechase for hunters. He was thrown from his mount when the horse refused the jump at the point where the steeplechase course leads back to the turf inside the track. After a cursory examination by Dr. Griswold of Morristown it was thought his collarbone was broken and his face was found badly lacerated. On his removal to the Morristown Memorial Hospital a short time later, however, it developed that the accident was far more serious, concussion of the brain being the most dangerous injury.

One steeplechase race had preceded the event in which the accident occurred, and in this there were two mishaps. Three horses started in the race, and two riders came croppers, one taking place at the same jump at which Fuller was injured. While no serious result attended either of these mishaps, it made the big gathering of society folk a little apprehensive when the horses came from the paddock for the second steeplechase.

As in the first race of this kind, there were three starters. The hunters were away well together, but when the horses came into view from over the hill, Sir Ellerslie, with Mr. Hoffman up, and Gypsic, with Mr. Clapp up, were slightly in advance of O. K., which was Mr. Fuller's mount. The first two horses took the jump easily, and as the race seemed centred between these two horses, the spectators followed their course, shifting their attention from the jump, so that few saw the accident happen.

**Mr. Fuller Hurled to the Ground.**

Mr. Fuller's horse came to the jump strong, and then with a change of mind suddenly refused. The horse partially fell, but recovered himself, and Mr. Fuller was hurled to the ground. James Riley, one of the professional riders, caught the horse and continued in the race, while Mr. Fuller was hurried to the paddock and a few moments later removed to one of the small cottages near the clubhouse. Dr. Griswold was called from Morristown and Mr. Fuller was hurried to the Memorial Hospital in an automobile, where it was found that there were no broken bones, though the horse had stepped on his chest, but that he had suffered a concussion of the brain.

Throughout the entire happening there were few of the spectators who knew that a serious accident had taken place, even a number of those prominently connected with the club being in ignorance of how badly Mr. Fuller had been injured.

The programme of to-day brought to a close the two days' meeting of the Whippany River Club, and, while there was not quite so large a gathering of the society folk of upper New Jersey as on the opening day, the field presented a picturesque appearance. There were all sorts of vehicles in the parking spaces, many automobiles, coaches, drags, victorias, and phaetons rimming the edge of the track on both sides of the grand stand, while in the latter was a large assemblage of persons of social prominence in New York and adjacent cities.

The rain of the night had proved a stumbling block to many who had anticipated coming for the final day's events, but if numbers were lacking, there was no dearth in the amount of enthusiasm shown by those present. Handsomely gowned women were scattered over the inclosure on every side, and in their Fall attire lent an atmosphere to the picture that was most pleasing.

**Excellent Racing.**

As for the racing it was excellent, one of the best contested events being the first on the programme. It was for Galloways, four-year-olds and upward, and brought together three contestants for the half-mile race. Raymond Belmont was up on his own horse, Ranger; Mr. Alpers rode Mr. J. E. Davis's entry, Malaga, and Mr. Clapp guided Charles Pfizer's Spring Beauty. Malaga ruled favorite in what little betting escaped the notice of Sheriff Orr of Morris County, who was on hand to place the ban on this part of the meeting were any general betting attempted.

Malaga went out to the front at the start, and under the careful generalship of Mr. Alpers's riding maintained the advantage to the end. In the back stretch Spring Beauty for an instant seemed to be just a trifle in the lead, but so quick was it eliminated that there was no question a second later as to the one in first place. Coming into the stretch Spring Beauty again came up under the whip, and Mr. Alpers for the first time used the same tactics to maintain his advantage, the race being won ridden out. The margin of victory for Mr. Davis's entry was a length and a half, with Ranger, never a contender, three lengths behind Spring Beauty.

The steeplechase for halfbred bona fide hunters, proved an easy victory for Hugh Gormley's Harry Baylor, which he rode himself. Herbert Mapes's Prince Henry, with Mr. Winmill up, and Peter Hauck, Jr.'s, Essex B., with Fred Alpers up, were the other contestants. Prince Henry fell at the pig pen and did not continue, the accident coming on the first round, and a moment later Essex B. fell at the jump just before coming on the turf inside the track. This left Harry Baylor a clear lead and Essex B. came in second, Mr. Clapp having taken the mount after the fall. The latter horse was disqualified, however, being under weight.

The third race, for three-year-olds and upward, brought out the largest entry, six horses starting with Ardenia, the favorite for the mile event. Arden'a, ridden by Mr. Ring, was away first, followed by R. C. St. George's Adele C. and Wingate Stable's Inquisitor. On the back stretch Robert C. Winmill's Prince Ching came up strong and challenged the leader until the turn into the home stretch, when Ardenia pulled away and won easily, with Genese, owned by E. B. Schley, pressing Prince Ching closely for second place.

J. E. Davis's Al H. Woods took the final event, a mile and a half race on the flat, after a pretty fight for the honor all the way. On the last circuit of the track Mr. Davis, who mounted his own horse, gradually pulled away from his rivals and won easily in the stretch.

**Some of the Spectators.**

Among those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. McCurdy, Mr. and Mrs. R. H Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Kountz, Mrs. H. McK. Twombly and Miss Twombly, Mrs. L. C. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Frelinghuysen, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Bliss, Dr. and Mrs. F. H. Humphries, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scribner, Dr. Leslie D. Ward, John I. Waterbury, G. B. Schley, Jr., E. W. Van Vleck, Mr. and Mrs. A. Fillmore Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. H. Talmadge, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Talmadge, Miss Eleanor Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. H. Pitney, Gen. and Mrs. Edward P. Meaney, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Dadmun, Miss Corinne Robinson, James Hoever, Miss Gladys Waterbury, and Messrs. Raymond Belmont, J. E. Davis, Charles Pfizer, A. Macy, Peter Hauk, Jr., Hugh Gormley, S. Herbert Mapes, M. W. Sexton, R. C. St. George, J. Smith, H. B. Schley, E. Wolton Winmill, Arthur Fowler, Leonce Fuller, Louis Batjer, Albert Davis, Marshall Claff, and H. O. Bourne.

**The Summary.**

The summary:

Galloways, four-year-olds and upward, to carry 155 pounds; winner of the first race of opening day to carry five pounds extra, and second horse three pounds extra; about one-half mile on the flat. Won by J. E. Davis's ch. m. Malaga, (Mr. Alpers,) 2 to 5; Charles Pfizer's b. m. Spring Beauty, (Mr. Clapp,) 2 to 1 and 1 to 2, second; Raymond Belmont's ch. g. Ranger, (Raymond Belmont,) 3 to 2, third.

Steeplechase, for bona fide hunters; to carry 165 pounds; winner of the second race on opening day to carry five pounds extra, and second horse to carry three pounds extra; about three miles over a fair hunting country. Won by Hugh Gormley's b. g. Harry Baylor, (Hugh Gormley,) 2 to 5; Peter Hauck, Jr.'s, rn. g. Essex B., (Mr. Alpers,) 8 to 5 and 1 to 3, fell. Mr. Clapp rode the horse to second place, but was disqualified for being under weight. Herbert Mapes's b. g. Prince Henry, (R. C. Winmill,) 2 to 1 and 2 to 5, fell.

Open race for horses three years old and upward; three-year-olds to carry 118 pounds; four-year-olds to carry 126 pounds; five-year-olds and upward, 126 pounds; winner of a race on the flat in 1909 to carry 5 pounds extra; two or more races, 10 pounds extra; maidens allowed 10 pounds; sex allowances as by rule; about one mile on the flat. Won by J. Smith's b. f. Ardenia, (Mr. Ring,) 4 to 5; Robert C. Winmill's b. g. Prince Ching, (Mr. Matthews,) 3 to 1, second; E. B. Schley's b. f. Genesee, (Mr. Tucker,) 5 to 1, third. J. M. Belcher's ch. g. St. Margrave, (Mr. Jones,) 7 to 1; R. C. St. George's ch. m. Adele C., (Mr. Coylle,) 7 to 2, and Whitegate Stable's b. g. Inquisitor, (Mr. Cooper,) 2 to 1, also ran.

Steeplechase, for hunters qualified under the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association rules; halfbreds to carry 165 pounds; thoroughbreds, 175 pounds; winner of the fifth race on opening day to carry five pounds extra, and the second horse three pounds extra; about three miles over a fair hunting country. Won by Charles Pfizer's b. g. Gypsic, (Mr. Clapp,) 2 to 1; Charles Pfizer's br. g. Sir Ellerslie, (Mr. Hoffman,) even money, second. Leonce Fuller's b. g. O. K., (Leonce Fuller,) 3 to 5, fell.

Hack and hunter race, for horses four years old and upward; to carry 165 pounds; about one and one-half miles on the flat. Won by J. E. Davis's ch. g. Al H. Woods, (J. E. Davis,) 2 to 1; E. W. Winmill's ch. g. Auramaster, (E. W. Winmill,) 2 to 1, second; George Gilder's b. h. Hogan, (George Gilder,) even money, third. Louis Batjer's b. m. Rosebank, (Mr. Clapp,) 2 to 1, and Wingate Stable's ch. g. Ferrylanding, (Mr. Hoffman,) 5 to 1, also ran.

## SOCIETY AT HOT SPRINGS.

*Special to The New York Times.*

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 12.—John D. Thomson gave an old-fashioned Virginia luncheon at the Oaks this afternoon. His guests were entertained by the colored musicians and singers. The company included Mr. and Mrs. William G. Roelker, Mrs. Harry Hamersley, Mrs. W. L. Green, the Misses Elizabeth Lattimer, Marguerite Shonts, Helen Judson, Evelyn Ellison, Dorothy Taylor, Louise Cromwell, Margaret Baxter, and the Messrs. I. Townsend Burden, Harry S. Black, W. F. Eldridge, H. Eldridge, Hugh Inman, Sherman Day, Morton Nichols, George J. Gear, and Henry Spies Kip.

At Fassifern Farm, Mrs. Henry Siegel gave a luncheon for a company, including the Misses Dorothy Wilde and Louis B. Freeman, and the Messrs. W. H. N. Voss, F. C. Inman, F. Zeller, Carl Springer, John B. Duer, and L. V. Waters of London.

Dr. and Mrs. George R. Lockwood entertained Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Sherman, and Miss Florence Burton at luncheon at Fassifern, where among others giving luncheons were Mrs. David Duniop, and Samuel A. Auchincloss, who entertained F. M. Freeman and Henry Cooper.

Thomas O'Brien gave a luncheon at the Woodlands this afternoon in compliment to Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Monenez.

The Misses Harriet Anderson, Gladys Ingalls, Abbie Barnard, and Katherine Fay, and the Messrs. Fairfax Leonard, H. E. Cooper, Russell Sard and Carl A. Degersdorff were drinking tea with Mrs. M. E. Ingalls in the trophy room of the Casino this afternoon.

Others in the tea throng were Mrs. Joseph Dilworth, Mrs. William Manice, Mrs. Frederick Edey, Mrs. Francis Key Pendleton, Mrs. William C. Denny, Mrs. William G. Fleming, and Henry T. Sloane, Elisha Robbins Walker, and Reginald De Koven.

Mrs. Albert Lambert and Miss Dorothy Taylor gave dinners in the Grill to-night.

Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Scott gave a dinner to-night. Their guests were Mr. and Mrs. Tyler Fields, Mrs. E. T. Harrison, Miss Harriet Anderson, and Dexter Tiffany.

Invitations to the barbecue to be given Saturday at the Daniel Boone Log Cabin have been limited to one hundred.

Miss Lucille Schiff of London will arrive here on Friday, to be a house guest of Mr. and Mrs. Melville E. Ingalls at Inglescote.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Damont Foote, who leased Ben Venne for the Fall season, arrived here from Morristown this morning.

Miss Anna Sands, who arrived at the Springs this morning from Newport, has joined Mrs. Francis Key Pendleton at the Homestead.

Mrs. Frederick Edey and Miss Tolfree arrived from New York this morning, when other prominent New Yorkers registering at the Homestead were Mr. and Mrs. William Goadby Loew. William G. Hopper registered from Philadelphia.

## SOCIETY AT WASHINGTON.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The British Ambassador and Mrs. Bryce, on leaving their Summer quarters at Northeast Harbor, Mass., propose making several visits in New England, and will not return to Washington until Nov. 1.

The Secretary of State and Mrs. Knox have opened their house on K Street and will have with them for the Winter their second son, Hugh Knox, who will be a distinct acquisition to the younger Cabinet circle.

Mr. and Mrs. Reid Knox, who passed last season with the parents of the former, have taken an apartment here.

Col. Spencer Cosby, U. S. A., and Mrs. Cosby, the latter formerly Miss Yvonne Shepard, returned to-day from their honeymoon travels and are established in their new home on Q Street, near Du Pont Circle. Col. Cosby and his bride will be closely identified with the White House circle the coming season, the former having been appointed Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds and one of the official aids of the President. His immediate predecessor in office, which carries with its many social advantages, was Col. C. S. Bromwell, recently assigned to duty in the West.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Rixey have returned from their Summer home in Virginia and opened their home here.

The former Governor of Montana, J. J. Toole, and Mrs. Toole, the daughter of Gen. Spaccarans, have arrived in Washington and leased the residence 1725 Nineteenth Street for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Beale McLean have returned from Bar Harbor, where they had a cottage for the Summer, and joined the parents of the former at Friendship, the McLean suburban home.

Signor Cora, Third Secretary of the Italian Embassy, sailed to-day for Europe to be absent several months.

Mrs. E. Hope Slater has closed her Washington home for an indefinite period and sailed for Europe, accompanied by her friend Miss Gwynn.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Ridgely have returned to town, but pending the completion of their new home here have an apartment at the Westmoreland.

Mrs. Lorin Millen and Miss Dorothy Millen have returned to town for a short stay before going South, where Mrs. Millen will remain for the Winter. Miss Millen will join friends in New York in December.

Mrs. Ralph Jenkins and her son have joined Mr. Jenkins at their home after a season's absence in Europe.

Mrs. Richard Wallach has returned to Washington and opened her residence.

## MISS SUSAN M. ABBEY WEDS.

### Becomes the Bride of Howard G. Arnold at Mount Holly.

*Special to The New York Times.*

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Oct. 12.—A fashionable wedding was celebrated in St. Andrews Episcopal Church to-day, when Miss Susan Margery Abbey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Burling Abbey, and niece of Edwin Austin Abbey, a distinguished American artist, who is living in London, became the bride of Howard Gardner Arnold of New Brighton, S. I. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. James Stoddard, the rector, assisted by the Rev. Frank W. Crowder of New Brighton. The bridal chorus from "Lohengrin" was played by Prof. David Wood of Philadelphia.

The wedding party was made up as follows: Maid of honor, Miss Charlotte Pennypacker of Haddonfield; bridesmaids, Miss Julia Pennypacker, Haddonfield; Miss Nancy Nesmith, Flushing, L. I., and Misses Alice H. Stoddard and Annetta W. Polhemus, Mount Holly; best man, A. Munro Crier, New Brighton; ushers, Frank Brainerd, Kennedy Randall, and Theodore Janeway of New York and Edwin Audtin Abbey, second, Mount Holly.

A reception following the ceremony was attended by only the immediate families because of the recent death of the father of the bridegroom.

### Miss Layton the Bride of G. M. Smith.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWTON, N. J., Oct. 12.—Ex-Gov. John W. Griggs of New Jersey gave the bride away this afternoon at the wedding of Miss Helen Layton and Gerald M. Smith. The bride, who is the daughter of Mrs. E. H. Layton of 16 Linwood Avenue, is also the former Governor's niece. Mr. Smith is a resident of St. Jean, Quebec. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Clarence W. Rouse, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, in which the ceremony took place, and the bridal party consisted of Miss Virginia T. Morford of Newton, as maid of honor, Roswell Davis of New York, best man, and the ushers were Louis W. Layton of Indianapolis, brother of the bride; Frank Delara of New York, and Oscar Huntoon of Paterson.

### Miss Bailly-Blanchard Weds Viscount.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—The marriage of Miss Jeanne Bailly-Blanchard and Viscount Perrot de Chazelle was solemnized today. The bride is a sister of Arthur Bailly-Blanchard, First Secretary of the American Embassy at Paris. The Viscount was formerly a Captain in the French Army.

VAN DORN—WIKOFF.

*Special to The New York Times.*

RED BANK, N. J., Oct. 12.—At the home of Councilman and Mrs. Fred D. Wikoff, on Broad Street, at 6 o'clock this evening, their daughter, Miss Mabel Thomas Wikoff, became the bride of Horace Bishop Van Dorn, Jr., son of Dr. and Mrs. H. B. Van Dorn, also of Red Bank. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. James W. Rogan, pastor of the Presbyterian Church. The bride's gown was of white meteor satin, trimmed with princess lace and pearl and diamond ornaments. She wore a veil caught up with orange blossoms and carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. Miss Mildred D. Cornwell was maid of honor, Virginia Gratan of New York was flower girl. Walter Van Dorn, the bridegroom's brother, was best man. Osborn H. and William Pintard acted as ushers.

DEARE—SUBLETT.

WARRENTON, Va., Oct. 12.—Miss Elise Lawrison Sublett, formerly of St. Louis and well known in society there and in Baltimore and Washington, was married this evening to Charles Russell Deare, son of Capt. Deare of the British Army, of Sussex, England, at St. James's Episcopal Church here. The Rev. E. S. Hinks officiated. Mr. Deare is manager of Airlie, the estate of H. C. Groome of Philadelphia.

HOLDEN—DORMAN.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Packard Holden of Madison, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Cebra Holden, to Roderick Aitken Dorman of this city. Mr. Dorman is a graduate of Princeton University, Class '06.

ANDERSON—EWING.

*Special to The New York Times.*

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 12.—Miss Virginia M. Ewing, daughter of Mrs. Charles Ewing, was married this afternoon at her mother's home in Cobb Lane to Lieut. Walter S. Anderson, U. S. N. Miss Catherine Ewing was maid of honor and the Misses Eleanor and Maria Ewing were bridesmaids. The bridegroom's best man was Lieut. F. S. Rowan.

## MISS RANDOLPH TO WED.

### Her Marriage to John Fell Will Unite Wealthy Philadelphia Families.

Formal announcement will be made tomorrow in Philadelphia of the engagement of Miss Dorothy Randolph, a daughter of Philip S. P. Randolph, to John Fell, the eldest son of Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer by her first husband, the late John R. Fell.

Miss Randolph made her début last Winter at the famous so-called butterfly ball given by her father in the Philadelphia Horticultural Hall, where so many famous society entertainments take place. This ball was one of the most elaborate and talked of entertainments that have ever taken place in the Quaker City.

Miss Randolph has a younger sister, Miss Hannah Randolph, and Philip S. P. Randolph, Jr., is her brother. Her mother, who died in November, 1907, was Miss Hannah M. G. Fetherston.

Mr. Fell's father was the possessor of one of the largest fortunes in Philadelphia, and his mother was before her marriage Miss Sarah Drexel. Mrs. Paul Denckla Mills, Mrs. Howard H. Henry, and the Misses Frances and Mae Fell are his sisters.

Miss Randolph is heiress to a large fortune, and her marriage to Mr. Fell will unite two large fortunes.

No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

### Miss Robinson to Wed Joseph Alsop.

The ngagement has been announced of Miss Corinne Robinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, to Joseph Alsop, a State Senator of Connecticut. The wedding will take place on Nov. 4. Miss Robinson came out four Winters ago. Her engagement to George Draper, a son of Mrs. William Henry Draper and grandson of the late Charles A. Dana, was announced in THE TIMES on March 30, 1907. A year or so later it was terminated. Miss Robinson's mother was Miss Corinne Roosevelt, a sister of Theodore Roosevelt and of Mrs. William S. Cowles.

CHASE—DARLING.

Mrs. Lillian E. Darling was yesterday married to William H. Chase of New York City at the residence of the bride in Montclair, N. J. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. James E. Holmes.

HENRY—BROWN.

Miss Natalie de Troideville Brown, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Francis Brown of Union Theological Seminary, was on Monday married to the Rev. James McClure Henry. The ceremony took place at Adams Chapel of the seminary, the father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. William R. Richards, officiating.

HARDING—BUNNELL.

Miss Alice Howard Bunnell was yesterday married to Edward Harding at St. Thomas's Church, the Rev. Dr. James P Wasson officiating.

### Musicale in Aid of Robin's Nest.

The annual musicale in aid of the Robin's Nest, a home for crippled children, will be held at the residence of Mrs. M. Rumsey Miller, Tarrytown, on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 16, at 3 o'clock. Mrs. Beatrice Bowman Flint, Herbert Watrous, and the Dannreuther Quartet will furnish the musical programme. The committee in charge are Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. M. Rumsey Miller, Mrs. Howard Carroll, Mrs. H. V. D. Black, Mrs. Kenyon G. Conger, and Miss Florence King.

### Allison V. Armour Returns.

Allison V. Armour arrived from Europe yesterday on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse after spending the Summer abroad. He said that his auxiliary yacht, the Utowana, was on her way across the Atlantic after being two years on the other side.

### Social Notes.

Miss Margaret Gillmore, daughter of Mrs. Quincy Gillmore, is due from Europe Monday, and with her are coming her aunt, the Countess von Linden (Miss Andrews) and her cousin, Lieut. Loring von Linden, who will spend his two months' leave of absence here.

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice G. Heckscher have gone to the Virginia Hot Springs for a couple of weeks.

Miss Butler, daughter of Col. Edward Butler of Buffalo, will come to New York next week to spend a fortnight with Miss Emily Dearborn Ayres.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind will close their Newport season on Oct. 30.

Mrs. Arthur Curtis James of 92 Park Avenue will give a dance on Tuesday, Dec. 21.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Roosevelt have closed their house, the Lilacs, at Sayville, L. I., and have leased the Carpenter house, 1327 Sixteenth Street N. W., Washington, D. C., for the Winter.

Mrs. John Turner Atterbury will give a dance at Sherry's on Jan. 14, when her youngest daughter, Miss Beatrice Flagg, will make her debut.

Capt. F. von Ternes of the Imperial Hussars in the Austro-Hungarian Army arrived yesterday on the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse to visit friends in Milwaukee.

**Employers seeking high-class help, See Page 17.**

# "THE DEBTORS" IS A PLAY FOR CHILDREN

## New Piece at the Bijou Theatre Is Based on Charles Dickens's "Little Dorrit."

## RATHER JUVENILE AFFAIR

### In Which Digby Bell and Kathleen Clifford Do Not Bring Novelist's Characters to Life.

THE DEBTORS, a comedy by Margaret Mayo, from the German of Fritz von Schoenthan, with characters and incidents borrowed from Dickens's "Little Dorrit." Bijou.

| | |
|---|---|
| William Dorritt | Digby Bell |
| Amy | Kathleen Clifford |
| Fanny | Della Knight |
| Tip | Francis Fay |
| Prince Henry Edward | Percy Waram |
| Sir Arthur Clenham | Courtenay Foo'e |
| Lord Kilgour | Paul Scardon |
| Nandy | Paul Scardon |
| Chivery | St. Clair Bayfield |
| John Chivery | Edward H. Kelly |
| Forsby | F. Percival Stevens |
| Fledgling | Arthur de Breanski |
| Dr. Crossley | W. George Bennett |
| Bobbie | Glen Thomas |
| Dick | Willie Ross |
| Mary | Frances Ross |
| Tite | Frederick Powell |
| Joseph, a servant | George Arthur |

The authors of "The Debtors," produced at the Bijou Theatre last night, announce in a programme note that they have not undertaken to dramatize Dickens's "Little Dorrit," but have merely tried to preserve the Dickens atmosphere in a play which is original in story and in incident.

Part of their statement is true. They have not, it may be admitted, dramatized the book, and it is very much to be doubted whether any one could do so satisfactorily, but considering the fact that the prison incidents have been transferred to the stage rather freely, while a sort of love interest between Arthur Clenham and little Amy and the hopeless passion of the turnkey's son have been retained, it is difficult to understand how most of of it could be regarded as original either in incident or story.

There is some fooling about a Prince in the last act, to be sure, which does not come to mind as a part of the novelist's scheme, but, on the whole, the authors have not roamed so far afield as to lose sight of the contents of the story.

The result, however, as shown at the Bijou Theatre last night seemed hardly worth the trouble that had been taken, though as a play for very young people anxious to see some of the Dickens characters in the flesh, "The Debtors" may have its uses. A child's imagination might piece out the shortcomings of the actors in a manner scarcely possible to the adult.

For the latter a few Cruikshank drawings are infinitely more satisfying than all the labored artifice of a stage performance. In the original novel Little Dorrit might have been a product of the Circumlocution Office which Dickens attacked in it, for a more wander-about story he surely never wrote. The playwrights have discarded everything except the bare details of William Dorrit's enforced stay in the Marshalsea Prison and his subsequent transference to a position of luxury and independence, where, not unlike his counterpart in the story, he discovers himself to be about as pompous and contemptible an old bounder as ever lived on the bounty and generosity of children and friends. The fact that in the play he is finally assured by a real Prince that he is a most estimable sort of a person does not change him in the least.

However, a much better actor than Mr. Digby Bell, with a more sympathetic personality, might have made him appear more attractive. But Mr. Bell was merely hard and unattractive throughout, very labored, and very artificial. And Miss Kathleen Clifford's conception of Amy was that of a very self-possessed and dictatorial little person, who "bossed" her father and others a great deal, and got plenty of enjoyment out of the process.

According to our ideas nowadays Little Dorrit is the type of heroine one would like to give a good shaking, but her manners and her modesty were of another time. There was nothing of the shrinking violet about the child as Miss Clifford played her.

Mr. Courtenay Foote, a newcomer, revealed an attractive personality and rather good manner as Arthur Clenham, and several of the minor character parts were well made up and acted, notably those of Paul Scardon as Nandy and Edward Kelley as John Chivery.

## ON THE ATLANTIC HIGHWAY.

### Sir Alfred Keogh Among Those Sailing To-day on the Campania.

Among those sailing to-day are:

CAMPANIA (Liverpool)—Surgeon General Sir Alfred Keogh, James T. Blakeley, Major George B. Burbank, L. A. T. Craig, A. T. Carman, Miss C. F. Harrison, F. M. Hatch, E. Johnson, P. N. Leyland, Inspector General J. Porter, C. B. M. D.; H. J. C. Taylor, William K. Wardner, Miss F. M. Gladston, Reginald D. Mallinson, Miss Mary Massy, T. S. G. Pipler, J. Harold Stranger, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Molyneux, A. L. Scheuer, and Anthony Bunting.

PRESIDENT GRANT (Hamburg)—Miss E. Austin, George Lewis, Mrs. H. J. Miller, Miss A. H. Miller, Miss Jane Morris, F. H. Prince, Mrs. E. W. Rowell, Mrs. W. H. Walker, Miss Adelaide Walker, George B. Kerr, C. E. Colahan, C. W. Case, Miss Gertrude Reeves, Dr. and Mrs. A. W. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Sinclair, Miss Marie Rose, Mrs. G. Wood Garrard, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Edwards, and W. Querner.

ADRIATIC (Southampton)—Miss C. Curtis, Miss Robert L. Burton, Prof. and Mrs. A. H. Blanchard, Frank P. Abbot, Henry G. Brown, H. C. Foster, Theodore W. Luling, Mrs. William Church Osborn, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Sadler, Aldin H. Sampson, F. W. Southwork, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Thomas, Dr. E. C. Titus, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Vesey, Miss Alina E. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Harris, Miss Florence Henry, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Kaltenbach, Mrs. M. J. O'Connor, Mrs. E. Broughton, Miss E. Broughton, Miss Frances T. Breese, Miss Caroline Townsend Coxe, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Davies, Miss Ella A. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Strawbridge, Miss Alita Strawbridge, and Mrs. W. H. Painter.

Some of the arrivals from Europe yesterday were:

VADERLAND, (Antwerp)—Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Thomas, Miss Frances L. Younglove, Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt Irving, Mr. and Mrs. William W. Anderson, Miss Mary B. Anderson, Judge E. G. Bradford, Miss Marie De Varela, Mr. and Mrs. J. Tample Doswell, Joseph Lons, Miss M. L. Lansing, Dr. William Marshall, Robert Morgan, Miss Helen E. Van Stade, Miss Lillian Smith, Mrs. D. M. Sutherland, J. Frederick Peyser, Miss May Peyser, Mrs. Manfred Decker, Mrs. De Wilde, David Chertow, the Rev. P. A. Bons, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Wheeler, Miss E. F. Wilkerson, Charles L. Witbeck, Dr. and Mrs. Darwin W. Waugh, and Willard Van Name.

KAISER WILHELM DER GROSSE, (Bremen)—Miss Mary Anderson, Dr. and Mrs. A. R. Allen, Prof. and Mrs. L. O. Brastow, Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Bayne, Howard Bruce, Miss Ella Bruce, Mrs. St C. Bradley, B. M. Chandler, Mrs. R. Bruce Clark, Miss M. A. Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Curran, James Deering, Charles Deering, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Duveen, Miss Gwendolyn Cummings, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Fitzhugh, Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Harding, C. F. Harman, Mr. and Mrs. David Frank, Mrs. M. Osmun, Miss Sarah Mulhull, Mrs. Philip Lydig, Mrs. Leopold Loeb, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Morrison, Miss Gertrude, Normand-Smith, Miss J. C. Nichols, Miss Beatrice M. Straus, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Isidor Straus, W. B. Thom, Leo Vossen, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Workman, Jr., Mrs. Isidore Wormser, Jr., A. V. Armour, Miss Clara Branson, L. Warren, Capt. B. H. Warburton, F. H. Clergue, Miss K. O'Donnell, T. S. Todd, Mr. and Mrs. G. Wishart, S. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. P. Rossi, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander L. Porter, Jr., Miss Harriet Rogers, Edward A. Taft, Jr., Capt. F. von Ternes, and George Wallenberg, Swedish Minister to Japan.

A thought-right piano will be sold by a think-right salesman

Think Right about a piano

and come and see an Estey 7 West 29th Street, New York

## GEN. A. E. BATES BETTER.

### Stricken with Apoplexy While on a Visit to This City.

The condition of Major Gen. Alfred E. Bates, U. S. A., retired, who is suffering from apoplexy, in Miss Alston's sanitarium in West Sixty-first Street, is still critical, though he improved somewhat yesterday, according to the report given out at the sanitarium. The General's daughter, Mrs. M. D. McKee, of 102 East Seventieth Street, visits him regularly, but his wife is on her way to Europe and knows nothing of her husband's serious illness.

Gen. Bates brought Mrs. Bates to this city from Massachusetts last Saturday and saw her aboard a steamer. After her departure he felt ill and consulted Dr. Harry Purdy of 149 Lexington Avenue, who took him to the sanitarium.

The General became unconscious soon after his admittance to the sanitarium, and as his address was not known Dr. Purdy wired the War Department. Through the department Mrs. McKee was notified.

## IMITATIVE CLASSIC DANCER.

### Miss Elliot Has Neither Technique Nor Grace of Isadora Duncan.

The success of Isadora Duncan as a classic dancer was sure to result in imitations of her achievements, and the latest of these is a Miss Michael Elliot, who appeared at a special matinee at the Berkeley Theatre yesterday afternoon. Miss Elliot has neither the technique, the spontaneity, the grace, nor the art of her predecessor, and so she only succeeded in a moderate degree in claiming any serious attention. Her costumes were pretty, but the use of the ballet slipper in connection with poses taken from Greek vases is questionable in its effect.

Miss Elliot's dances were done to Grieg's "Butterfly," the waltz in A minor, and the nocturne in E flat of Chopin; "Siegfried's Death March," the scherzo of Beethoven's first symphony, and fragments of Max Bruch's "Odysseus." The orchestra was under the direction of Arthur Bergh.

### Mrs. Sol Smith to Act in Wheel Chair.

Mrs. Sol Smith's first appearance in the New Theatre will be almost a continuation of a part she played for several months last Spring and Summer. She is to have the rôle in Knoblauch's "The Cottage in the Air" of the invalid pensioner of the English village, a rôle that requires her to do all her acting in a wheel chair. Mrs. Smith, who is in her eightieth year, had a severe illness that left her temporarily incapable of walking. Her waking hours were spent in a chair such as she will use in the play. Mrs. Smith is now in good health and about as lively as any of her young associates.

### Celebrate 50th Wedding Anniversary.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PENNINGTON, N. J., Oct. 12.—Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Updyke celebrated to-day the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage at their home on South Main Street. One hundred relatives and friends assembled at the Updyke home to bestow congratulations. Of the eleven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Updyke six are living. They are Hartley Updyke of Trenton, Mrs. Eugene P. Drake of Pennington, Mrs. Edward C. Sharp of Robbinsville, N. J.; D. Foster Updyke of Plainfield, Lincoln Updyke of Trenton, and George Updyke of Pennington. Mr. and Mrs. Updyke are also the grandparents of eleven children. The only two living persons who witnessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Updyke were both present at the celebration. They are Miss Margaret Terhune of Pennington and Mrs. Elmira Updyke of Trenton.

### Dr. Reed, Nearly 100, Dies in Poverty.

Dr. Richard J. Reed, a dentist, died Monday night in St Michael's Hospital, Newark, having been taken there from the city almshouse, where he had become a public charge more than a year ago. The hospital in which he died was one which was established through the efforts and financial help of Dr. Reed and other residents of Newark. Dr. Reed went to Newark seventy-five years ago when a young man recently graduated from a Baltimore institution, so that his age is known to have been close to 100. He was successful until unfortunate investments and speculations in real estate reduced him to such poverty that he was forced to go to the almshouse.

### Obituary Notes.

Dr. JOHN P. REYNOLDS, for twenty years professor in the Harvard Medical School, and whose widow is a granddaughter of Paul Revere, is dead at his home in Marlborough Street, Boston. Dr. Reynolds was one of the foremost obstetricians in the country. He was 83 years old, and left a widow and eight children.

Word came from Montreal yesterday of the death of Sir HENRI T. TASCHEREAU, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, in the Province of Quebec. He died at the home of his daughter in Montmorency, France. Sir Henri came of a noted French-Canadian family. Both his father and grandfather were Judges. He was knighted two years ago.

ISAAC LABOLD, once well-known as a turfman, died late Monday night in his apartment, Broadway and 106th Street, from apoplexy. He and his brother, Alex, had an extensive racing stable between 1879 and 1895. One of their horses—Montrose—won the Kentucky Derby in 1887. Mr. Labold was born in Cincinnati 64 years ago, and came to live in New York ten years ago.

JAMES WHITELY, who for more than twenty-five years was one of the leading stock brokers of this city, died Monday in San Francisco, and news of his death reached the financial district yesterday. Mr. Whitely retired from active business here several years ago, and went to San Francisco to reside shortly before the earthquake and fire. He was a native of Paterson, N. J., having been born there 64 years ago. During the civil war he was a partner of the late George Francis Train as a broker in the gold board in this city. Later he organized the firm of Prince & Whitely. He was for many years President of the New York Athletic Club. It was Mr. Whitely who engineered the scheme to reduce the mortgage on Travers Island in 1894.

JOHN P. CANFIELD, one of Newark's oldest residents, died Monday night from old age. He was born in Hartford, Conn., on Dec. 28, 1819, and went to Newark in 1840, where he lived until his death.

The Rev. JOHN BAYLEY JONES, a former pastor of St. Luke

# TAFT ON LAST HALF OF HIS LONG TRIP

## Spends a Busy Day in California and Then Starts for Arizona.

## SPEAKS TO 2,000 VETERANS

### Visits the Orange Groves—Rides on Trolley Car and in Auto Across Country.

RIVERSIDE, Cal., Oct. 12.—After spending eight days in California President Taft left here late to-night and is speeding across the Colorado Desert. His way leads him for a time below the level of the sea, and to-morrow will find the Chief Executive in Arizona, his journey back to the East well under way.

To-night the President was the guest of honor at a dinner in the Glenwood Hotel. Mr. Taft declared that he had enjoyed his stay in California, and was more deeply impressed than ever with the tremendous size and diversified interests and climate of the State.

Mr. Taft declared that after seeing so many thousands of chubby-cheeked boys and girls in his travels of the last four weeks he was convinced that the future of the country was safe.

The President spent much of to-day in the famous orange districts surrounding Los Angeles, driving for miles through the groves at Riverside. Altogether, Mr. Taft did more than fifty miles by automobile to-day. He fell twenty-five minutes behind his schedule at San Bernardino, and was carried along the roads between that city and Riverside at a rate of speed that at times exceeded thirty-five miles an hour. There were ten or twelve automobiles in line and the dust they stirred up where the roadway had not been oiled was suffocating.

After a night of rest at the home of his sister, Mrs. W. A. Edwards, in Los Angeles, following the dinner in his honor last night, the President arose early, and was met by a local committee and taken by trolley car to the National Soldiers' Home at Sawtelle, ten miles from Los Angeles.

Thousands of the old veterans congregated at the station or lined the walks through the grounds and cheered the Chief Executive. The President's speech was delivered from the steps of one of the buildings.

He was greeted by 2,600 veterans. He was introduced to the soldiers by ex-Gov. H. H. Markham as their Commander in Chief.

"I am your Commander in Chief," said the President, "and as such I am entitled to your loyalty and support. I do not plead for it as a matter of compulsion, for I know I have it anyway. I never stand before an audience like this that I do not long for words to express the gratitude I feel that I have been spared to undergo such an experience and that we have through the country institutions such as this, where those who were exposed to the dangers, the wounds, and the sufferings of a great war may rest a time and enjoy their remaining days at the hands of a grateful country.

"I congratulate you veterans, especially that it is your fortune to live in this garden spot of the United States. I am sure that the hospital list is smaller than at any other home in the country, and I warrant I can prove it by any resident of Los Angeles or of Southern California.

"It is an inspiring opportunity to stand before an audience like this and to think what you represent. No one is in favor of war. No one is in favor of suffering, and no one is in favor of any obstacle to living that we have to overcome. But after war has come, after we have passed through four years of loss of life and treasure, of wounds and suffering, we see that in that great struggle was the opportunity of the United States to show the mettle of which her citizens were made, and the sacrifice they were willing to make that the Government might live.

"The great war could not be avoided. Some people seem to think it might have been avoided, but it could not. There existed a cancer which could be removed only by an operation such as the war afforded.

"In speaking of the war, it is only just we should give those who opposed you credit for their magnificent courage and the magnificent fight they made for their right as they saw it.

"It is the greatest tribute that can be paid to you to recognize the fact that you had an enemy worthy of your steel. Out of the history of the war has come to all of us a common interest and a common pride."

When the car reached Los Angeles on the regular journey it was met by automobiles, which the party entered and the trip to Pasadena began. There the entertainment was under the auspices of the local Board of Trade, and included a luncheon at the Hotel Maryland.

Mr. Taft kept his luncheon hosts waiting nearly half an hour while he dictated and signed a mass of official mail. The President sent word of the delay and declared that the affairs of State must go on regardless of whether he was to be allowed to eat luncheon or not.

In Pasadena the Presidential party was escorted through the city's drives and parks. The principal streets were decorated with baskets of bright-colored flowers suspended from the trolley wires, and the lamp posts were garlanded with vines. At the luncheon 450 covers were laid. President Taft spoke briefly.

"You see what my fate is with banquets and luncheons," he said. "I am always moving out before the dessert comes. My visit to Pasadena has made me feel that if I had to give up my office I should want to come here and stay. Pasadena has more tendrils reaching out to the East than any other city that I have visited. Most of you come here from the East and you are glad to stay. There is something about these beautiful bungalows, greenswards, and golf links that makes it all seem very much like heaven."

At the entrance to the Hotel Maryland a great bronze elephant lifted its trunk in welcome. A similar G. O. P. emblem stood at the entrance to the dining room.

The President's train had been brought from Los Angeles and was awaiting him at the station. Gov. Gillett and United States Senator Frank Flint accompanied the party on its second day's trip.

From Pasadena President Taft began his eastward journey, passing out into the great orange and lemon groves of Riverside and San Barnardino Counties. Brief stops were made in Monrovia, Palm Drive, Clermont, Uplands, and San Bernardino.

At San Bernardino the President entered an automobile for the thirty-eight-mile ride through Smiley Heights, Redlands, and to this city. He stopped for a glass of orange juice at the hotel here and was whirled away for five miles more of sightseeing, including a climb to the top of Rubidoux Mountain, where a famous old mission cross still stands.

On Mount Rubidoux this afternoon the President participated in the unveiling of a tablet set in solid rock to the memory of the founder of the California missions, Fra Junipera Serra. On the tablet were three words: "Apostle—Legislator—Builder."

A golf club was given to Mr. Taft as he passed the Annandale Golf Clubhouse to-day on the way from Los Angeles to Pasadena. It was offered by William T. Knight, President of the club.

"I'll appreciate that," said the President, with a smile, "and thank you."

## FIRE COMPANIES EXAMINED.

### State Insurance Department Investigates Condition of Co-operative Concerns.

ALBANY, Oct. 12.—The Insurance Department has for the last two months been making an investigation of co-operative fire insurance as conducted in this State. Such investigation was made possible by the enactment by the last Legislature of a law which permits the Superintendent of Insurance to apply to court for possession and liquidation of any domestic insurance corporation which shall refuse to submit its records or affairs to the inspection of the department.

Prior to this time co-operative fire insurance associations, though organized and authorized to do business under Articles IX. and X. of the insurance law, have filed their reports, not with the Insurance Department, but with the Secretary of State and the County Clerks, and have been under no supervision whatever. Hence, the department has been unable to advise citizens desiring to avail themselves of the lower rates usually granted by such associations as to whether the same were well managed and financially sound.

The investigation thus far has consisted in the examination of a number of the larger of these associations, particularly those which charge an advance premium and whose methods of business approximate, in some particulars, to the methods of stock fire insurance companies. There are about sixty such associations doing business in the State, some of them confining themselves to but two or three counties, and one doing business in twenty-seven counties. There are also one hundred and ten associations, including the so-called grange and town associations, a majority of which make an assessment at the end of the fiscal year to cover losses and expenses during that year, and which do largely a local business, limiting it, in most cases, to farm property.

These associations have been requested to file statements with the department, in answer to questions intended to develop their condition and methods of doing business. About sixty have already filed these statements. It is thought, therefore, that the department will shortly be able to advise the public as to the financial standing and reliability of all co-operative fire insurance associations.

Investigation has also resulted in the department taking possession of eight of these associations, seven doing business from Syracuse and one from Rochester, in which cases assessments are now being levied to meet unpaid loss claims; in the department ordering three others to levy assessments forthwith, and in instructions to others to modify, in different particulars, their methods of doing business.

Exclusive of examinations which have been made of associations that are now being liquidated by the department, formal examinations have also been made of the following associations, reports on which are now public documents on file in the Insurance Department and with the Secretary of State:

Auburn Dwelling House Company, Auburn, N. Y.; Auburn Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Cayuga County, Auburn, N. Y.; Baron Steuben Co-operative Fire Insurance Company, Ithaca, N. Y.; Citizens' Fire Insurance Company, Utica, N. Y.; Co-operative Fire Insurance Company of Wyoming and Genesee, Darien, N. Y.; Dwelling Insurance Association of Central New York, Utica, N. Y.; Empire State Fire Insurance Company, Utica, N. Y.; Herkimer County Mutual Insurance Company, Little Falls, N. Y.; Merchants' Co-operative Fire Insurance Company of Cayuga County, Auburn, N. Y.; Mohawk Valley Fire Insurance Company, Little Falls, N. Y.; Monroe County Co-operative Fire Insurance Company, Rochester, N. Y.

Preferred Mutual Fire Insurance Company, New Berlin, N. Y.; Tompkins County Co-operative Fire Insurance Company, Ithaca, N. Y.; Wyoming Valley Fire Insurance Company, Warsaw, N. Y.

Informal examinations have also been made of the following associations: Farmers' Reliance Insurance Company of Chemung, Schuyler, and Yates, Penn Yan, N. Y.; Fire Relief Association of Wayne County, Lyons, N. Y.; Jefferson County Patrons' Fire Relief Association, Watertown, N. Y.; Monroe County Patrons' Fire Relief Association, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.; Ontario County Alliance Mutual Fire Relief Association, Canandaigua, N. Y., and Patrons' Fire Relief Association of Genesee County, Le Roy, N. Y.

The result of the investigation will later be made public in a pamphlet report, as the result of which it is expected that those portions of the State Insurance Law under which co-operative fire insurance associations now operate will be considerably strengthened by legislation at the coming session.

## RAID TICKET SPECULATORS.

### Harlem Police Arrest Seven in Front of Two Theatres.

Half a dozen policemen of the West 125th Street Station, under Lieut. McNulty, made a raid on the ticket speculators in front of two Harlem theatres yesterday afternoon and locked up seven. Five were arrested in front of Hurtig & Seamon's, in West 125th Street, and the others in front of the Alhambra, at Seventh Avenue and 126th Street.

At the time the arrests were made the sidewalks were crowded with holiday crowds and the speculators, it is alleged, not only blocked the sidewalk but also interfered with the patrons of the house and those passing on the sidewalk. Charges of disorderly conduct were made against the seven speculators and they were locked up in the West 125th Street Station.

The speculators gave their names and addresses as Nicholas McLaughlin of 203 West 125th Street, Roberts Border of 2,053 Lexington Avenue, Benedict Levy of 51 West 129th Street, Joseph Huntley of 503 West 149th Street, Abraham Marks of 525 West 125th Street, Albert Harris of 50 West 119th Street, and Max Jacobs of 50 East 119th Street.

## JAPANESE BUSINESS MEN HERE

### The Commercial Commissioners of Japan Entertain Americans with Them

The Commercial Commission of Japan, which arrived in this city yesterday morning to tour the country under the auspices of the Chambers of Commerce of the Pacific Coast, gave yesterday in the Hotel Astor a luncheon to the American representatives accompanying the party, in commemoration of the landing in Japan on Oct. 12, 1908, of the Commercial Commissioners of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the Pacific Coast.

The commission, headed by Baron Shibusawa, who a number of years ago studied our commercial organizations, and had a large influence in organizing Chambers of Commerce in Japan on the American plan, is visiting the United States to represent not only the commercial interests but the Government of Japan as well. With it are fifteen experts, as well as three noted educators, of whom one is Baron Naibu Kanda, a professor in the Peers School, Tokio.

Among the Americans present were J. D. Lowman, President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the Pacific Coast; Roger S. Greene of the Consular Service, representing the State Department; Jackson S. Millett, representing the Department of Commerce and Labor, and several professors from Western colleges. The Commissioners will remain here for ten days.

### Missing from Flushing Sanitarium.

Police Headquarters was asked last night to find Charles G. Watson, 37 years old, of Belair, N. J., reported missing by his wife. He disappeared from a sanitarium at Flushing, L. I. yesterday, where he was being treated for a nervous complaint. He weighed 127 pounds, was 5 feet 6 inches tall, dark hair and moustache; wore a dark gray suit, dark brown soft hat, black shoes and hose. He had $20 when he disappeared.

# ADVERTISERS MAKE MERRY AT WALDORF

## Sphinx Club Dines and Hears Speeches on the Philosophy of Its Craft.

## "COOK" LECTURES ON POLE

### "Peary" Arrives to Combat Him—Members Laugh as They Read Jokes Against Themselves.

Advertising as a fine art, with practical examples, was considered last night at the first dinner this season of the Sphinx Club at the Waldorf. President P. A. Conne of Saks & Co. was in the chair, and introduced Patrick Francis Murphy of the Cross Leather Company to speak on "Advertising Makes Strange Bedfellows."

"Writers of advertisements," he said, "are affected by two impulses, first to be interesting and second to tell the truth. Sometimes these two coincide, sometimes they conflict. To be interesting is every writer's first principle. So after the manner of many righteous people they prefer to sacrifice truth rather than a principle.

"It was the opinion of the ancients that the best way to improve a man was to discover the qualities he lacked and then praise him for possessing them. Advertising agencies, in writing up their clients, have used this successfully. They do not misrepresent, they simply exaggerate the truth.

"Archimedes claimed that with a lever long enough and a place to rest it, he could lift the world, and it might be said that to lift oneself into national conspicuousness, New York is the best resting place, and the longest lever of publicity is the New York newspaper."

As Mr. Murphy finished, the room was darkened and a man appeared disguised as a wireless operator, who announced that Dr. Cook would lecture on his discovery of the pole. An excellent imitation of the explorer then entered, swathed in furs, and made his way to the lantern sheet, on which marvelous caricatures of an arctic voyage were thrown.

The speaker was getting on well enough until wireless messages began to arrive from Commander Peary, which seemed to demoralize him.

"Gentlemen," cried Dr. Cook, "great as is the courage necessary to reach the north pole, far greater would be the monumental nerve of the man who tried to fake it."

Wireless message from Peary: "Peary admits the doctor has a colossal nerve."

Peary himself appeared a moment later and attacked Cook till a burly Uncle Sam arrived and embracing the contestants led them off to the strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

While the room was quieting down copies of what purported to be the Sphinx publication were distributed. It was called "The Frost," and was made up for the most part of jokes at the expense of members of the club.

John H. Appel of Philadelphia was then called on.

"Advertising began when Eve offered the apple for consumption by the rest of mankind," he said, "and the last man on earth will be an advertiser. Advertising is the nearest approach to perpetual motion that we know. It works while we sleep. It not only distributes, but it creates new demand. It is real and that is why it is read by the millions, while the six best sellers are lucky if they reach 100,000."

## GLADSTONE AND DISRAELI.

### Aged Member of Parliament Tells Some Anecdotes of Them.

In his eighty-third year Sir Francis S. Powell, Bart., has decided to leave the House of Commons. Wigan, where he was born in 1827, which he represented (as a Conservative) first in 1857-59, and again from 1885 to the present day, heard the rumor with sincere regret, and proposed to send a deputation to London to ask its veteran townsman to reconsider his decision.

But Sir Francis is firm, and asked his friends not to send a deputation. Dignified and businesslike in debate, and a perfect master of several subjects, he has been for a generation a type of the hard-working private member.

"The man who stays too long in Parliament makes a mistake," he said, in an interview. "Palmerston, my first Premier, and Gladstone both stayed too long. Gladstone quite lost his balance toward the end. Even Lord Morley cannot defend all Gladstone did in later years.

"The House once had a good laugh at Gladstone. He was speaking with contempt of Disraeli's followers, and stopped for a word to describe them. 'Satellites,' suggested Disraeli quietly. It was obviously the word Gladstone wanted, and the House roared with pleasure, while Gladstone was plainly upset.

"I remember another occasion when Disraeli took the sting out of an attack by Gladstone. The latter had been speaking in his romping way, throwing his arms about and declaiming vigorously. Disraeli rose from the other side of the table and said with apparent seriousness: 'While the right honorable gentleman was speaking I was glad to feel that there was a big piece of furniture between us.' In black and white that is nothing, but Disraeli's manner delighted the House.

"Parliamentary life fifty years ago was more tempestuous than it is now. I was in the House, in Speaker Peel's time, when two men began to fight. One of their men very rudely came and sat on our bench, and it was resented. Then the Speaker was sent for and peace was restored."

Sir Francis Powell's chief claim to remembrance will be the interest he has taken in sanitation and education. He will retain his seat until the close of the present Parliament.—London Daily Mail.

### Poet-Prisoner.

When Gov. Hoch pardoned a man from a Lansing penitentiary because he wrote good poetry he probably did not foresee the trouble he was fostering. Here is one that a prisoner in the Graham County Jail wrote to the newspapers in Hill City that may increase his sentence by many years: "Oh! How little did I think, while in my youthful bloom, that in Hill City Jail I would meet my doom. Oh! Gents, I feel this morning as though my race was almost run. I feel I'll get convicted for a crime my brother done. If I go over the road, gents, the world will be less one, my darling little wife, for a crime my brother done. If I should happen to be in bad luck and the trial it should be bum, if I have to go over the road, gents, for a crime my brother done. Oh! Boys, listen to me before it is too late, don't protect your brother just because you hate to give him up to justice and you want him to run, for you may be sent over the road for the crime your brother done."—Kansas City Star.

VICHY CELESTINS

Avoid substitutes so-called "VICHYS" offered by unscrupulous dealers

## AUTO HITS AMBULANCE.

### It Nearly Overturns a J. Hood Wright Hospital Ambulance at 141st Street.

Dr. George Weil and Driver William Lancett were hurled to the pavement when an automobile collided last night with an ambulance of the J. Hood Wright Hospital at the corner of 141st Street and Brook Avenue. Dr. Weil had just transferred a private patient from the J. Hood Wright Hospital to Lincoln Hospital, and was making the return trip when the accident occurred. Lancett asserted that the ambulance gong was kept ringing almost up to the instant of the collision. In the automobile were the chauffeur, Bruno Schultz of 940 East 155th Street, and another man, who, according to the police, was Arthur Stelter, a contractor of 862 East 162d Street, and the owner of the machine.

The ambulance was crossing Brook Avenue when the auto, moving at a moderate pace, struck it. Neither the chauffeur nor Stelter were injured or were even thrown from their seats, but the ambulance was nearly overturned, and the doctor and driver were hurled to the street.

Dr. Weil scrambled to his feet and ran to Lancett. He found him suffering from lacerations of the face and contusions of the right leg. He did all he could for him and then pulled the horse to its feet.

Patrolman Brennecke and the occupants of the automobile went to the physician's aid. The ambulance was lashed with ropes, and with such temporary repairs the trip to the hospital was resumed.

## BOY JUMPS BEFORE AUTO.

### Owner of Motor Carries Mortally Injured Lad to the Hospital.

Six-year-old Charles Ohle of 41 Pine Street, Brooklyn was stealing a ride on the back step of an ice wagon yesterday afternoon, when at Ridgewood and Norwood Avenues he was frightened by an automobile horn and jumped off directly in front of an auto, which ran over him.

John W. Weber of 31 Belvedere Street, a brewer, owner of the machine, was on the back seat. Jumping out, he picked up the boy and carried him to the Bradford Street Hospital in his automobile. There the boy was said to be mortally hurt. The chauffeur, Albert Hausman of 630 Vandever Street, was locked up on a technical charge of assault.

## SUICIDE ON WEDDING EVE.

### Connecticut Man Ends Life in House He Had Furnished for Bride.

SHELTON, Conn., Oct. 12.—On the eve of his marriage to Miss Genevieve Seely of Derby, August B. Williams of this place committed suicide in the home which he had furnished for his bride by shooting himself through the heart.

The wedding was to have been held to-morrow afternoon, and Williams left his boarding house late to-night for the newly furnished home on Congress Avenue, where in a bedroom on the second floor he was later found, dead, with a revolver by his side. Relatives are unable to give any reason for his action. He was 35 years old and leaves a brother and sister.

## HIGHER DUTY ON WATCHES.

### Other Articles Containing Silver Also Under New Ruling.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—When articles whose chief value is represented in the silver they contain, such as German silver, white metal, brass, or gun metal, are designed "to be carried on or about or attached to the person," the duty upon them is to be increased from 40 to 85 per cent., according to a decision rendered by the Treasury Department today. The present duty of 40 per cent. advalorem was regarded as a decrease from 60 per cent. provided under the old law.

This interpretation of the law applies to cheap watches, many kinds of knives, smokers' articles, &c., which, under the new law will pay a duty of 85 per cent. This decision was made in connection with the duty on watch cases, and it was decided that without their works such cases were not designed to be "carried on the person," and that the 40 per cent. duty would be applied to them, whereas complete cheap watches will be taxed at the rate of 85 per cent.

## A NEW BOURTSEFF STORY.

### He Is Said to Have Received Facts from Kovalensky, a Suicide.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 12.—A report received here from Paris to the effect that M. Bourtseff, who recently made charges in Paris against Gen. Harting, former Chief of the Russian political police abroad, had received information identifying the Government spies in the Terrorist camp from Senator Kovalensky, has excited much interest here. Kovalensky committed suicide on Sept. 30.

Both the revolutionists and Government officials here have long been aware that Bourtseff held confidential relations with some high ex-officials in addition to M. Lopukine, ex-chief of the Russian police. Naturally in the premises the suicide of Kovalensky has aroused considerable gossip.

In view of this a brother of the suicide has addressed a letter to the press. The writer explains that his brother had become extremely depressed because of the termination of his official career.

# HARRY JENSEN WINS FIFTEEN-MILE RUN

## Crack Athlete of Pastime A. C. Takes Feature Race at Emerald Games.

## HANRAHAN'S NOVICE EVENT

### L. Weinberg of Mott Haven Athletic Club Leads Field in the One-Mile Handicap Walk.

Harry Jensen, Pastime A. C., won the fifteen-mile run yesterday, which was the feature event of the Emerald Athletic Club's Columbus Day games at the New York Catholic Protectory Grounds, Westchester. With a field of thirty starters and a narrow track Jensen was unable to obtain the lead until after the first mile, but once in the lead he maintained it to the end, winning five yards from F. P. Devlin, Mott Haven A. C., who was close behind the winner the entire distance. The final stage of the race was run in semi-darkness, it being a difficult matter to distinguish the runners. Although ten prizes were offered for the contest the officials stopped the race after the first five men finished.

Sam Liebgold, the National A. A. U. champion, was unable to concede the big handicaps in the mile walk and was unplaced. E. Erickson, Mott Haven A. C., also shared the same fate in the high jump, although he cleared 5 feet 11½ inches.

The mile relay race went to the Union Y. M. C. A. team, which was virtually on the scratch mark. The Mott Haven A. C. won the point banner, with Pastime A. C. second and New York A. C. third. The summaries:

60-Yard Dash. Closed to New York Catholic Protectory.—Won by J. Halloran; P. Sarli, second; J. Reilly, third. Time—0:07 4-5.

Half-Mile Relay. Closed to New York Catholic Protectory.—Won by Team 8, composed of J. Ryan, F. Shaunessy, J. Reilly, and A. Thorn; Team 6, composed of E. Halbach, P. Sheridan, D. Houston, and E. O'Brien, second; Team 1, composed of A. Cisero, B. Young, F. Stewartald, and G. Pienict, third. Time—3:00.

60-Yard Dash. Handicap.—Won by F. L. Stephenson, Trinity Club, (9 yards;) W. H. Boschen, Acorn A. C., (11 yards,) second; H. Fe Potts, National A. C., (16 yards,) third. Time—0:06 1-5.

One-Mile Walk. Handicap.—Won by L. Weinberg, Mott Haven A. C., (55 seconds;) T. Nurndorfer, Mott Haven A. C., (55 seconds,) second; S. Schwartz, Pastime A. C., (20 seconds,) third. Time—8:21 4-5.

440-Yard Run. Handicap.—Won by E. Gillmore, Dominican Lyceum, (22 yards;) F. J. Planck, Pastime A. C., (19 yards,) second; H. W. Garing, National A. C., (20 yards,) third. Time—0:56 4-5.

Two-Mile Run. Novice.—Won by H. Honraban, Franklin A. C.; J. Williams, New West Side A. C., second; A. Calsing, National A. C., third. Time—11:26 4-5.

Running High Jump. Handicap.—Won by F. J. Mulligan, Grace A. C., (6 inches,) actual jump, 5 feet 9½ inches; G. J. Fleming, New York A. C., (3 inches,) actual jump, 5 feet 10½ inches, second; C. Erickson, Mott Haven A. C., (scratch,) actual jump, 5 feet 11½ inches, third.

Putting 12-Pound Shot. Handicap.—Won by H. C. Kluges, Senator A. C., (4 feet,) actual put 46 feet 6½ inches; G. Bronkhurst, Northwestern A. C., (6 feet,) actual put, 43 feet 3 inches, second; G. Gomez, Mohawk A. C., (9 feet,) actual put, 40 feet 1½ inches, third.

Running Hop, Step and Jump; Handicap.—Won by R. L. Duffy, Mohegan A. C., (3 feet,) distance, 42 feet; G. J. Fleming, New York A. C., (3 feet,) distance, 43 feet 9¼ inches, second; B. Mittman, Northwestern A. C., (2 feet,) distance 43 feet 10¾ inches, third.

Fifteen-Mile Run; Scratch.—Won by H. Jensen, Pastime A. C.; F. Devlin, Mott Haven A. C., second; J. Clark, Xavier A. C., third. Time—1:33:19 4-5.

Mile Relay Race; Handicap.—Won by Union Y. M. C. A., (20 yards,) composed of R. Micknass, T. Meehan, D. Kuhn, and C. Saunders; Northwestern A. C., (60 yards,) composed of W. G. Murray, J. L. Dailey, E. Hills, and L. Schneider, second; Mohegan A. C., (45 yards,) composed of A. Smith, A. Johnson, R. L. Duffy, and J. Flanigan, third. Time—3:32.

### Indians Plan to Beat Syracuse.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CARLISLE, Penn., Oct. 12.—The Carlisle Indian football squad fairly frolicked on Indian Field here this afternoon, which, by reason of the late rain, was softer than it has been this season. Coach Warner gathered his braves for a pow-wow in the football cage. Here he gave a chalk talk of fifteen minutes on the prospective offense against Syracuse in New York City on Saturday.

Going to the gridiron the tackling dummy first withstood the prowess of the red man, and following this rough-and-tumble work, the whole squad punted and received punts for a short while.

If he is doing nothing else, Coach Warner is developing fine kicking material. After kicking came falling on the ball and charging against the sledge. A twenty-minute scrimmage between the first and second elevens sufficed to give the redskins the necessary fighting spirit that the coach has always been so careful to develop in his players.

### Series of Fires Alarms Yonkers.

Eight supposed incendiary fires within three weeks have thrown the residents of "Little Italy," Yonkers, into great excitement. The singular thing about the fires is that all started in cellars between 7 and 10 P. M. This has led Fire Chief Mulcahey to believe that the fires are probably the work of one person, whose object is to appease an insatiable appetite for excitement without causing any fatalities.

## INDIANS-SYRACUSE GAME.

### Rival Teams Preparing for Contest at Polo Grounds Saturday.

The football season in New York opens Saturday afternoon at the Polo Grounds, when the Carlisle Indians will play the Syracuse University eleven. Reports from Syracuse and Carlisle show that both "Tad" Jones, the Syracuse coach, and Glenn S. Warner, who is again directing the Indian team, are working hard to whip their respective elevens into first-class condition for the fray. Warner is anxious to win in order to keep the record of the Indians' games against Syracuse clean. "Tad" Jones wants to defeat the Indians because his brother, Howard, now head coach at Yale, failed last year, when Syracuse had a big team composed of veteran players. This year the men have been coming along rapidly in the last week and may spring a surprise on some of the elevens which have expected to find the orange easy picking.

Fogg, the Syracuse full back, now playing his first 'Varsity football, is exceptionally fast, having been a member of the track team last Spring, and with experience will undoubtedly develop into a good player. Darby, the star Syracuse half back, learned football at De Witt Clinton High School and attracted considerable attention in the Syracuse-Princeton 0 to 0 game last Fall. This year he has been improving on last season's form. Owing to the absence of Shaw from the orange line-up, the punting has devolved upon Darby in the last two games, and he has acquitted himself creditably. Shaw has so far recovered from the injury as to permit him to play against the Indians.

Capt. Libby, the veteran quarter back and place kicker; Wauseka, the giant tackle, and Hauser, two seasons ago mentioned for all-American full back, are the mainstays of the Carlisle team this Fall, and Glenn Warner is building up his attack about these three.

The advance sale of tickets for Saturday's game opened yesterday at the office of the New York Baseball Club.

## DANBURY HAT CASE ON.

### Trial of Important Labor Union Action Begun at Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 12.—The celebrated labor suit of D. E. Loewe and others versus Martin Lawlor and others, known as the Danbury hatters' case, in which damages of $250,000 are sought for alleged injuries to the business of the plaintiffs by reason of an alleged boycott by the union, went on trial in the United States Circuit Court to-day before Judge James P. Platt.

Attorney Merritt for the plaintiffs outlined the case. He said the principal defendants were from Bethel, Danbury, and Norwalk; that they entered into a combination to coerce all employes of D. E. Loewe and other to strike, and that the strike took place in July, 1902. He asserted that the defendants had representatives travel around and threaten dealers with loss of business if they bought Loewe hats.

The names of the 200 defendants were then read, after which Attorney Davenport began to poll the jury. His examination of each juror was exhaustive, bearing particularly on their affiliations with labor unions, and going to the point of ascertaining if any of their relatives, and whom, were connected with trades unions. It was made apparent that much time would be occupied in selecting the jury, and it is not improbable that the panel will be exhausted.

The case has been through the United States Circuit Court, and the Supreme Court of the United States on technical points, and has now come to trial on the facts. It is estimated that six weeks will be necessary to try the case.

DURHAM-DUPLEX RAZOR

The sharpest instrument pushed or scraped against anything will not cut half as easily as if drawn lightly *across* the object. This sliding diagonal stroke—down and across in *one* motion—is the only correct cutting-stroke. Old-style, open-blade razors have this stroke, but they also cut the face. Hoe-shaped "safeties" do *not* have it—they scrape and pull the beard.

The Durham-Duplex is the only *safety* razor that has the *correct diagonal stroke*, enabling you to shave *correctly* and with *safety*. Interchangeable blades make stropping or honing unnecessary.

In handsome leather case, with six double-edge blades, price complete, $5.00. Sold at all the better stores. Extra blades, six for 50c.

DURHAM DUPLEX RAZOR CO.

You Can Read While You Ride

The leading periodicals are on file and at your disposal while enjoying the comforts of the

BUFFET—LIBRARY—SMOKING CAR OF THE BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS,

*The Handsomest Day Train in the World, on the*

Lehigh Valley Railroad

*between New York and Buffalo and Niagara Falls*

Through Trains leave New York as follows:

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|---|---|
| The Buffalo Express | 7.40 a. m. |
| The Chicago Express | 9.40 a. m. |
| The Black Diamond Express | 11.55 a. m. |
| The Chicago-Toronto Express | 5.55 p. m. |
| The Buffalo Train | 7.55 p. m. |

Time shown is from West 23d St. Penna. Ferry

Lehigh Valley Ticket Offices, New York:

1460 Broadway (near 42d St.)
355 Broadway (near Franklin St.)
Hudson Terminal, Fulton, Church and Cortlandt Sts.
140 Broadway (near Liberty St.)
245 Broadway (near Park Place)
182 Fifth Avenue (near 23d St.)
225 Fifth Avenue (near 27th St.)
Penna. Ferries, W. 23d St., Desbrosses St. and Cortlandt St.
30 Flatbush Ave. and Brooklyn Annex Ferry, Brooklyn
211 Market St., Newark

L.V.

The Charm of Association

THE sun-warmed corner of an old panelled Living Room in Thomas Hardy's Wessex—the gate-legged table of shining oak, its stretchers worn by the feet of a score of generations—the somnolent ticking of the "bracket" timepiece in its inlaid case—the comforting appeal of the capacious "ear" chair—

These are among the pleasurable associations recalled by our replicas of old English Oak, Walnut and Mahogany furniture.

GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE COMPANY
(Incorporated)
34 and 36 West 32d Street
Between Broadway and Fifth Avenue
New York

Leader in Book Advertising

In September, 1909, The New York Times printed 28,330 agate lines of Book advertising, a gain of 5,912 lines over September, 1908.

In the first nine months of 1909, The New York Times printed a total of 223,769 agate lines of Book advertising, a gain of 51,722 lines over the corresponding period of last year—a greater volume and a greater gain than any other newspaper.

The New York Times Saturday Review is read by more persons seeking book information than any other publication in the world. As an advertising medium for publishers and booksellers it is without a rival.

# PIRATES SHUT OUT IN WORLD'S BATTLE

## Mullin's Great Pitching and Superior General Playing Wins for the Tigers.

## LEIFIELD IS BATTED OUT

### Pittsburg Boxman Driven from Mound in Fourth with Fusillade of Hits —Cold Weather for Game.

### POST SEASON GAMES.

At Detroit—Detroit, 5; Pittsburg, 0.
At Boston—Boston, (Americans,) 5; New York, (Nationals,) 4.
At Chicago—National-American game postponed on account of cold weather.

### Standing of the Clubs.

**World's Series.**

| | W. | L. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburg (National) | 2 | 2 | .500 |
| Detroit (American) | 2 | 2 | .500 |
| **New York—Boston.** | | | |
| Boston (American) | 2 | 1 | .667 |
| New York (National) | 1 | 2 | .333 |
| **Chicago Series.** | | | |
| Chicago (National) | 2 | 1 | .667 |
| Chicago (American) | 1 | 2 | .333 |

### Games Scheduled for To-day.

Detroit at Pittsburg.
Chicago (N.) and Chicago (A.) at Chicago.
New York (N.) and Boston (A.) at Boston.

DETROIT, Oct. 12.—Detroit defeated Pittsburg, 5 to 0, to-day, and evened up the count in the world's championship series, each team now having two victories to its credit. The game was played with the mercury at 34 degrees above zero, but 17,036 persons braved the chilling temperature, and the great majority of them felt well repaid for their experiences, because they were with Detroit.

The American League champions outplayed their rivals in every department of the game, and the pitching of George Mullin will make one of the brightest bits in the baseball history of Detroit. It is hard to conceive of any pitcher having his opponents more at his mercy than Mullin had Pittsburg to-day. There was never a moment when he was not the absolute master of the situation, and he was at his best with men on the bases. Four hits represented the batting ability of the visitors, and no more than one hit was made in any inning.

Mullin performed a feat in the third inning that will live long in the annals of baseball and was frozen on the minds of those who saw it. In the third inning he struck out Wagner, with two out and men on second and third. That was a clever feat, but just previously he had struck out Manager Clarke, a hard hitter, too, with men on bases. A double steal on Clarke's third strike moved the men to second and third, where they were waiting when Wagner came to bat. Leifield was also a victim on strikes in this inning, giving Mullin three strikeouts in one session. He struck out ten of the Pirate batsmen.

Detroit scored because it was able to hit when hits meant runs. Stanage, Jennings's young catcher, distinguished himself in the second inning by sending Detroit's first two runs across the plate with a drive just out of Miller's reach. In the fourth inning Bush's ringing double into the overflow crowd in left field scored another run, and it was immediately followed by another two-bagger into the same place by Ty Cobb.

The onslaughts by Detroit in the second and fourth innings drove Leifield, Pittsburg's star left-hander, from the slab, and he was succeeded by the veteran Phillippe, who was able to stem the Detroit tide, although they pressed him hard in the eighth inning. Eight hits were made by Detroit, and six of these came in the two innings when the scores were made.

Excepting Mullin there were no stars on the Detroit team, but their general play was excellent. Every man did the right thing at the right time, and only one fielding slip marred Detroit's playing.

The cold weather apparently affected Pittsburg's fielding far more than it did Detroit's. The National League champions put up a miserable exhibition in that department. Six errors were charged to the infield—Abstein, Miller, and Phillippe, each getting two. The six errors detract little credit from Detroit's performance, as only one of them figured in the scoring.

The conclusive victory of Detroit has toppled Pittsburg from its proud position as the favorite in the betting, and even money is now being offered as a more equitable indication of the relative merits of the two major league champions. The teams left for Pittsburg to-night, and the fifth game will be played at Forbes Field to-morrow. The scene will then shift back to this city, where the sixth game is scheduled for Thursday.

Detroit is celebrating its victory to-night and the American League champions' supporters are more than confident that Detroit will be successful in its third attempt to win the world's baseball championship.

Hans Wagner failed to star as he did in yesterday's game. At the bat he was helpless before Mullin. The first time up he was lucky enough to draw a base on balls, but was forced out at third. The third inning saw his memorable strikeout; in the sixth he sent a hot liner into Tom Jones's hands, and in the ninth he was an easy out, Moriarty to Tom Jones. In the field he had two put-outs and four assists, but most of them were of the easy sort. His best play came in the fourth inning, when he fumbled a grounder by Stanage for the fraction of a second, recovered quickly, and touched second, forcing Tom Jones, and then threw to first, in time to double up Stanage. If he had fumbled at the grounder a moment longer, Detroit might have had many more runs, as three runs came after the double play.

Cobb made one hit—a two-bagger—and reached third once, when he was hit by Leifield. The other two times the Georgia star tried to beat out bunts in front of the plate, but Gibson threw him out both times. In the field he had only one chance, and accepted that gracefully.

So thoroughly did Mullin do his work that there were only six balls hit to the outfield. Three of these were safe hits and the other three were two flies to Crawford and one to Cobb.

Pittsburg threatened to score in the second and third innings. After being retired one, two, three, in the first session, Wagner drew a base on balls in the second, and Miller struck out. Delehanty then made the only error for Detroit, when he fumbled Abstein's grounder and Wagner moved to second. Wilson hit to Mullin and Wagner was forced at third, Mullin to Moriarty. Gibson was easy, Mullin to Tom Jones, retiring the side.

Pittsburg's real opportunity to score came in the third inning, but the Adamant Mullin stopped them. Leifield made an inauspicious start by striking out, but Byrne hit a two-bagger into the left field overflow and Leach drew a base on balls. Clarke struck out, but a double steal moved the runners to third and second. The decision of Umpire Evans at third base received much unfavorable comment from the crowd. Then came the striking out of Wagner and the end of Pittsburg's chances.

The downfall of Wagner apparently disheartened his team mates, for they were as clay in the hands of Pitcher Mullin during the remainder of the chilly battle. In the fourth Wilson singled to left after two were out, but Gibson was easy. Pittsburg was retired in order in the fifth and sixth. In the seventh Gibson hit safely to right when two were out, but Phillippe struck out. Pittsburg was again retired in order in the eighth, but in the ninth Miller beat out a bunt between Moriarty and Mullin. Abstein and Wilson, however, could not advance him.

The productive second inning started with Delehanty being hit by a pitched ball. Moriarty sent him to third with a single to left on a hit and run signal. Tom Jones grounded to Leifield, and Delehanty was run down between third and home by Gibson, Moriarty taking third and Tom Jones second on the play. Stanage then singled past Miller and Moriarty and Tom Jones scored. Mullin forced Stanage, Wagner to Miller, and went on to second when Miller threw into the crowd in attempting to complete the double play. The inning ended with D. Jones's easy bounder to Leifield.

The fourth session netted three more runs for the winners. Tom Jones beat out a bunt along the third-base line as a starter, but he was doubled up with Stanage, Wagner to Abstein. Mullin drew a pass and went to third on D. Jones's hit to left. Mullin scored and D. Jones went to third, when Bush hit into the left field overflow for a two-bagger. Cobb smashed another double in the same place, sending D. Jones and Bush across the plate. Crawford ended the inning, Leifield to Abstein.

Four umpires worked in to-day's game, and will be employed in all the remaining contests. One man will judge balls and strikes from behind the bat, another will make decisions on plays at the bases, another will be stationed at the end of the left field foul line, and the fourth man will occupy a similar position in right field. These latter two will decide on balls driven into the crowd.

The attendance to-day was 17,036, and the receipts $21,103. The receipts were divided as follows. National commission, $2,110.30; players, $11,395.62; each club, $5,798.54.

The totals for the four games—all in which the players will share—follow: National Commission, $12,393.50; players, $66,924.90; each club, $22,308.30; grand total, $123,935.

The winning players will receive $40,154.94 and the losers will divide $26,769.96. The total attendance for the four games is 95,641.

Score of to-day's game:

| DETROIT. | AB | R | H | PO | A | PITTSBURG. | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| D.Jones, lf | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Byrne, 3b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Bush, ss | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | Leach, cf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Cobb, rf | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Clarke, lf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Cr'ford, cf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | Wagner, ss | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| Deleh'y, 2b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | Miller, 2b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Mor'ty, 3b | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | Abstein, 1b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 1 |
| T. Jones, lf | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Wilson, rf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Stanage, c | 3 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 1 | Gibson, c | 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Mullin, p | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | Leifield, p | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | | | | | | *O'Connor | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 32 | 5 | 8 | 27 | 12 | Phillippe, p | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | | | | | | Total | 31 | 0 | 4 | 24 | 19 |

*Batted for Leifield in the fifth inning.

Errors—Miller, (2,) Abstein, (2,) Phillippe, (2,) Delehanty.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Detroit | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —5 |
| Pittsburg | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —0 |

Two-base hits—Byrne, Bush, Cobb. Hits—Off Leifield, 7 in four innings; off Phillippe, 1 in four innings. Sacrifice hits—T. Jones, Stanage. Stolen bases—Byrne, Leach. Double play—Wagner to Absten. Left on bases—Detroit, 9; Pittsburg, 7. First base on balls—Off Mullin, 2; off Leifield, 1; off Phillippe, 1. First base on errors—Detroit, 4; Pittsburg, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Leifield, (2,) (Cobb, Delehanty. Struck out—By Mullin, 10; by Phillippe, 1. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Klem, Evans, O'Loughlin and Johnstone.

Happy thought! I'll get a dark conservative suit I can wear every day without getting tired of it or being spotted as a "one-suit-man."

Happier thought! I'll get a bright Scotchy mixture suit that will make me look young and festive.

Happiest thought! I'll get one of each kind and change off.

Quantities of both sorts waiting for you here.
$18 to $48.

Better make your boy happy at the same time.

Everything he wears, of a quality unusual in boys' outfits and at fair prices.

Coming back to men, here is the "Pedwell" shoe.

Specially shaped heels and special steel shanks to rest aching arches.
$6.

Have you seen our imported $1.50 glove?

If it was marked $2 it would be good value.

"Star" neglige shirts for Fall are doing their part toward putting "biled" shirts out of business for business wear.

All fresh this Fall.

We aren't particular which Derby you buy, for we know all three makes give every satisfaction—

Our own Derbies, $3, $4 and $6.

Stetson Derbies, $3.50 and $5.

Victor Jay London Derbies, $5.

Butlers' suits and house footmen's liveries are our special contributions towards the opening of town houses.

ROGERS PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.
at Warren st. at 13th st. at 34th st.

## PITTSBURG FANS SHIVER.

### Cold Wave Strikes Pirates' Home and News Was Disheartening.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 12.—"After standing all afternoon half frozen and soaked with rain, it is no wonder that a fellow gets mad through when a pitcher ordinarily as steady as 'Lefty' Leifield gets what looks very much like stage fright and goes up in the air and loses a game for the Pirates," said John B. Barber, Jr., of the Pittsburg Athletic Club and one of Pittsburg's most rabid ball fans, in expressing both his and the public's opinion of the Tiger-Pirate struggle to-day.

On the other hand, it is pointed out that to-morrow's game will again raise the spirits of the dejected fans, who to-night gathered in groups in downtown cafés and discussed the Pirate slaughter. Despite the awful weather and the snowfall likely to occur during the night, it is reported that many persons, blanket wrapped and by the side of small fires, are congregated at the general admission gate at Forbes Field, waiting for the ticket window to open at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. Two policemen from the Oakland Station were detailed to keep the rooters in line at the ball park during the night and early morning hours.

The weather man prophesies a temperature of 32 degrees, with fairly clear skies, for to-morrow. Snow fell.

Requests from the Disciples of Christ, now in convention here, for seats to to-morrow's game are not scarce. At the seat sales in various downtown stores it was said during the day that not less than a thousand delegates to the religious convention would be in attendance at to-morrow's battle on Forbes Field.

### Four Pittsburg Players Fined.

DETROIT, Oct. 12.—The National Commission announced to-day that it had fined Camnitz, Clarke, Leach, and Gibson of Pittsburg $25 each for their dilatory tactics and umpire baiting in yesterday's game. The trouble came in the seventh inning, when the Detroit team made its rally. Miller threw wildly to Abstein, and the Pittsburg players made the claim that Moriarty had interfered with Abstein on the play. This started a long wrangle. Manager Clarke was fined for calling Umpire O'Loughlin an "American Leaguer," thus alleging that he was not giving the National Leaguers a fair deal.

### Too Cold to Play in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—The game between the Cubs and White Sox for the championship of Chicago to-day was postponed on account of cold weather.

## HOME RUN BEATS GIANTS.

### New York Ties Score in Ninth and Speaker's Drive Wins for Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—Speaker, Boston's speedy centre fielder, won the third game of the New York-Boston post season series to-day, when he smashed a liner to right field in the ninth inning and scored a home run. It was a terrific drive, the ball bounding over McCormick's head and rolling to the fence. McCormick chased after it, but the relay to the plate was a trifle late.

The locals led the visitors for eight innings, hitting Ames so freely that he was taken out in the eighth to allow Myers to bat. In the ninth Hall weakened and New York got three runs, tying the score. Two bases on balls, an error by Stahl, due to the sun being in his eyes, a balk, and Devlin's hit did the trick. After the first two men up had been retired in Boston's half and two strikes had been registered on him, Speaker lined it out for a home run.

The paid attendance was 5,862 and the gross receipts $2,834. The National Commission receives $283, the clubs $1,020, and the players divide $1,530. The score:

| BOSTON (A. L.) | AB | R | H | PO | A | NEW YORK (N. L.) | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M'Con'll, 2b | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | Doyle, 2b | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| Lord, 3b | 5 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | Seym'r, cf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Spe'ker, cf | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | M'C'm'k, rf | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Stahl, 1b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 1 | Murray, lf | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Carrigan, c | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | Devlin, 3b | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Niles, rf | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Bridwell, ss | 5 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| French, ss | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | Merkle, 1b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 0 |
| Hooper, lf | 4 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 0 | Schlei, c | 1 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 3 |
| Hall, p | 4 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | Ames, p | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | | | | | | Crandall, p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 37 | 5 | 12 | 27 | 10 | †Myers | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | Total | 34 | 4 | 7 | 26 | 14 |

*Two out when winning run was scored.
†Batted for Ames in the eighth inning.
Errors—Stahl, French, Merkle, Schlei, Ames.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | —5 |
| New York | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | —4 |

First base on errors—Boston, 1; New York, 2. Left on bases—Boston, 8; New York, 12. First base on balls—Off Hall, 5; off Ames, 2. Struck out—By Hall, 5; by Ames, 6; by Crandall, 2. Hits—Off Ames, 10 in seven innings; off Crandall, 2 in one and two-third innings. Home run—Speaker. Sacrifice fly—Murray. Sacrifice hit—Schlei. Balk—Hall. Stolen bases—French, Murray, Merkle, Doyle. Double play—Schlei and Bridwell. Hit by pitcher—By Hall, (McCormick, Schlei.) Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Rigler. Time of game—Two hours.

### Murphy Case Decision To-day.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 12.—The National Commission met this morning and took action on the much discussed Murphy-Pfeffer case, but will withhold its decision until to-morrow, when it will be announced at Pittsburg. None of the members of the commission would intimate what the decision had been, but it is thought that President Charles W. Murphy of the Chicago Nationals will be given a certain time in which to pay the $500 he was fined for the alleged tampering with Pitcher Pfeffer of the Toronto Eastern League Club.

### Americans Again Beat Tokio Nine.

TOKIO, Oct. 12.—The University of Wisconsin baseball team to-day beat Tokio University 8 to 0 in the last of the series of games which the collegians crossed the ocean to play.

### Results of Billiard Games.

Ora Morningstar showed high-calibre billiards last night in his exhibition match with Alec Field at the Riverside Billiard Academy, 126th Street and Seventh Avenue, running out his string of 300 in four innings, his average being 75 at 18.2 balk line. Field scored only 8 points.

At the Knickerbocker Billiard Parlors last night Albert Cutler, playing 300, defeated J. F. Poggenburg, playing 200, by a score of 300 to 120. Poggenburg made high runs of 80 and 29 and an average of 7 1-17. The best runs by Cutler were 62 and 60, with his average 17 11-17. In the afternoon game Cutler defeated Boyle by a score of 300 to 82.

In the three-cushion handicap billiard tournament at Doyle's Billiard Academy last night M. Roy defeated H. Turner by 25 to 21. To-night H. Norman plays Alec Smith.

Two games were played yesterday in the 18.2 amateur billiard tournament at Maurice Daly's Billiard Academy, Forty-ninth Street and Broadway. In the afternoon Spears defeated White by a total of 200 to 188, and in the evening match St. Johns won from White by 225 to 187.

### Athlete Talbot Barred at Cornell.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 12.—Lee J. Talbot, the intercollegiate champion hammer thrower and wrestler, has been refused permission to re-enter Cornell this year. He failed to pass upon one subject in which he had been conditioned from his freshman year. His loss will be severely felt by the track team, as he was a sure winner in the weight events.

### Trotting on Red Bank Track.

*Special to The New York Times.*

RED BANK, N. J., Oct. 12.—A trotting meet was held on the Monmouth County Fair track here this afternoon. About 600 people were present. The trotting was spirited with some very close finishes. The heavy rain of last night made the track sticky, and the time was slow. All the events were half-mile heats, best three out of five. Summary:

First Race (Six Starters.)—Won by Lem Ketcham's Jaro; Charles McCue's Dr. Stanford, second; Mr. Eberhardt's Jack B., third. Time —1:08¾, 1:09, 1:09.

Second Race (Six Starters.)—Won by J. Armstrong's Robert L.; Charles Dubois's Helen Russell, second; W. Keeley's Straight Bell, third. Time—1:14, 1:13¾, 1:14.

Third Race (Three Starters.)—Won by W. T. Van Brunt's Iago; Mr. Beebe's Sunday Evening, second; A. Truex's Viceroy, third. Time —1:09, 1:08¾, 1:10.

Fourth Race (Three Starters.)—Won by W. H. Bennett's Princess A.; J. T. Bennett's Kitty B., second; Elmer Willett's Little Dick, third. Time—1:23, 1:22, 1:23.

### Whitney Colt Wins at Newmarket.

NEWMARKET, Oct. 12.—The Alington Plate of 500 sovereigns, for two-year-olds, distance six furlongs, was won by H. P. Whitney's Sallie of Navarre colt. William Astor's Winkipop was second, and Moyglare third. August Belmont's Merry Task was among the sixteen starters.

### Entries for Jamaica Races.

FIRST RACE—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; six furlongs.

| | Pounds. | | Pounds. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *$1 Dunstan | 100 | *Gerando | 94 |
| Pinkard | 99 | Captain Swanson | 108 |
| *Glennadeane | 98 | Tonita | 112 |
| *Huda's Sister | 94 | Cathryn Scott | 101 |
| *Sou | 94 | | |

SECOND RACE.—for fillies three years old; special weights; all to sell for $1,000; one mile and a sixteenth.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Summer Night | 95 | *Taboo | 95 |
| Court Lady | 100 | *Paradise Queen | 95 |
| Aunt Jule | 100 | Grania | 100 |

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for fillies and mares of all ages; one mile and a sixteenth.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| King's Daughter | 124 | Granis | 99 |
| Centre Shot | 113 | Cherryola | 98 |
| Zienap | 106 | Wingohocking | 97 |
| May Amelia | 103 | Also eligible: | |
| Twilight Queen | 102 | St. Jeanne | 104 |
| Pins and Needles | 102 | Sticker | 90 |

FOURTH RACE.—The Garden City Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nimbus | 108 | *Arasee | 98 |
| Sir Cleges | 108 | *Racquet | 98 |
| Woodcraft | 103 | Dr. Holzberg | 97 |
| *Beaucoup | 101 | | |

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old; special weights; all to sell for $500; five and a half furlongs.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tempter | 105 | *Langenbeck | 100 |
| *Black Annie | 97 | *Anavri | 97 |
| *Golden Flora | 97 | *Rustem | 97 |
| Motion | 102 | Hibernica | 102 |
| Dr. Stone | 102 | Amyl | 102 |
| Etta May | 102 | Impudent | 102 |

SIXTH RACE.—For mares four years old; beaten non-winners in 1909; special weights; all to sell for $500; six furlongs.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Comedienne | 110 | Raquel | 110 |
| Goldfinn | 110 | Fond Heart | 110 |
| *Desirous | 105 | Miss Albert | 110 |
| *Helen H. III | 105 | | |

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

List of exceptionally desirable furnished rooms. See Page 17.

# MASKETTE LEADS PIERREPONT FIELD

## Keene's Filly, with Top Weight Up, Easily Takes Jamaica Feature Race.

## GERMAN SILVER'S STAKES

### Five Post Favorites Successful at Opening of Metropolitan Jockey Club's Fall Meeting.

The opening of the Metropolitan Jockey Club's Fall meeting, with the brilliant victory of Maskette, champion three-year-old filly of the season, in the Pierrepont Handicap, feature of the racing at the Jamaica track yesterday, reproduced the scenes and conditions of the best of the Spring racing, and gave a zest to the sport that has never been equaled at Jamaica in the Fall.

James R. Keene, Vice Chairman of the Jockey Club, was out to see his filly Maskette run, and came in the expectation of witnessing her tried against the best colt of her age in training, Fitz Herbert, in full confidence that Maskette would hold her unbeaten record for the season. Fitz Herbert and Maskette were the two highest-weighted horses in the race for the Pierrepont, and even in the face of the concession they were called on to make to older horses, the race gave every promise of bringing about the long-expected meeting of the champion three-year olds. The Keene stable was ready, but S. C. Hildreth, owner of Fitz Herbert, was not, and though Fitz Herbert had been announced as a starter, Hildreth declined the meeting with Maskette for Fitz Herbert, as he declined to meet Olambala last Saturday. Jack Atkin and King's Daughter were two other of the famous horses stricken from the race, but in the field of half a dozen that ran Maskette had a trial of her speed and stoutness that gave full satisfaction to her partisans and left them more than ever eager for the still-hoped-for race against Fitz Herbert.

The horses left the post in straggling order, and Maskette on the outside, was racing for the lead, with Firestone and Huck, when the field passed the stand the first time, the first turn beginning there, and Firestone, by going wide, forced the horses abreast of him to go far out. The Squire, ridden by Dugan, diving through the short way on the rail when the others went out, shot into the lead as the turn was being made, and was clear of his field when they turned into the back stretch. Maskette, still running on the outside, had dropped back to fifth place when the run through the back stretch was begun, The Squire leading, clear of Huck second, with Firestone third as they began the straight run, and there Butwell let Maskette have her head for the one run she made in the race. As she was let down, Maskette slipped through her field like a flash, passing the leaders successively as if they were standing still, and half way through the back stretch was out in front. Once in the lead and clear of interference, Butwell eased her and let her go in at a smooth, big gallop, with the race practically won five furlongs from the end. The Squire died away in his effort to follow the pace set by the filly, and was succeeded in second place by Huck, which, through the remainder of the race was the only horse that ever looked like a contender. Huck, with thirty-four pounds the advantage in the weights, held second place to the end, and on the last turn, closed to Maskette's hips, but the filly held him safe all the way, and coming away under a hand ride at the last half furlong, won easily by two lengths, Huck second, a length and a half in front of Firestone, which saved a lot of ground on the last turn.

For the Hempstead Selling Stakes, six furlongs for two-year-olds, German Silver, which was backed down and displaced Sir Ashton as favorite, closed steadily, and taking the lead from Sir Ashton on the last turn, won hustled out to beat Fulfill, a half length.

In five of the six races, the post favorites were successful, the only beaten choice of the afternoon being Quantico, in the first race, which Blackford won cleverly in the last quarter. The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

A. G. Blakeley's Blackford, b. g., by Clifford-Black Venus, 96, (Glass,) 3 to 1 and 1 to 1 ..... 1
Patsy, 105, (E. Martin,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1 ..... 2½
Nethermost, 99, (McCahey,) 7 to 2 and 8 to 5 ..... 3
Quantico, 106, (Gilbert,) 2 to 1; Rose Beaumont, 107, (J. Bergen,) 40 to 1; Star Thistle, 106, (Shilling,) 15 to 1; Siskin, 101, (H. Leach,) 40 to 1; and Bonnie Kelso, 99, (Upton,) 6 to 1, also ran. Won handily. Time—1:49.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

S. C. Hildreth's Woodcraft, b. g., 4, by Octagon-Woodnymph, 108, (Shilling,) 3 to 5 and 1 to 4 ..... 1
Juggler, 108, (Butwell,) 5 to 1 and 6 to 5 ..... 2½
Black Mate, 103, (Garner,) 8 to 1 and 8 to 5 ..... 3½
St. Joseph, 103, (J. Bergen,) 12 to 1; Eyebright, 110, (Butler,) 12 to 1; and Cowen, 94, (Glass,) 30 to 1, also ran. Won ridden out. Time—1:48 2-5.

THIRD RACE.—The Hempstead Stakes, for two-year-olds, selling allowances; six furlongs.

S. F. Hyman's German Silver, ch. g., by Ornament-Excellent, 109, (McCahey,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5 ..... 1
Fulfill, (Glass,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2 ..... 2
Sir Ashton, 106, (Shilling,) 5 to 2 and 1 to 1 ..... 3
Dull Care, 106, (Dugan,) 6 to 1; Ten Paces, 102, (Lynch,) 40 to 1; Curly Locks, 97, (Creevy,) 12 to 1, and Acumen, 97, (Garner,) 8 to 1, also ran. Won cleverly. Time—1:14 4-5.

FOURTH RACE.—The Pierrepont Handicap, for all ages; one mile and a furlong.

James R. Keene's Maskette, b. f., 3, by Disguise-Biturica, 124, (Butwell,) 1 to 2 and 1 to 5 ..... 1
Huck, 98, (E. Martin,) 4 to 1 and 1 to 1 ..... 2
Firestone, 118, (Shilling,) 5 to 1 and 7 to 5 ..... 3
Blue Book, 100, (Creevy,) 12 to 15; The Squire, 109, (Dugan,) 5 to 1, and Arondack, 93, (McCahey,) 12 to 1, also ran. Won easily. Time—1:54 2-5.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, handicap for three-year-olds and upward, all to sell for $1,000; six furlongs.

S. C. Hildreth's Jeanne d'Arc, ch. f., 4, by Ben Strome-Naoma, 109, (Shilling,) 1 to 1 and 2 to 5 ..... 1
St. Jeanne, 104, (Butwell,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5 ..... 2
Black Mary, 102, (Scoville,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5 ..... 3
May Amelia, 104, (King,) 8 to 1; High Range, 102, (McCahey,) 12 to 1; Lighthouse, 89, (G. Garner,) 15 to 1; Cloistress, 100, (Dennison,) 20 to 1, and Pantoufle, 97, (J. Bergen,) 6 to 1, also ran. Won handily. Time—1:14.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden fillies, two years old, special weights, all to sell for $1,000; five and a half furlongs.

Oneck Stable's Calypte, ch. f., by McGee-California, 100, (Glass,) 1 to 1 and 2 to 5 ..... 1
Flashing, 105, (Butwell,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1 ..... 2
Inspired, 100, (G. Garner,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1 ..... 3
Grecian Bend, 105, (J. Bergen,) 20 to 1; Olevia, 105, (Martin,) 12 to 1; Frosty, 100, (Howell,) 60 to 1; Top Notch, 105, (Shilling,) 15 to 1; Christina, 105, (McCahey,) 12 to 1; Odd Rose, 105, (Russell,) 6 to 1; Good Riddance, 105, (Long,) 30 to 1, and Beanie, 100, (Creevy,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, also ran. Won cleverly. Time—1:08 3-5.

### Penisa Maid Wins Cup Race.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 12.—Penisa Maid scored a straight heat victory in the Walnut Hall Form Cup race for trotters of the 2:15 class, which was the feature of the postponed sixth day card at the breeders' meeting here this afternoon. Penisa Maid was an odds-on favorite over the field, and won the first two heats handily enough, but in the third she lasted barely long enough to get to the wire a nose in front of Margin. Favorites were defeated in the other two races, Geraldine winning the 2:08 pace and Melva J. the 2:18 trot.

Smoking is an acquired taste. It becomes a habit. Sometimes too expensive. If you wish to cut down some, and still smoke the *best* of its kind, try—

**Intermission**

*Little Cigars*

In Tin Box—10 for 10 cents.

## SPECIAL PRIZE FOR DRIVERS.

### Efforts to Stimulate Interest in the 24-Hour Auto Race.

With ten of the fastest cars in the country nominated for the twenty-four-hour automobile race at the Brighton Beach Motordrome, which starts at 8 o'clock Friday evening next, it is expected that 1,200 miles will be traveled by the winner of the big struggle. In order to stimulate interest in the event a special prize of $200 has been offered for the driver making the greatest mileage in the concluding hour of the race. All cars entered in the race may come to the starting point five minutes before the beginning of the twenty-fourth hour of racing. This will insure all the competing cars being on the track when the big struggle ends.

Though yesterday was named as the official date for the closing of entries, nominations received in the early mails to-day will be accepted. The entries up to date are two Loziers, two Buicks, two Rainiers, an Italian Fiat, a Palmer & Singer, an American Roadster, and a Marion car.

The array of drivers will include Louis Chevrolet, Robert Burman, George De Witt, A. Chevrolet, on the Buick team; Louis Disbrow, H. Lund, Wally Owen, and J. C. Bowen on the Rainier team; Ralph Mulford, Cyrus Patcheke, Joe Seymour, and H. Cobb, on the Lozier team; Ray Howard and Frank Lescault, on the Palmer & Singer; E. H. Parker and Edward Hawley, on the Fiat, and Hugh Hughes and E. H. James on the Marion. The crews of mechanicians and helpers will run from fifteen to thirty men for each car.

In practice on the motordrome yesterday Louis Chevrolet drove one of the Buick cars five miles at the speed of a mile a minute, while Cobb, with one of the Loziers, and Lescault with a Palmer & Singer, also showed a good burst of speed.

## MACKIE PLAYS GOOD GOLF.

### Four Extra Holes Necessary in Match with Ross at Brookline.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BROOKLINE, Mass., Oct. 12.—Several good matches resulted to-day in the continuation of the professional and amateur golf tournament which is being held here to inaugurate the opening of the improved eighteen-hole course at the Brookline Country Club. The best-contested event came when Isaac Mackie of Fox Hills lined up against Alec Ross of Brae Burn, twenty-two holes being necessary to decide the issue. Mackie took the honors on this green. The final round of the first four to qualify gave the advantage to Alec Campbell of the Brookline Country Club by a margin of 1 up. The four-ball match this afternoon was won by T. G. Stevens and Andy Campbell, with a best ball score of 76, and J. B. Hylan and David Hunter tied at 76 with Lyall and Lockwood for second place.

Nichols beat out Mackie in the play-off of yesterday's tie, and defeated Donald Ross in the second division, 1 up. In the first division Campbell defeated Anderson, 1 up, and Gilbert Nichols of Wilmington defeated Jack Hobens, Englewood, 3 up and 2 to play. In the second division Alec Ross defeated P. W. Whittemore, Country Club, 1 up, 19 holes. The summary:

Final Round of the First Four to Qualify.—Alec Campbell, Brookline Country Club, beat Gilbert Nichols, Wilmington, 1 up.
Final Round of the Second Four to Qualify.—Isaac Mackie, Fox Hills, beat Alec Ross, Brae Burn, 1 up, (22 holes.)
First Round of Match Play in Four-Ball Foursomes of Losers.—Donald Ross, Brae Burn, and Jack Hobens of Englewood beat P. A. Whittemore, Brookline Country Club, and Tom Anderson of Montclair, 4 up and 3 to play.

### Armstrong Wins at Fox Hills.

Considerable interest was centred in the golf match yesterday at the Fox Hills Golf Club, it being the final for the club championship between the Staten Island champion, A. F. Kammer, and R. Emerson Armstrong, at thirty-six holes. At the end of the first round Armstrong was 4 up, he finally winning out by 6 up and 5 to play, doing the two rounds in 147 strokes. It was the best contest that has ever taken place between amateurs on this course. In the final for the Brooklyn Cup Lloyd Tefft beat W. S. Kimball, 5 up and 3 to play. Result of the other competitions:

Bogey Handicap.—Class A—H. E. Armstrong, 4 up; H. T. Ives, 2 up; H. W. Hogson, 1 down; J. M. Fleming, 3 down; A. H. Hogson, 4 down; H. E. McClellan, 8 down; J. M. Ayer, 8 down.
Class B—C. M. Munoz, 2 up; H. T. Grandin, 2 down; H. L. Wyatt, 2 down; E. M. Hosey, 4 down; W. J. Fleming, 4 down; J. S. Primrose, 4 down; C. R. Fletcher, 4 down; F. Correll, 6 down; S. M. Dix, 8 down; S. M. White, 8 down.

### McAlpin and Willis Golf Victors.

*Special to The New York Times.*

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Oct. 12.—D. H. McAlpin, 2d, won the club golf handicap this afternoon at the Morris County Golf Club. A match for men over fifty years drew many players and was won by Mr. Willis. The scores for this match were: Mr. Willis, 2 down; William A. Dell, 8; E. Chamberlain, 10; Ransom H. Thomas, 10; Chancellor Mahlon Pitney, 6; Noah C. Rogers, 8; Hamilton Pitney, Jr., 10; Stephen H. Little, 11; Adolph E. De Bary, 4; Vice Chancellor Frederick W. Stevens, 5; H. H. Behr, 12; Howard Coghill, 4; George E. Chisholm, 2; W. J. Hackstaff, 12; John Camp Williams, 11; Richard H. Williams, 9.

### Carter Wins Baltusrol Golf.

There was a big turnout of golfing enthusiasts yesterday on the Baltusrol links. In the handicap medal play against bogie, C. E. Carter won with 1 down, while W. L. Garey was second, with 3 down. F. R. Upton, Jr., captured the handicap sweepstakes with a net score of 75 and a handicap of 3. C. F. Watson, Jr., with 85, 8—77, was second.

The qualifying round for the Baltusrol Cup will be played Saturday, with the following contestants: E. W. Grandberry vs. C. F. Watson, C. F. Watson, Jr., vs. F. H. Smith, 3d; L. P. Bayard vs. C. Adams, Jr.; W. E. Murdock vs. P. C. Ennever, W. L. Gerry vs. C. C. Ramsey, G. C. Howell vs. J. F. Woodward, P. Fuller, Jr., vs. F. R. Townsend, and F. P. Gravitch vs. F. A. W

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**Reasonably Broad Market**

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# MELLEN MAY BE HEAD OF BOSTON & MAINE

## Indications That He Will Be Elected President and Still Continue President of the New Haven.

## PLAN LARGE DEVELOPMENT

### New Haven System May Buy Out Metropolitan Steamship Line If It Comes Into the Market.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 12.—The attention of railroad interests here is focused upon the Boston & Maine annual meeting to be held at Lawrence, Mass., to-morrow. The impression prevails strongly that the reorganized Board of Directors will elect President Mellen of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad to the Presidency of the Boston & Maine system.

While there may be changes in the plan, the indication is that President Mellen will be chosen on the theory that, as he would assume indirect responsibility in any event and would have to bear the burden of the Boston & Maine's future, it would be better that both his responsibility and management be direct. Mr. Mellen will continue to be President of the New Haven system.

The future development of the Boston & Maine under New Haven control has been outlined in four particulars. These are: Close connections between the two systems at Boston; greater centring in Boston of steamboat traffic, perhaps in connection with one or two newly acquired lines; the intensifying and speeding of new lines of traffic through Central Massachusetts and between Southern and Northern New England, especially in connection with the Summer White Mountain traffic, and closer relations with the large Canadian railroad systems.

New interest is aroused here as to the possibility of the New Haven securing control of the Metropolitan Line of steamships now that the sentence of fifteen years' imprisonment of Charles W. Morse has been affirmed. It is known that one of the chief objections to the New Haven securing a large interest in the Metropolitan Line was due to its unwillingness to affiliate its interests with the holdings of Morse. The situation will be changed if as a result of his sentence the Metropolitan Line again comes into the market.

# SOUTHERN RAILWAY EARNINGS

### Annual Report Shows a Net Gain of $3,532,131—Damage Claims Reduced.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Railway, held in Richmond, Va., yesterday, the retiring Directors were re-elected. The report for the year showed gross earnings of $52,188,106, a decrease of $753,609, and net operating revenue of $16,619,126, an increase of $3,532,131. The balance carried to the credit of profit and loss was $3,511,100, against $279,142 in 1908.

Particular attention, the report says, was paid to removing the causes of damage claims against the road, and a saving of $800,000 was effected, compared with the amount paid for damages in 1908. Funding operations conducted during the year effected a saving of $96,680 a year. Substantial progress has been made in improvement work suspended in 1907, which was resumed last year.

Of the 22,133,389 tons of freight handled by the Southern Railway during the year more than 70 per cent., the report says, was produced in the South. The loyalty of employes last year, President W. W. Finley says, was greater than at any time in the past, and labor was much more efficient than during the active period which preceded the disturbances two years ago.

# GAIN FOR ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

### Net Earnings Up $47,100—May Not Electrify Chicago Terminals.

The annual report of the Illinois Central, issued yesterday, shows gross earnings of $53,338,260, an increase of $875,080, and net operating income of $13,464,229, a gain of $47,100. The income from investments, &c., was $3,874,708, an increase of $1,516,183. Out of the balance left after the payment of the usual 7 per cent. dividend, $1,457,886 was added to the surplus dividend fund.

The report says that careful estimates indicate that the cost of electrifying the Illinois Central's Chicago terminals would be at least $18,000,000. Careful study is being given the matter, but the road's management is still doubtful about the practicability of this electrification.

The exact cost of the Illinois Central's Central of Georgia holdings, the report shows, was $3,474,249.

# NEW U. P. DIRECTORS NAMED.

### W. G. Rockefeller, Jacob H. Schiff, and H. W. De Forest on Board.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Oct. 12.—At the annual meeting here to-day of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad a Board of Directors was elected. The board contains three new names, as follows: William G. Rockefeller, Jacob H. Schiff, and H. W. De Forest.

Rockefeller succeeds W. Mahl and Schiff succeeds W. D. Cornish. The place of E. H. Harriman is filled by De Forest. Seventy-four per cent. of the stock was represented at the meeting.

## CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Boston & Maine Railroad.
Chicago Terminal Transfer Co.
Cruickshank Co.
Everett Realty Co.
Jamestown & Chautauqua Railroad.
Jamestown, Chautauqua & Lake Erie Railroad.
Northern Union Gas Co.
Pacific Coast Co.
Procter & Gamble Co.
United Button Co.
Western Union Telegraph Co.

## COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

*Special to The New York Times.*

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Oct. 12.—The following were the closing quotations on the local Exchange to-day:

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dr. Jackpot. | 8 | 8¾ | Jackpot .... | 6 | 9 |
| Elkton .... | 74¾ | 75 | McKinney.. | 45 | 47 |
| El Paso..... | 60 | 64 | Portland..... | 82 | 86 |
| Gold Dollar. | 13½ | 14 | Vindicator.. | 72 | 73 |
| Isabella..... | 17⅛ | 17½ | J. Sample... | 7¾ | 8 |

## THE UNITED SERVICE.

*Special to The New York Times.*

### The Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—First Lieut. E. F. Haines, Medical Reserves, to Fort Moultrie for duty.

Major G. D. Deshon, Medical Corps, to Washington and report to the Surgeon General of the Army for consultation.

Capt. L. Hardeman, Quartermaster, and First Lieut. W. P. Ennis, First Field Artillery, to Enid, Oklahoma, on official business pertaining to the remount depot at Fort Reno.

### The Navy.

Lieut. Commander H. G. Gates to the Missouri as executive officer.

Lieut. J. M. Enochs to the Naval Academy.

Lieut. O. Hill to the Fore River Shipbuilding Company.

Lieut. R. Wainwright, Jr., to navy yard, Washington.

### Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Stringham, Porter, Du Pont, and Connecticut at navy yard, New York; Patuxent at Norfolk; Kansas at Philadelphia; Concord at Bremerton; Samar at Hongkong; Paragua at Cavite.

Sailed—Hull, Navajo, Yorktown, and Hopkins from Bremerton for San Francisco; Worden, Blakely, Shubrick, and Stockton from Albany for Newburg, N. Y.; Eagle from Portsmouth, N. H., for Norfolk; Dixie from Rhinecliff, N. Y., for New York City.

# $210,000 GONE; BANK CLOSED.

### Arrests May Follow Suspending of Mineral Point, Wis., Institution.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Discovery of alleged forgeries and defalcation aggregating, according to unofficial advices, aproximately $210,000, resulted to-day in closing the doors of the First National Bank of Mineral Point, Wis., and the appointment of John W. Schofield of the office of the Controller of the Currency as receiver of the Wisconsin institution. A conference between the Federal authorities at Mineral Point may be followed by arrests.

The first word of irregularities in the bank reached the Treasury Department on Oct. 5, when Richard W. Goodhart, National Bank Examiner, who had been making his regular examination of the bank's condition, telegraphed to the Controller of the Currency that he had found some shortages and questionable paper. The first indications were that the loss would reach only $90,000. The figures of the discrepancy then began to grow. Soon the amount was increased by $20,000, and the next and last amount reported to Washington swelled the loss to $128,000. The losses on other paper in the bank subsequently discovered probably account for the difference between this amount and the $210,000 of alleged shortage announced in the press reports.

S. Calvert Spensley is President of the bank. He expressed to the Bank Examiner confidence in his ability to carry the bank through its troubles. The bank officials succeeded in obtaining a small amount of cash. President Spensley declared that he could raise $100,000 in cash within six days, but he was evidently unable to negotiate that amount on the bank's credit, and this morning Examiner Goodhart reported by telegraph that the bank had been closed.

F. E. Hanscom is the bank's cashier. The Directorate comprises President Spensley, Vice President Philip Allen, Jr., and James Brewer, W. P. Gundey, Fred Vivian, R. J. Penhallegon, and J. L. Gray.

According to the last statement of the bank's condition, rendered to the Controller on Sept. 1, capital stock was $100,000, its surplus $20,000, and undivided profits $11,724. The bank had out $25,040 in circulation secured by $51,393 in United States and other bonds. There was $505,978 in deposits and $5,000 of outstanding bills payable. This made total liabilities of $667,702.

Of the same total amount of resources all except the $51,393 of United States and other bonds are available for the debts of the institution. Besides the bonds the resources comprised loans and discounts of $486,175; banking house and other real estate, $37,458; amounts due from other banks, $48,206, and cash items, $44,470.

# THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

### New York Holiday Checks Business on the London Exchange.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Money was in good demand and firm on the market to-day. Discounts were dearer on the possible advance in the Bank rate on Thursday.

On the Stock Exchange, with money dearer, the carry-over rates for the settlement were stiffer, 4½ per cent. being charged for Americans. Business for the new account was restricted, and values, especially consols and home rails, drooped on the dear money and political considerations. Lack of Paris support affected foreign shares. Disappointing statistics weakened copper shares, while diamond shares improved, but the close was easy.

American securities opened at a fraction below parity. The Harriman issues and Canadian Pacific improved at noon, but the New York holiday checked business, and after slight fluctuations the market closed easy.

Bar silver steady, 23 11-16d per ounce.

Money, 1@1½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅝@3 per cent.; for three months' bills, 3⅛@3¼ per cent.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—The tone on the Bourse to-day was heavy.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f 45c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 15½c for checks.

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were depressed.

## LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

| | Lon-don. | N. Y. Equiv. | N. Y. Close. | Net. Ch'ge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Consols, money | 82½ | ... | ... | —5-16 |
| Atchison | 123¼ | 119⅞ | 120⅝ | — ½ |
| Canadian Pacific | 190 | 184⅝ | 184⅝ | + ¼ |
| St. Paul | 161¾ | 157¼ | 157¼ | ... |
| Erie | 34¼ | 33¼ | 34 | — ¾ |
| Erie 1st pf. | 50 | 48⅝ | 48⅝ | — ¼ |
| Illinois Central | 154 | 150⅝ | 149½ | + 1⅝ |
| Louisv. & Nashv. | 154 | 150¼ | 149 | + 1¼ |
| N. Y. Central | 139½ | 139⅝ | 135 | + ⅝ |
| Pennsylvania | 144⅞ | 140⅝ | 140¼ | + ⅜ |
| Reading | 161¾ | 161¼ | 161¼ | + ¼ |
| Southern Pacific | 131⅝ | 128⅛ | 128 | + ⅛ |
| Union Pacific | 207½ | 201⅝ | 202 | — ⅝ |
| U. S. Steel | 88 | 85½ | 86¼ | — ¾ |
| U. S. Steel pf. | 130½ | 126⅞ | 126⅞ | .. |

## FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The Daily Consular and Trade Reports for to-morrow reports the following foreign trade opportunities. Further information regarding these can be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Manufactures, care of Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of the item referred to:

3,976.—PANAMA CANAL SUPPLIES—Bids will be received at the office of the general purchasing officer of the Isthmian Canal Commission, Washington, not later than Oct. 25 next, for the following supplies: Dynamite, steel castings, steam separators, engineer's transit, paper fasteners, &c.

3,977.—AGENCY FOR AMERICAN GOODS IN ITALY—A letter received from a New York business man stating that he is soon to enter an established firm in Palermo, Italy. He desires to secure the agency for any lines of American goods suitable for that market, and will furnish satisfactory references to interested parties.

3,978. — STATIONERY AND PRINTING PAPER—A New York exporter supplies the name of a firm in the Far East desirous of receiving quotations, cost, insurance, and freight, Karachi, on the following lines of goods: Printing, writing, and bank paper, colored papers, boards, (white and colored,) duplex tinted cards, cartridges, note papers, envelopes of all kinds, tags, pencils, steel pens, erasers, visiting cards, wedding cards, floral note paper, and in fact all kinds of stationery supplies. It is requested that samples be sumitted in triplicate.

3,979—SHOES FOR RUSSIA.—A business man in Russia asks that his name be placed before shoe manufacturers in this country with a view to representation in Russia. The inquirer, who is an American with previous business experience in this country, may be addressed between Nov. 1 and 15 at a city in Massachusetts, and will be glad to call in person on interested parties.

3,980—TOOTH POWDER TINS.—An Indian manufacturer of tooth powder in the Madras Presidency requests the names of manufacturers of tins suitable for holding the same. Further information may be had by addressing the Commercial Intelligence Department, India Government, Calcutta, and referring to Inquiry 493.

3,981.—AMERICAN GOODS OF VARIOUS KINDS.—A British commercial museum has been opened in a city of Asia Minor for the purpose of increasing the sale of English goods in that region. An American Consul states that the Director, whose name and address he furnishes, also desires to take up the introduction of such American goods as are not in competition with the English articles in those markets. For that purpose he desires to enter into communication with American manufacturers of clocks and watches, knock-down furniture, cottonseed and oleo oils, rubber, overshoes, metal and prepared roofing, fountain pens, paints and varnishes, standard patent medicines, raw iron, and windmills.

3,982—COLD STORAGE PLANT.—An American Consul in Latin-America reports that a business man in his district would like to have plans, specifications, and prices on machinery for a small cold storage plant to supply cold air to a room having 5,000 cubic feet of space for the storage of meats, vegetables, &c. The engine should be a petroleum or kerosene burner, automatic, and requiring the minimum attention.

3,983—MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT FOR A GLYCERINE FACTORY.—An American firm has forwarded a letter received from an Austrian business man in which he states that he is about to build a glycerine factory capable of turning out 5,000 kilos of glycerine per day. He would like to hear from American firms manufacturing machinery and equipment suitable for such an establishment.

3,984—HEMLOCK TANNING EXTRACT.—A communication received from a chemical engineer in Canada requesting the names of the largest producers of hemlock tanning extract in the United States.

3,985 — TOILET PREPARATIONS AND DRUGS.—An American Consul in Spain reports that there is a probable market in his district for the sale of American toilet preparations and drugs. He states, however, that firms desiring to enter that market would have to bear the expense of advertising their goods, as the local merchants are unwilling to incur this expense.

# TO REORGANIZE A GOULD ROAD

### All Indebtedness of the International & Great Northern to be Consolidated.

*Special to The New York Times.*

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 12.—Matters relating to the proposed reorganization of the International & Great Northern Railroad, a Gould property, were submitted to the State Railroad Commission to-day by T. J. Freeman, receiver. The receivership under which the road has been operating for more than a year will be dissolved in a few weeks. All of the road's indebtedness is to be consolidated under the terms of one mortgage.

The I. & G. N. has many bonds that are about to mature, and what the representatives were seeking to ascertain is the extent to which the commission will permit them to go in creating obligations under the proposed omnibus mortgage. Should the commission's valuation be followed in passing upon this proposition there will have to be a considerable scaling of the securities, because the road is stocked and bonded in excess of the commission's valuation. The commission gave no intimation as to what its decision will be.

## BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—The local market opened quiet this morning. Prices showed but little variation during the early part of the day, but toward noon trading became more active. East Butte advanced nearly a point, to 11¼. Greene-Cananea gained a fraction, to 10½. Amalgamated sold up to 70¾, while the balance of the list held steady, with prices about unchanged.

BONDS.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $5,000 | Am. Ag. Chem. 5s | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 41,000 | Am. T. & T. 4s | 92⅞ | 92¾ | 92¾ |
| 33,000 | A., G. & W. I. S.S. 5s | 71 | 70¾ | 71 |
| 1,000 | C., B. & Q. joint 4s | 97⅛ | 97⅛ | 97⅛ |
| 2,000 | C.J.R. & S.Y. 5s, 1915 | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 22,000 | Mass. Gas 4½s | 98⅝ | 98⅛ | 98⅛ |
| 15,000 | N.Y., N.H.& H.cv.3½s | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ |
| 1,000 | Seattle E.&c. 5s | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 2,000 | United Fruit 4½s | 96½ | 96⅛ | 96⅛ |
| 2,000 | Western T. & T. 5s | 99⅞ | 99⅞ | 99⅞ |

RAILROADS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 250 | Atchison | 120⅜ | 120⅛ | 120⅛ |
| 75 | Atchison pf. | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 136 | Boston Elevated | 131 | 130¼ | 130¼ |
| 152 | Boston Elev., $55 pd. | 74 | 72¾ | 74 |
| 12 | Boston & Albany | 231 | 231 | 231 |
| 226 | Boston & Maine | 151 | 149 | 151 |
| 5 | C. J. R. & S. Y. pf. | 118 | 118 | 118 |
| 7 | Fitchburg pf. | 131 | 130 | 130 |
| 50 | Mass. Electric | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 130 | Mass. Electric pf. | 80¼ | 80 | 80 |
| 171 | N. Y., N. H. & H. | 171½ | 170 | 171¼ |
| 170 | Union Pacific | 202¾ | 202 | 202¼ |
| 113 | West End | 94¼ | 94 | 94¼ |
| 11 | West End pf. | 102½ | 102 | 102½ |

TELEPHONES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 596 | American | 142 | 141¾ | 141¾ |
| 100 | Cumberland | 142½ | 142 | 142 |
| 112 | Mexican | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 32 | Mexican pf. | 6½ | 6 | 6 |
| 61 | New England | 136 | 135 | 135 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Am. Ag. Chemical | 46¼ | 45¾ | 46¼ |
| 10 | Am. Ag. Chem. pf. | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 50 | A., G. & W. I. S. S. | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 50 | Am. Pneu. Service | 8¾ | 8½ | 8½ |
| 320 | Am. Sugar Refining | 131 | 130¼ | 131 |
| 230 | Am. Woolen pf. | 103½ | 103 | 103 |
| 200 | Boston Land | 8 | 7½ | 8 |
| 215 | East Boston Land | 9¾ | 9½ | 9¾ |
| 20 | Gen. Ry. & Electric | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 6 | Gen. Electric | 162½ | 162½ | 162½ |
| 10 | Mass. Gas | 69½ | 69½ | 69½ |
| 15 | Mass. Gas pf. | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ |
| 795 | N. E. Cotton Yarn | 119½ | 114 | 119½ |
| 20 | N. E. Cotton Yarn pf. | 112½ | 110 | 112½ |
| 200 | Rotary Ring | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| 40 | Seattle Elec. rights | 125 | 125 | 125 |
| 40 | Swift | 109 | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 20 | Torrington, Class A | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ |
| 440 | United Fruit | 163 | 159½ | 162 |
| 180 | United Shoe | 69 | 69 | 69 |
| 20 | United Shoe pf. | 30¾ | 30¾ | 30¾ |
| 2,522 | U. S. Steel | 86⅝ | 85½ | 86 |
| 136 | U. S. Steel pf. | 127 | 126⅜ | 126⅜ |

MINING.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | Adventure | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 1,562 | Amalgamated | 70¾ | 70 | 70⅛ |
| 100 | Arcadian | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 835 | Arizona Com. | 44¾ | 43⅝ | 43⅝ |
| 10 | Bonanza | 52c. | 52c. | 52c. |
| 100 | Boston Corbin | 20 | 19½ | 19½ |
| 1,000 | Butte Coalition | 24⅞ | 24¼ | 24⅜ |
| 35 | Calumet & Arizona | 100 | 99 | 100 |
| 4 | Calumet & Hecla | 640 | 640 | 640 |
| 181 | Centennial | 37⅛ | 37⅜ | 37½ |
| 332 | Copper Range | 79½ | 79⅛ | 79⅛ |
| 1,631 | East Butte | 11¼ | 10½ | 11⅛ |
| 510 | Franklin | 16⅛ | 16 | 16 |
| 150 | Giroux | 9 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ |
| 20 | Granby | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 1,165 | Greene-Cananea | 10¾ | 10¼ | 10½ |
| 50 | Guanajuato | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 20 | Hancock | 12⅛ | 12¼ | 12⅛ |
| 10 | Helvetia | 6⅝ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ |
| 80 | Isle Royale | 23¾ | 23¼ | 23⅜ |
| 1,005 | Kerr Lake | 9 | 8⅞ | 9 |
| 500 | Lake | 36 | 35½ | 36 |
| 305 | La Salle | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ |
| 200 | Mass | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 125 | Mayflower | 65c. | 60c. | 65c. |
| 250 | Michigan | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 10 | Mohawk | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 180 | Nevada | 23⅞ | 23½ | 23½ |
| 75 | Newhouse | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ |
| 75 | Nipissing | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ |
| 366 | North Butte | 58½ | 58 | 58½ |
| 565 | North Lake | 7 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ |
| 25 | Old Dominion | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| 126 | Osceola | 155 | 154 | 154½ |
| 145 | Santa Fe | 1⅝ | 1⅜ | 1½ |
| 700 | Shannon | 15⅝ | 15⅜ | 15⅝ |
| 76 | Superior | 57 | 56 | 57 |
| 200 | Superior & Boston | 14¼ | 14⅛ | 14¼ |
| 617 | Sup. & Pittsburg | 15½ | 15⅛ | 15½ |
| 82 | Trinity | 11 | 10½ | 10½ |
| 710 | U. S. Oil | 36⅜ | 36¼ | 36⅜ |
| 290 | U. S. Smelting | 55½ | 55¼ | 55¼ |
| 193 | U. S. Smelting pf. | 53 | 52⅝ | 52⅞ |
| 100 | United Copper pf. | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| 272 | Utah Cons. | 43 | 42 | 42¾ |
| 105 | Utah Copper | 47½ | 47 | 47 |
| 100 | Victoria | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 100 | Winona | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 200 | Wyandotte | 2 | 2 | 2 |

## THE TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

TRUST FUNDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold coin | $871,424,869 |
| Silver dollars | 486,184,000 |
| Silver dollars of 1890 | 4,054,000 |
| Silver certificates outstanding | 486,184,000 |

GENERAL FUND.

| | |
|---|---|
| Standard silver dollars in General Fund | 3,985,645 |
| Current liabilities | 107,651,861 |
| Working balance in treasury offices | 26,256,409 |
| In banks to credit of Treas. U. S. | 39,203,897 |
| Subsidiary silver coin | 20,045,410 |
| Minor coin | 1,849,205 |
| Total balance in general fund | 90,196,891 |


**For Sale**
Orange & Passaic Valley Ry.
1st 5s of 1938.
Listed securities carried on margin.
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## MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

**THE CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY.**
Office of the Secretary.
71 Broadway,
New York.
August 10, 1909.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, including the purchase of the rights, privileges, franchises, and property of the Coal River Railway Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of West Virginia; the purchase of the rights, privileges, franchises, and property of the Raleigh and Southwestern Railway Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of West Virginia, and the purchase of the rights, privileges, franchises, and property of the Virginia Air Line Railway Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Virginia, by The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Virginia, and for the purpose of considering all actions of the Directors as set forth in the annual report of the Company and in the proceedings of said Directors as set forth in their minutes, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 19th day of October, 1909, at eleven o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of the Company No. 71 Broadway, New York, on Monday, the twentieth (20th) day of September, 1909, at three o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on Wednesday, the twentieth (20th) day of October, 1909, at ten o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY,
By JAS. STEUART MacKIE, Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of DAIRYMEN'S MANUFACTURING COMPANY will be held at Library Room, No. 6 Harrison Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the 14th day of October, 1909, at 2 o'clock P. M., to take action on the decision of the Board of Directors to erect additional factory buildings in Jersey City, N. J.

Also to determine whether the Capital Stock of said Company shall be increased from $115,000 to $200,000 to consist of 2,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, as recommended by the Board of Directors.

Also to determine whether the said Company shall issue Bonds amounting to $100,000 or less, to be secured by a mortgage on its real estate now located in Jersey City, N. J., as recommended by the Board of Directors.

Dated New York, September 28, 1909.
CHARLES H. C. BEAKES, President.
JACOB B. CONOVER, Secretary.

**STOCK QUOTATION TELEGRAPH CO. Notice of Special Stockholders' Meeting.**

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Stock Quotation Telegraph Company will be held at the office of the Company at 59 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, on Thursday, October 14, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to consider and act upon a proposal of the Board of Directors to issue bonds of the Company to the amount of $1,000,000, and to secure the same by a mortgage on all the property, privileges, and franchises of the Company, present and future; and to authorize the extension of the duration of the corporation's existence to and including the year 1960.

WILLIAM H. HURST, President.
LYTTLETON FOX, Secretary.
Dated September 30, 1909.

**Cincinnati Northern Railroad Company.**

Cincinnati, Ohio, September 27th, 1909.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CINCINNATI NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, the 27th day of October, 1909, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. The Stock Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. Wednesday, October 6th, 1909, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Thursday, October 28th, 1909.

DWIGHT W. PAR

# WRIGHT AND PUPIL FLY SEVEN MINUTES

### Aviator and Signal Officer Make Longest Flight Accomplished on Government Field.

### AEROPLANES FOR DESERTS

### Mining Engineer Is Told by Wright That He'll Soon Make Machines Adapted to Desert Flitting.

COLLEGE PARK, Md., Oct. 12.—Wilbur Wright and Lieut. F. E. Humphreys, one of the Signal Corps officers being instructed in aviation by Mr. Wright, late to-day made the longest flight that has been made on the Government aviation field. The instructor and his pupil were in the air for 7 minutes and 22 seconds, making five rounds of the big field.

After waiting all day for the rough wind conditions to moderate Mr. Wright had the Government aeroplane brought from its shed shortly after 5 o'clock. The tower which was broken the other day had been repaired, and the weight was used in making the start. Although the anemometer showed a very light breeze, the aviators encountered fitful gusts in the air.

Throughout the flight the frequent dipping and rising of the machine indicated the care required of Mr. Wright in controlling it. He did not permit his pupil to touch the levers, and flew very close to the ground, never rising more than twenty-five or thirty feet.

Gustavus A. Duncan, a mining engineer of Nevada, visited Mr. Wright at his shed to-day to discuss the feasibility of using an aeroplane in the mining and desert regions of the Southwest, and to journey to places where it is impossible to go on horse or by railroad.

Mr. Wright assured him that in the course of two or three years he would be building aeroplanes which would be adapted to such purposes.

## AFTER THE LAHM CUP.

### A. H. Forbes Expects to Cross One of the Great Lakes in Balloon.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 12.—In an effort to exceed all American balloon records for distance and win the Lahm Cup, A. Holland Forbes of New York and Max Fleishmann of Cincinnati sailed away from St. Louis in the balloon New York at 5:35 o'clock this afternoon. The balloon went directly east.

Ballast amounting to 2,000 pounds was in the basket. Five sacks of sand were lost in the ascent, when the basket hit the roof of the gashouse and tore away part of the roof. The aeronauts were in danger for a minute.

Mr. Forbes, the pilot, who is acting President of the Aero Club of America, expects to land in Canada in the vicinity of the St. Lawrence Valley. Both occupants of the basket wore heavy woolen clothing.

The balloon, according to the weather observer, will cross one of the great lakes. To keep the basket afloat if it should land in the water the aeronauts placed around it a twenty-foot inflated rubber tube. Life preservers, water anchors, and rifles are among the articles in the basket.

## FIGHT FOR AIRSHIP RIGHTS.

### French Owners of Wright Concession Say Patents Are Infringed Upon.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—A legal battle to determine whether French aeroplanes which in any way use the warping wing principle infringe on the Wright patents will be begun to-morrow. The Compagnie Generale De Navigation Aerienne, to which Orville and Wilbur Wright sold their patents, intend to make a "saisie-descriptive" of all the aeroplanes now on exhibition at the aeronautic salon which employ this principle. Every machine there, including the Farman, Latham, Blériot, and Esnault-Pelterie, with the exception of the Voisin, comes within this classification.

A "saisie-descriptive" does not involve the seizure of the machines, but is a process whereby an official description of a machine is recorded for the future benefit of the court, and constitutes, in effect, an injunction.

The company declares that it does not desire to stop the aeronautic show or to interfere with the manufacture of other machines. It simply wants the legal issue decided in order that it may obtain royalty for infringements which it claims is due.

## NO FLIGHT AT AMPERE.

### Blériot Monoplane Fails to Arrive in Time—May Try To-day.

The flight of the Blériot monoplane advertised yesterday at Ampere, N. J., did not take place. Several thousand persons awaited the promised demonstration of the flying machine, but at dusk M. Saulnier, the manager of the monoplane, announced that the attempt would be postponed until noon to-day, when Paul Milgen, who will pilot the machine, will make his first flight, providing the wind is not too high.

Should the wind be too strong a flight will be attempted later in the afternoon. The monoplane did not get to Ampere until 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

## BIG BALLOON VISITS ROME.

### Army Dirigible Executes Evolutions While Throngs Watch It.

ROME, Oct. 12.—The Italian military dirigible balloon One Bis came from its shed on Lake Bracciano, twenty-five miles distant, to-day, and hovered above the city, attracting the enthusiastic attention of practically the entire population.

The squares were crowded with eager spectators and others sought points of vantage at windows and upon the roofs. The balloon appeared like a great silver fish as it executed a series of perfect evolutions.

### Seemed Like a Fortune.

The vain effort of a newspaper collector to obtain change for a five-dollar bill tendered him in payment of an account that came to 42 cents, recalled a similar experience to E. W. Briggs, who was an officer in the Fifth Ohio Infantry during the war with Spain.

"We were camped at Fernandina, Fla.," he said, "and whatever may be adduced in favor of the Florida climate as a Winter resort can have no application to its undesirability during a broiling hot Summer. Anyway, there we were, with little to do but fight jiggers and sand flies, and with an occasional listless game of poker thrown in. Money? I should say not! Hadn't any of us seen the paymaster for three months, and the regiment was pretty well busted.

"One day we had a call from Capt. John F. Locke of the Third Ohio, a resident of London, who was not averse to joining our modest diversion. We, who hadn't seen a dollar in real money for some time, had been keeping books to keep our accounts, but Locke bought chips with a five-dollar bill and managed to lose it, all right, excepting a balance of 40 cents that was coming to him. Well, Sir, you never saw five officers in the army sustle so hard trying to raise 40 cents as we were, while the sixth kept the loser company until our return.

"I won't be sure but the Chaplain came to the front with that 40 cents. Anyway, there was wealth in camp that night—wealth beyond compare. And the Third Ohio furnished it—all but 40 cents."—Cleveland Leader.

## OBSERVE COLUMBUS DAY.

### Celebrations Throughout the State and in Some Other States.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 12.—The Knights of Columbus and a number of Italian societies united to-day in celebrating Columbus Day. The programme included a parade of about 1,200 uniformed men and a meeting at Convention Hall, at which addresses were delivered by Mayor Adam and prominent citizens.

A dinner concluded the day's celebration. The banks, city offices, and public schools were closed.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 12.—Several of the State departments, the banks, schools, and local courts, closed to-day. A parade of Italian organizations was a feature of the day's celebration. Gov. Hughes had expected to deliver an address at Carnegie Hall in New York to-night, but was unable to attend.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 12.—Columbus Day was fittingly observed here. The public schools and banks closed for the day, and at night a parade was held under the auspices of the R. P. Flower Italian Society, followed by a mass meeting, at which prominent citizens spoke.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 12.—The first celebration of Columbus Day in this city was conducted mainly by the Italian residents of the city. The principal street in the Italian section had been decorated, and last night was illuminated with thirty-seven electric arches and thousands of lights. To-day all the Italian societies united in a parade, in which there were several bands and numbers of uniformed men.

A public meeting was held this afternoon in the Italian theatre. There was no interruption of manufacturing or commercial business.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 12.—The celebration by Italian residents of Rochester of Columbus Day began at 11 A. M. with a parade of the Italian Federated Associations. At 2 P. M. the Christopher Columbus Association gave a dinner, and at 3 P. M. all the societies listened to an address by R. Cardiferio of New York.

Speaker James W. Wadsworth of the Assembly addressed Italian business men at a dinner to-night.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—Columbus Day was observed in Pennsylvania to-day for the first time, the Legislature having recently enacted a law making the day a "public holiday." All city, county, and State offices were closed, but as the day was not declared a legal holiday, banks and other financial institutions were open for business.

The Stock Exchange was closed. The principal exercises of the day were held by Italian societies.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 12.—Although not a legal holiday in Ohio, Columbus Day was observed here by the local Italians. During the afternoon there was a parade. Late to-day there was a formal celebration at Acme Hall, where speeches were made, including an address by Mayor Tom L. Johnson.

A movement is on foot among the Italians of this State to have the Legislature make Columbus Day a legal holiday.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 12.—The memory of Christopher Columbus was honored to-day by the Knights of Columbus, who gathered in this city from the State for the observation of Columbus Day. At the same time Italian societies from various points in Connecticut met in this city.

Parades by each gathering were features of the day.

## AN OLD, OLD STORY.

### Booth Tarkington Not the First Busy Man to Long for the Country.

An Indiana author (Booth Tarkington) has announced his intention to abandon literature just as soon as he has made enough money to gratify his life's ambition. This, he confesses, is to own a nice little farm in his native State. Thither he purposes to hie himself and lead the life of a country gentleman—to find in the daily contemplation of nature that genuine comfort and restfulness which the city can never give.

We think we have heard this song before; this promise of a placid retirement to rural scenes; this quiet ending of a busy career. There never has been a man who sprang from the soil who did not beguile himself with this delusion. It has been a dream that was never far from his busiest moments. Another year or so of the struggle and then will come the well-earned rest. Alas, that it should be so seldom realized!

It is an ancient controversy, that between country lanes and city pavements. The feud between green pastures and Picadilly has been carried on since men first began to congregate in caves and wattled huts. The desire to return to his native haunts is ineradicably implanted in the country born, and even those who know only the city side have felt the contagion, lisping in artificial accents the charms of rural life. Witness the early English poets, whose shepherds and shepherdesses were as far removed from the real thing as were Don Quixote's imaginary Duchesses from the Spanish wenches of La Mancha. A few have sung of nature as she is, although, perhaps, it would take a poet to find what Bryant found in the fields and woods, or to share with Burns his thoughts of the mountain daisy and that "wee, slickit, cow'rin, tim'rous beastie" whose nest his plow upturned.

In late years, however, a great change has taken place. Good roads, trolley systems, and automobiles have brought city and country very close to each other, and have largely removed the old estrangement. Should the gentleman from Indiana realize his fond hopes—and we trust he may—he will find that the life of a country gentleman has few drawbacks. His imagination can easily revive whatever may have vanished of the old-time surroundings; for, after all, as Amiel saith, "A landscape is a state of the soul." And if he tire of the bucolic, it is but an hour's ride to the haunts of men.—Washington Post.

## A MUNICIPAL BAKERY.

### Budapest Establishment Successful Except for Its Limited Output.

It is now possible to get some idea of the workings of the municipal bakery which was started in Budapest toward the close of last month. The bread produced is of good and wholesome quality, and is considerably cheaper than that sold by the local "bread usurers," as they are called. Unfortunately, however, the quantity the bakery is able to produce is not sufficient to have any appreciable effect on the market.

Up till the present the maximum output has been 14,000 kilograms, (30,000 pounds;) there is a suspicion that a considerable proportion even of this quantity falls into the hands of the bakers, who resell it at a profit; and even the maximum output to be attained by the 30th inst. (25,000 kilograms, equaling 55,000 pounds) will be merely as a drop in the ocean, representing only 5 per cent. of the average daily demand (500,000 kilograms) of this city.

It is hoped, however, to increase the productive capacity of the municipal bakery to such an extent as to turn out from 50,000 to 60,000 kilograms a day; and the fears of the bakers' trust in this quarter are eloquently expressed by an anonymous letter—written in their name—received by M. Biro, the Town Councilor responsible for the elaboration of the plans relating to the bakery, which letter offers the Councillor "a flying machine in which you can emulate and surpass the records of Blériot and other successful aviators, and can fly off to other regions where your presence will be less irksome to your fellows."

The object of the bakery being exclusively to alleviate the distress of the poorer classes, the bread is sold in minimum quantities only; but hitherto, apart from the fact that the output has been too small, it has been impossible to control the identity of purchasers.

When a successful solution of both problems has been obtained the bakery should succeed in fulfilling its principal mission, and it may, besides, be of service in reducing the price of bread (at present exorbitant) all over the city.—Budapest Correspondence The London Standard.

# NO BAIL FOR MORSE PENDING HIS APPEAL

### Application May Be Renewed When His Case Comes Before the U. S. Supreme Court.

### PRISONER ILL IN THE TOMBS

### Suffered an Attack of Pleurisy on Monday Night—Saw Wife and Lawyers Yesterday Afternoon.

Charles W. Morse will not be admitted to bail for the forty days granted by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for his counsel, Martin W. Littleton, to prepare papers for an appeal to the Supreme Court at Washington. This became known after a conference yesterday between Mr. Littleton and Judges Lacombe, Coxe, and Noyes, who passed on Mr. Morse's appeal from his conviction.

When the notice of appeal has been filed with the United States Supreme Court, the question of bail will lie with that body, and counsel for Mr. Morse may make application in less than the forty days allowed by the Circuit Court of Appeals for Mr. Littleton to prepare his case. Mr. Morse, in the meantime, will stay in the Tombs.

The attitude of the Circuit Court of Appeals on the matter of bail recalled yesterday facts that came out in the course of the Government's case when Mr. Morse tried to get bail following his conviction. It then appeared that if he was released and jumped his bail, rather than face the fifteen-year sentence in the Federal prison at Atlanta, he could go to almost any country in the world, save England, and be perfectly safe from extradition.

Most of the extradition treaties provide that criminals may be extradited for offenses that are common to the statutes of both countries. It is held that the laws governing banking differ so widely among the European nations and this country that it is doubtful if the treaties would hold in Mr. Morse's case. At any rate, the Government considered his case too important to use as a test.

Mr. Morse spent an uncomfortable night in the Tombs on Monday. Toward morning Deputy Warden John Hanley found him suffering from a pain in his side so severe that he had difficulty in speaking. Dr. Levin, the physician who attends the Federal prisoners in the Tombs, was summoned, the attendants in the meantime doing what they could to relieve the sufferer.

The physician pronounced his illness a sharp attack of pleurisy, and supplied treatment which brought Mr. Morse the first sleep he had had that night. He was still asleep when E. E. Littlefield and Campbell Carrington of his counsel visited him later, and he was not disturbed when Mrs. Morse came at 11 o'clock yesterday. She went to a near-by restaurant, and half an hour later the chauffeur returned with food for Mr. Morse. Meanwhile the two lawyers had returned to consult with the prisoner.

He was much refreshed in the afternoon, which was spent with Mrs. Morse. Martin W. Littleton joined them at 4 o'clock, and the three were in consultation for an hour. When Mrs. Morse left the Tombs at 5 o'clock and walked to her cab there was no trace of the breakdown by which she was overcome on Monday.

"Mr. Morse is much better; his sleep did him so much good," she said. "And as to his spirits," she responded to a question, "Well, you know what my husband always is. He's brave. I not only hope for the best, I simply know he will not go to prison." And she smiled, half wistfully, half defiantly. "Right is bound to come out. I know that. No, there is no news. We have the forty days' stay, and now we are thinking what best to do with it. If we could only find out whether the bail would be granted. They haven't granted it, and they haven't refused it. Meanwhile we have to wait, and there is always hard."

## REPORT A CUT IN CABLE RATE.

### The Scotsman Says It Is In Contemplation, but Companies Here Deny It.

A statement printed in The Scotsman of Edinburgh of Sept. 27 that the companies controlling the North Atlantic cables are contemplating a substantial reduction of rates for social and domestic communications, except those in cipher, sent during the slack hours of the day was declared yesterday by officials of cable companies in this city to be without foundation.

"There is reason to believe," said The Scotsman, "that those who control the numerous lines which traverse the North Atlantic Ocean have decided upon a definite line of action, which they are at once prepared to put into force, though tentatively at first. It is understood, in fact, that the Commercial Cable Company (as representing American interests) and the Anglo-American Telegraph Company (which operates under English auspices) are at work upon a scheme whereby the volume of cable business passing between Europe and America may be materially increased and the cost per word substantially reduced, while incidentally it is anticipated that a useful addition will be made to the revenue of the two undertakings.

"The belief is general in reliable quarters that social and domestic communications, if sent during the slack portion of the day and in plain language, (that is to say, not in code,) should be accepted at about half the rates now prevailing. Such a step would mean a revolution in the cabling business, and, it is generally believed, would yield satisfactory results from a financial point of view."

E. C. Sweeney, Superintendent of the French Telegraph and Cable Company, in this city, when this was shown to him, declared that he knew of no such plan, either adopted or under consideration by the officials of his company, and that the present rate of 25 cents per word for ordinary messages and 10 cents for press messages would stand.

George G. Ward, First Vice President of the Commercial Cable Company, said through his secretary, that he had heard nothing in the executive deliberations of his company to bear it out. He said that to his knowledge no such plan of reduced tariff was under consideration.

Charles Trippe, the New York Superintendent of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, declared he had heard of no such plan, and said he did not think it likely to be adopted. The present rates, in his opinion, were so low, he said, that any further reduction, even despite a possible increase in the volume of business, would prove unprofitable.

## SENATOR FLINT WILL RETIRE.

### Must Leave the Senate, He Says, to Earn Money for His Family.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 12.—Senator Frank P. Flint announced yesterday that when his present term expires, on March 4, 1911, he would not be a candidate for re-election.

"If I were a rich man," said Senator Flint, "I would like nothing better than to remain in the Senate all my life. But I feel that I owe it to my family to get out of politics and gain a competency while I am able.

"My associations in the Senate are very congenial, indeed. I have practically no opposition for a renomination, and the sole reason for contemplated retirement is the urgent necesity of providing for my family."

## LOST IN MANHATTAN.

### Brooklyn Italian Who Couldn't Speak English Stirs Up the Police.

Frank Seal, a Neapolitan, 54 years old whose home is at 1,239 Sixtieth St., Brooklyn, came to the Borough of Manhattan yesterday to take part in the Columbia Day exercises, and soon lost his way. All day he wandered around and as he had no money and was unable to speak English he presented a pitiable appearance when Patrolman Wagner of the West Eighty-eighth Street Station discovered him last evening a few blocks from the station. The man's dazed expression and his aimless movements attracted the policeman and he took the Italian to the station.

There Seal, after several fruitless efforts, with the help of a pencil and piece of paper scribbled an address. He thought he was furnishing the police with his Brooklyn address, but instead he wrote "229 West Sixtieth Street," and the police supposed he meant Manhattan and went to that number to investigate. They found that no such person as Seal lived there.

Again the Italian strove to inform them and again he furnished them with a wrong address. This time it was 129 East Sixtieth Street. The police of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station were notified and found that Seal did not live there. Then an interpreter was called. Seal, through him, informed the police of his correct Brooklyn address and he was sent home.

He had walked the greater part of the day and was on the point of collapse.

## MEYER HAS SWIFT REPORT.

### Decision on Reorganization of Navy Departments Not Announced.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Secretary Meyer to-day received the report of the Swift board, which for several months has been in session at the Boston Navy Yard considering the question of reorganization of the United States Navy. The board had been instructed by the Secretary to prepare plans by which the conflicts arising out of the administration of the bureaus of the Navy Department and the administration of the navy yards themselves might be reconciled, differences reduced to a minimum and the interests of the service controlled for its greatest good, not only in the matter of economy but in regard to military efficiency as well. Admiral Swift, head of the board, will be in Washington to-morrow for a conference with Secretary Meyer, at which time the conclusions of the board will be discussed at length.

In preparing to solve the problem of reorganizing the naval administration, Secretary Meyer has had gathered much information regarding the running of private ship yards both here and abroad. It will be some time before he is ready to make public any announcement of his sheme of reorganizing because he desires to consult with President Taft before reaching a decision on the subject.

Much interest centres in the question as to what extent the Swift Board upholds the changes in administration made bly the various boards of former Secretary Newberry, some of which received decidedly adverse criticism, while others were heartily endorsed by naval officers. The Swift Board was in a measure an enlarged body appointed, the Secretary announced, for the purpose of finally solving the problem of navy bureau and yard organization, concentration, and administration.

## EARTH NOT GROWING COLDER.

### Climate Has Not Changed Appreciably in Historic Times.

During the last few years the supposition that the earth is growing colder has received a setback from the consideration of the consequences which result from the discovery of radium in the earth's rocks. If radium exists throughout the interior of the globe in the same quantities in which it appears in the surface rocks, then such is the volume of heat which it would render up that the earth ought to be growing hotter instead of colder. If, furthermore, the earth were slightly increasing in temperature the amount of rainfall precipitated from the atmosphere would become greater rather than less, and as, at the same time, the amount of water shut up in the earth's rocks would also be forced out in greater quantities by increasing heat it would not be possible to suppose that the earth's surface was becoming drier.

Therefore the supposition that the earth has exhibited within historic time any general drying up or any tendency to revert to a glacial epoch has been regarded with more and more suspicion, and the hypotheses have been substituted that either the apparent variations of climate are local, or else that they are the results of some seesaw of conditions the causes of which remain to be discovered.

M. Antquin in Ciel et Terre has lately been at pains to point out some of the historic tokens of change of climate. Art furnishes a good many instances in the cases of deserted and desert cities, and in the slow, pendulum-like changes in the neighborhood of Lob-Nor; but there are many minor examples in Europe. For example, several of the Alpine glaciers are now shrinking, but Helm has shown conclusively that in the Middle Ages they occupied a much less extended region than in the second half of the last century. Polybius, writing in the second century before Christ, speaks of the silver mines of the Carinthian Tyrol. In the Middle Ages these mines were prosperous and were worked till the second half of the sixteenth century. Their output then diminished rapidly, owing to their disappearance under advancing glaciers.

Some apparent symptoms of change of climate are in reality due to other causes. For example, it has been said that the western coast of Greenland was once less inhospitable than now. But the historic researches of Rink and Von Maurer have shown that the abandonment of Norwegian fishing stations and settlements there were due chiefly to disease and to the hostility of the Eskimo. Similarly, the disappearance of the cultivation of the vine in Bavaria and Belgium is due not to climatic, but to economic causss.

In short, whatever test be applied, it becomes extremely hard to show that the climate of any portion of the civilized world has appreciably changed within historic time.—London Post.

### Secret of His Success.

A certain minister in town—who it is it would be invidious to say—has a reputation for getting the members of his congregation to come to church. And while that cannot be numbered among the lost arts, it is certainly enough of an accomplishment to be decidedly worth while. A friend of the pastor was discussing this fact with him not long ago, and finally asked him point blank: "How do you manage to get your people to come out to church so regularly?"

The minister smiled knowingly.

"To tell you the truth," he said, "it took me some time to discover just how to do it, but I believe I have it at last.

"I may not be able to preach as good a sermon as some other ministers I know, but I can preach as short a one as I ever heard!"

And that remark proves once more that brevity is the soul of wit.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

### Told the Truth and Sat Down.

The man whose sense of politeness was not entirely calloused looked up from his seat in the crowded car at the stout lady who swayed in front of him. Finally he struggled to his feet and offered her the place.

The stout lady hesitated.

"Before I take your seat," she said, "want you to assure me that you are yielding it in a cheerful frame of mind."

"I really can't do that, ma'am," the man hastily answered. "I am offering you the place merely because I am polite."

And with a sigh of relief he slipped back into the seat.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

### Ought to Do Well.

A number of Matt Henson's colored admirers are proposing a banquet in his honor at which "plain broiled chicken and Mississippi hoecakes" are to be the mainstays of the menu. The future of no race that views the banquet problem so sensibly should be considered hopeless.—Washington Herald.

## COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY.

### FEDERAL.

### United States Supreme Court.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The following were the proceedings in the United States Supreme Court to-day:

407—Guarantee Trust Company of New York, appellant, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company et al.—Motion to advance submitted for the appellant.

496—Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, plaintiff, vs. E. L. Motley et ux.—Motion to advance submitted for the plaintiff.

316—United States, appellant, vs. American Tobacco Company et al., and 317—American Tobacco Company et al., appellants, vs. The United States.—Motion for leave to file a brief herein as amicus curiae submitted by W. L. Royall in that behalf.

632—Belt Railway Company of Chicago, petitioner, vs. The United States.—Certiorari submitted.

375—Southern Pacific Company and Oregon & California Railroad Company vs. Inter-State Commerce Commission.—Argument commenced for the Southern Pacific Company.

Day call for Wednesday: 275, 120, 135, 236, 278, 292, 293, 312, 316, 317, 322, 233, 339, 289, 328, 351, 253, 220, 382.

### STATE.

### Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, Oct. 12.—Court of Appeals calendar for Wednesday: 402, 408, 409, 410, 411, 413, 416.

### New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Patterson, P. J.; Ingraham, McLaughlin, Laughlin, and Scott, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions. 43—Jelalin-N Y, N H & H R R. 49—Union Nat Bank of Troy-Scott. 52—Clement-Beers. 58—Treadwell-United Verde Copper Co. 46—Havana Central R R-Knickerbocker Trust Co. 55—Nathan-Fisher Textile Co. 11—Sharp-M McCormack Const Co. 59—Wallach-Riverside Bank. 63—Mercantile Trust Co-Gimbernat. 64—Meyer-B A & G N Williams. 66—Taylor-Goosby. 69—Mullerlelle-City of N Y. 70—Duffy-Meyer. 71—O'Reilly-Meyer. 72—Atkinson-Heine. 73—Rich-North River Ins Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, J.—Litigated motions. 1—Hedeen & Sons Co-City of N Y. 2—Bloch-Harvest. 3—Potts-Lambie. 4—Grant-Cananea Cons Copper Co. 5—Schultz-Schultz. 6—Prindle-Pharmachists' Mfg Co. 7—In re Edgewater Co. 8—In re 59th & 60th Sts. 9—Danziger-U S Printing Co. 10—In re Rubenstein Club. 11—De La Vergne Mach Co-Segal. 12—Eckman-Idea Opening Co. 14, 15, 16—Peoople-Bingham. 17—Holiday-Roxbury Dist Co. 18—Carr-Allen. 19—Sheffer-Leichtman. 20—Melville-Melville. 21—In re Ind Stanislaues, &c, Assn. 22—Anbacher-Int Tobacco Co. 23—Levy-Levison. 24—Kipelka-Kipelka. 25—Vale & Towne Mfg Co-Eagle Lock Co. 2541—Schwarz-Schwarz. 1754—Meyn-Meyn. 1656—Nat Gum & Mica Co-MacCormick. 1763, 1764—Merritt-Logan. 2501—Valentine-Rabinowitz. 807—Davidson-Goldstein. 968—Rubin-Cauldwell Av Co. 1252—Cent Consumers, &c, Co-Boller. 2492—Shubert-Ziegfeld. 2506—Goldsticker-Phillips. 1021—Candee, Smith & Howland Co-N Y City Church, &c, Socy. 2525—Carroll-Kane. 863—Beggs & Co-Empire State Garage. 2502—O'Brien-Fischel. 874—Steiger-London. 2069—Issing-Mason. 2505—Cohen-Cohen. 855—Daly-Seaman. 855½—Daly-Dunham. 2328, 2329—Klenke-Clarke. 2085—Folsom-New System Adv Co. 2108—Jacobs-Jacobs. 2243—Hugue-Irvine. Undefended divorces. 3484—Lutz-Lutz. 3784—Atwater-Atwater. 3791—Battaglio-Battaglio. 3797—Smith-Smith. 3001—Garrett-Garrett. 2987—Lion-Lion. 3506—Silverman-Silverman. 3265—Nilsson-Nilsson. 3274—Garten-Garten. 3277—Wolf-Wolf. 3283—Jackson-Jackson. 3290—Mazzoni-Mazzoni. 2970—Roderick-Roderick. 3535—Rosenberg-Rosenberg. 3298—Lachner-Lachner. 1918—Cohn-Cohn. 4119—Young-Young. 4120—Probst-Probst. 4121—Arvay-Arvay. 4122—Lehmann-Lehmann. 4124—Wright-Wright. 4125—Treschansky-Traschansky. 4125—MacGregor-MacGregor. 4126—Donlon-Donlon. 4127—Rieder-Rieder. 4128—Smith-Smith. 4129—Larsen-Larsen. 4130—Van Vost-Van Vost. 4131—Urda-Urda. 4132—Steingisser-Steingisser. 4133—Scanlon-Scanlon. 4134—Vail-Vail. 4135—Goldberg-Goldberg. 4136—Belinfante-Vartling. 4137—Cowdrick-Cowdrick. 4138—Ernstein-Ernstein.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Newburger, J.—2348—Johnson-Victoria M & S Co. Elevated railroad case. 1478—Herz-Int R T Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—O'Gorman, J. 4972—Mayer-Reynolds. 5595—Rankin-O'Brien. 5143—Beyer-Brown. 5567—Jacobs-Nagel. 5564—Levy-Hutt. 5396-97—Lilienthal-Waldman. 5398—Same-Reichman. 5518—Waxberg-Bawsky. 5594—Freeman-Empire State Surety Co. 5429—Herrman-Allister. 5533—Tansey-Howe. 5360—Franklin Brew Co.-Kronacek. 5304—12th Ward Bank-Stone. 5400-1-2—Van Dam-Smith. 5424—Foss-Kipp.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Greenbaum, J. 880—Bohnofsky-Whitridge. 875—Levine-South Bklyn Ry. 298—Mulqueen-Int R T Co. 547—Barrows-Jolin. 3148—Vogel-Bahr. 887—Landy-Nassau Elec R R. 856—Dutcher-Nassau County R R. 858—McCarthy-Joline. 150—Noakes-N Y C & H R R R. 657—Duke-Robinson. 590—Welch-Joline. 720—Ganz-Whitridge. 883—O'Grady-City of N Y. 892—Cinque-Joline. 894—Kelly-Joline. 895—Rosenstein-same. 896—Wenz-Whitridge.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Gay, J. 2298—Kenna-City of N Y. 1957—Waller-Dougherty. 1261—Sontag-Beck. 1149—Strauss-Burkleman. 2295—Mulhern-Lowenstein. 2566—Kelner-Singer Sewing Machine Co. 709—Finnen-Patterson. 944—Kofka-Montant. 1091—Stringer-Guggenheim. 1093—Walsh-Luessen. 1250—McNulty-Reilly. 2340—Same-same. 1281—Goldberg-Phillips. 2322—Stracci-Farina. 2515—Fanning-Milne. 2301—Zimmerman-City of N Y. 2361—D'Angelo-same. 2476—Cronin-Manh Transit Co. 2445—Weiss-City of N Y. 2434—O'Brien-Fourteenth St Store. 2435—Shaffer-Bradley. 1804—Kearns-same. 522—Ebert-Cunningham & Kearns Con Co. 2553—Meyer-Clarkson Co. 5270—Machinist-Burstein. 1857—Kieffner-Huber. 1971—Herbert-John T. Brady & Co. 2028—Kaufold-Donohue. 2043½—De Rivera-Newman. 2054½—Silver-City of New York. 2098—Simon-Levin. 2139—Carroll-City of New York. 2408—Jero-same. 2418—Margolin-Gleichenhaus. 2488—Pegnan-Miller. 2035—Steinfeldt-City of N Y. 2066—Gaurino-O'Rourke Eng & Const Co. 1458—Kulevaney-Revillon Freres. 1782—Stolza-Bedell Co. 1985—Kershaw-Steuer. 1253—Miller-Degnon-McLean Con Co. 1241—McDonough-Mallory. 2105—Barry-Scheuer. 1656—Sullivan-O'Rourke Eng & Const Co. 936—Ertmann-Thompson Starrett Co. 2056—Bronner-Cohen. 1951—Laffey-Walsh. 2242—Goldberg-Scheyer. 188—Percival-Marx. 2084—Senti-Pienes. 2174—Hellman-Eckenroth. 1448—Levy-Marcuson. 1233—McHugh-N Y Cont & Const Co. 2093—Hage-Sprague. 587—Helferd-Bruestle. 830—Mayer-Burke. 511—Carson-N Y Con Co., &c. 439—Ratigan-Hotel Netherland Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Giegerich, J.—948—Walsh-Bergen Realty Co. 4832—Jonassan-Weir. 4838—Keller-Halsey. 766—Levy-Brown. 1812—Electro-Tint Eng Co-Am Handkerchief Co. 2249—Michael Co-Palmer & Singer Mfg Co. 1718—Galland-Cohn-Hall Co-Haines. 508—Thomas-Teter. 326½—Herklotz-Loeb. 408—Czarnikow, McD & Co-Baxter. 1454—Catogglo-Henning. 1498—Coleman-McGrath. 788—Fink-Sargent. 2147-8—Scanlan-Hodge. 2184—Juster-Sherman. 2540—De Luca-Scheer-Ginsberg Realty & Const Co. 1809—Altoonian-Bank for Savings. 5204—Callan-City of N Y. 1345—Pullen-Rogers. 2111—Uhrich-Northern Assur Co of London. 1722—Silvert-Kommel. 1589—Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co-Warner. 1646—Krumacher-McArthur Bros Co. 2260—Smecker-Watts. 2323—Axelrod-Arndstein. 2469¼—Sills-Erie R R. 2522—Perrine-Wheeler. 2115—Schwartz-Cohen. 2550—Griscom Spencer Co-Camden Fire Ins Co. 4646—City of N Y-Hogeboom. 3799—City of N Y-N Y Cap Fronts Mfg Co. 1774—Frankel-Hirsh. 1839—Praeger-Cohn. 1334—Steiner-Mut Alliance Trust Co. 1968—Vaughan-U S Title, &c, Co. 4833—Kilmer-Hutton. 1713—Connolly-Board of Education. 1552—Grabfield-H Rees Tanning Co. 1423—Geils-Flannery. 1938—Bregstein-Weaver. 1948—Katzman-Conhaim & Co. 1656—Croatian Co-Am-Europe Co. 1362—Goldman-Syerson. 5034—Flagg-Barnes. 1617—Russman-Smith Co. 931—Knobe-Catlin & Powell Co. 177—Becker-Seggie. 1200—Hanson-Holman. 1777—Am Tropical Fruit, &c, Co-English. 5182—Gleason-Nor Mut Life Ins Co. 831—Hall-Grund. 5185—Haddam Granite Co-B H R R. 1750—Mayer-Imp Prop Holding Co. 1495 to 1504—Neuscholtz-Pacific Fire Ins Co et al. 289—Studwell-Bush Co.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Cohalan, S.—Wills for probate. Ignatz Schwartz, Karoline Dormitzer, William F Segar, Christian Armbruster, Isaac Meinhard, Pauline Volker, Lizzie Barthohems, May L Prentice, George Bendfeldt.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Contested wills. 2618—Minnie H Vogel. 2623—Jemmima A Turner. 2555—Benjamin Hart. 2559—Edward O Kindberg. 2025—Edward O Kindberg.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Delehanty, J.; Part II., Green, J.; Part III., La Fetra, J.; Part V., Donnelly, J.; Part VI., Lynch, J.; Part VII., Schmuck, J.; Part VIII., McAvoy, J.—Calendar called in Part III. at 9:45 A. M. 4821—Julliard-Simeton-Boreham Co. 2803—Froeman-Ocean Elec Ry. 2019—Stringer-Guggenheimer. 4774—Goldstein-Kann. 4793½—Egan-B H R R. 1427—Motley, Green & Co-Einenhorst. 1793—Mahoney-Olvany. 2435—Connolly-The Locomobile Co. 2451—Bornstein-Calumet Const Co. 3286—Hein-Rothschild. 3399—Katz-Weiss. 329—Mischner-Altman. 3032—Atlas Embroidery Works-Rosenwasser. 3657—Duncan-West Fire Ins Co. 3658—Duncan-The Penn Fire Ins Co. 3659—Duncan-Commercial Union Assur Co. 903—Dorney-Meyer. 4848—Gordon-Seikewitz. 1915—Breslin Hotel Co-Mattison. 4890—Meyer-Int R T Co. 2794—Cantain-Duncan. 2928—Kupper Co-Pillernan. 3208—Usdansky-Wolfenstein. 3776—Hencken & Wellenbrock Co-White. 3807—Bower-Meyers, Inc. 3816—Liebowitz-Fargo. 3884—McSweeney-McClellan. 3849—Salzman-Mulvihill. 3881—Pollak-Iwashita. 3889—Drayser-Bklyn Heights R R. 3943½—Wardwell-Rubinstein. 3946—Murray-Devanney. 3951—Judge Co-Specht. 3954—Chambers-East Side Home. 3989—Dougherty-Carpenter. 3992—Slocum-Drew. 3997—Willis-Arb Underwear Co. 4024—Leffingwell-Tropical Am Pub Co. 4030—Farrell-De Ales Sandro. 4034½—McCarty-Weiss. 4048½—Barnich-Hilton. 4049½—Barnich-Hilton. 4089½—Roland-Levers. 4104—Berkowitz-Aronson. 4111—Ackerman-Goldwater. 4065—Dorn-Finkelstein. 1740—Myers-Hirschfeld. 3246—Horowitz-Friedman. 2712—Hayes-Borden. 743—Wolf-Bartels. 3418—Campanelli-Freeman. 2687—Garfield-Abramson. 2156—Goldberg-Cohen. 3398—Fisch-Goldfarb. 4073—Keating-U S Light & Heating Co. 662—Schwartz-Ludwig. 2864—Holloway-Stern. 1554—Donovan-Pietrowski & R Co. 562—Kors-Cahn.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Finelite, J. 1236—Mayer-Penfield. 1358—Wintheim-Shoer. 1305—Cody-Korn. 1382—Grossman-Lindermann. 1408—Albert-N Y O K Ice Cream Co. 1410—Waterbury-Pigueron. 1411—Waterbury-Pigueron. 1420—Mosaic Tile Co-Fasano. 1421—Bridbart-Dicker. 1428—W

# In the Real Estate Field

**West 63d Street Property in Trade—Many Tenants for New Mercantile Buildings—Other Dealings by Brokers.**

The sale of the Gilsey House to John E. Olson, through the H. H. Fuller Company, is referred to in more detail in another column.

**Deal Near Lincoln Square.**

Clifford N. Shurman has sold for William Rau to the C. N. Shurman Investing Company 133 West Sixty-third Street, a four-story dwelling on lot 18.6 by 100.5. The buyer gives in part payment the Roses, at the corner of Dearborn Road and Bridleway, Palisade, N. J., a dwelling on plot 150 by 150.

**Long Lease Near Times Square.**

The United Merchants' Realty and Improvement Company has leased to the Emerson Shoe Company the store at the northwest corner of Fortieth Street and Broadway for a term of twelve years at an aggregate rental of $135,000.

**West 134th Street Apartments Sold.**

Charles I. Fleck & Co. have sold for William M. Moore 508 West 134th Street, a five-story apartment house on lot 40 by 100.

**Leases in Mercantile Buildings.**

L. Tanenbaum, Strauss & Co. report the following leases: For M. Cohen & Brother, the seventh loft, 15,000 square feet, in 19 to 23 West Eighteenth Street, running through to 22 to 26 West Nineteenth Street; for the Stewart, Howe & May Company, the fourth loft, 10,000 square feet, in 297 to 303 Mercer Street; for the Domestic Realty Company, the fourth and fifth lofts, 15,000 square feet, in 121 to 125 West Seventeenth Street; for Brody, Adler & Koch, the eighth loft, 10,000 square feet, in 37 to 45 West Twentieth Street; for J. & F. Goldstone & Co., the seventh and eighth lofts in 38 to 44 West Twenty-fourth Street; for Eugene Higgins, all the lofts in 21 to 23 Howard Street; for W. C. Althause, 25,000 square feet in 148 to 150 Greene Street; for Julius Kayser and others, 50,000 square feet in 37 to 43 Greene Street, and for Dr. Louis L. Seaman, to Stehli & Co., the entire building 84 and 86 Greene Street, southwest corner of Spring Street.

The Harlem Property Owners' Association will hold a meeting to-morrow evening in the Twelfth Ward Bank Building, 147 East 125th Street.

**Cambreling Avenue Lots Sold.**

E. Loewenthal & Son have sold for James G. Berry to Carl Elchorst the plot, 54 by 100, on the east side of Cambreling Avenue, 100 feet south of Crescent Avenue.

**Buying in Westchester.**

The Emma Morrison farm of twenty-three acres on Fort Hill Avenue, Scarsdale, N. Y., has been sold to New York buyers by Angell & Co. There is a ten-room dwelling on the property.

The C. N. Shurman Investing Company has purchased from John B. Gilhooly his property, Edgewood, at Pelham, N. Y., at the corner of Central and Maple Avenues.

**Deal for Lawrence, L. I., Tract.**

McPherson Kennedy has sold for Origen S. Seymour and Laurance B. Rand to Clarence G. Galston of Cedarhurst the polo field and tennis club properties in the heart of the residential section of Lawrence, L. I. The properties adjoin each other and comprise about four acres. It is understood that a street will be constructed and the property sold in parcels of about eight lots each. Those associated with the purchaser are Maximilian Morgenthau, Max Katz, and Samuel Heller.

**New Bungalow Colony Planned.**

Architect Louis C. Maurer has prepared plans for eighty-two concrete bungalows to be erected by the Hudson-Fulton Company at Greenport, L. I., overlooking Gardiner's Bay. Each house will be 22 by 50 feet and will contain six rooms and bath. The entire operation will involve about $250,000.

**No Business in the Salesroom.**

The only auction sale scheduled yesterday, a foreclosure involving 310 West 113th Street, was adjourned to Oct. 19.

## THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

**List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.**

Bogart Av, w s, 125 ft n of Rhinelander Av, for a two and a half story frame dwelling, 21x56; William L. Schaaf of 2,157 8th Av, owner; B. Ebling, architect; cost, $6,500.

Taylor Av, 150 ft s of McGraw Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x52; Thomas Hansford of 1,136 Walker Av, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $5,000.

Heath Av, e s, 125.6 ft s of 230th St, for six three-story brick dwellings, 20.10x35; Alex Anderson of 102 East 126th St, owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, $27,000.

Walton Av, e s, 196.10 ft s of 184th St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x80; Frank Flood of 180 Cruger Av, owner and architect; cost, $5,000.

Pelham Av, n s, 50 ft w of Hughes Av, for two five-story brick tenements, 38.1x80; Livoli Construction Co., (Joseph Livoli of 1,811 Amethyst St, President,) owner; Henry Nordhein, architect; cost, $80,000.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

### TO-MORROW

at 12 o'clock noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., N. Y. C.
SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE.
UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM
RICHARD H. CLARKE, ESQ., REFEREE.

**149 Riverside Drive**

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SPECIAL NOTE.—This property is located in one of the choicest residential sections of New York City and overlooks the Hudson River.

Messrs. SPEIR & BARTLETT, Attys. for Plaintiffs, 52 Wall St., New York City.

Further particulars from above Attorneys or

**JOSEPH P. DAY, Auct'r**
31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

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Wanted—$1,000 second mortgage on house and 50x100 land at White Plains, N. Y., near station; will pay liberal discount and 6% interest. Owner, L 130 Times, Times Square.

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**WM. WINANS MOORE & CO., MORTGAGE INVESTMENTS, 115 BROADWAY. TEL. CORTLANDT 6262.**

FIRST and second Mortgage Loans, quick action; liberal amounts. PIERRE M. CLEAR, 147 4th Av.

**4%—4½%—5% MORTGAGE MONEY. J. E. JOHNSON, 56 Liberty St.**

## REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Corner, west side, 50x100, 6-story; mortgage, $50,000; price, $75,000; rents, $8,400; for smaller parcel and cash. Fred Brown, 5 Beekman pl.

Private house, Lexington Av., $1,000 to $2,000, cash or exchange for larger house. Owner, 220 East 116th St.

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**High Class Elevator Apartments**
**14-20 West 107th St.**
**5, 6 and 7 Room**

Apartments, exceptionally large and light. All improvements.

**$38 to $65.**

## IVY COURTS,

**210-220-230 West 107th St.**

NEAR BROADWAY.

A few very desirable 5, 6, 7 and 12 room (3 baths) apartments to lease. Elevator, hall and telephone service. All large, outside rooms.

RENTS $600 TO $1,800.
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

## THE MALVERN

112 West 47th St.

Modern fireproof, elevator, bachelor apartment house. Two and three rooms with bath.

HORACE S. ELY & CO
21 Liberty St. 27 West 30th St.

## THE STRATHMORE

52d St. and Broadway

7 & 8 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, WITH BATH.

RENTS, $1,500 AND $1,650.

HORACE S. ELY & CO.
21 Liberty St. 27 West 30th St.

## THE ADRIAN,

**58 West 72d St., (Corner).**

Eight large, light rooms, tiled bath, butler's pantry, parquet floors; night and day elevator; Subway express and "L" stations on 72d St.; all surface cars convenient; rent, $1,300. Superintendent on premises.

## Life Building,

21 WEST 31st St.

Parlor, Bedroom, and bath, unfurnished, from Oct. 1st; rent $750.00; yearly lease. William Harvey, Supt.

139 West 83d St.

Elegant floors, six, bath, steam, hot water; private halls; cleanly kept; Subway, surface, elevated.

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98 TH, 53 West.—Six light rooms; all improvements; $20.

## THE DORCHESTER

**85th Street and Riverside Drive.**

Building Finished—Immediate Possession

A 12 STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING, Superior to Any Apartment House on Riverside Drive.

EVERY CONCEIVABLE MODERN CONVENIENCE, ABSOLUTELY SOUND-PROOF FLOORS. VERY BEAUTIFUL INTERIOR FINISH.

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**6, 8, 10 and 11 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths,**
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AGENTS.

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Between Broadway and Seventh Av.

Completely Reconstructed

**Exclusive, High-Class Modern Apartments, 7 and 8 Rooms With Baths.**

Extra Servants' Rooms
Day and Night Hallboy and Elevator Service.
Will Decorate to Suit.

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Telephone 1263 Bryant.

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BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.
8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
**$1,800-$2,100 per annum.**

Descriptive pamphlets on application.

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HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.

Ten rooms and three baths.
RENT $2,520-$2,760.
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## $7.50 to $10 Weekly

The Bristol Elevator Apartments, 62 West 107th St., 4 and 5 large, sunny, airy rooms, tiled baths; every modern improvement; telephones, electric lights, hall and elevator service all night; must be seen to be appreciated.

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One high-class 8-room apartment, adjoining Riverside Drive; most select location; one block from Subway; all outside rooms; rent $1,300. Apply Superintendent on premises.

LIVING STUDIO,
Two rooms and bath; steam heat; TOP LIGHT.
AT 36 WEST 25TH ST.
GOODALE & SON, 12 W. 27TH ST.

A.—A— **GARNET HALL,** A.—A—

Broadway, northwest corner of 141st St.
Elegant new six-story elevator apartment house. Low rentals. Apply on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. East Side.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. East Side.

# THE VERONA

**At the Crossing of**
**MADISON AVE. & 64TH ST.**

THE VERONA contains twenty magnificent apartments, each an absolutely detached residence from its neighbors.

It offers to families of refinement all the advantages and conveniences that go to make a complete home.

The many exclusive innovations in the residences of THE VERONA afford incalculable assistance to the duties of housekeeping.

**Apartments Containing Fourteen Rooms and Three Baths, $8,000 to $9,500.**

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**691 & 695 Madison Av.** N. E. Cor. 62d Street.
**Furnished or Unfurnished; Two Rooms and Bath.**
All modern improvements; breakfast served; valet in attendance.
$40 TO $60 PER MONTH.
Apply to Superintendent on premises, or
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NEW CO-OPERATIVE DUPLEX APARTMENTS,

## "471 PARK AVENUE,"

CORNER 58TH ST.

Refrigeration, vacuum cleaning.
Every modern convenience;
7-12 Rooms, 2-3 Baths.
Rents $3,750 upwards.
All apartments have studio living room, with double height ceiling.
Also Kitchenette apartment, $1,500.
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## Manhanset

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NEAR MADISON AVE.

The Most Accessible Location in New York City.

High Class Modern Apartments 3 Rooms and Bath, Furnished or Unfurnished. Hotel Service.
FOR RENTS, ETC.,
See Superintendent on Premises.

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Splendid Suites of 9 Rooms and 2 Baths

Elevator and hall boy service day and night.
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Highest class fireproof apartment building; eight-room suites with bath; rent, $1,500.

## 66 EAST 77TH ST.

Modern 7 and 8 room light apartments; hall service, telephone, &c.; rent $060 to $000. Chas. Hilson, Lexington Av., cor. 34th St.

## THE CLARK

ONE CORNER APARTMENT, 1,211 MADISON AV., 87TH ST., NINE EXTRA LARGE ROOMS, TWO BATHS; ALL SOUTHERN EXPOSURE. SUPERINTENDENT, PREMISES, OR LEON ALTMAYER, 62 EAST 86TH ST.

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**S.E. cor. 80th St., Park Av.**

High-class Apartments, seven, eight, and nine rooms, two baths, equipped with latest appliances; rents $1,300 to $1,900. Supt.

THE BLYTHEBOURNE,
1,431 Madison Av., S. E. Cor. 99th St.
Beautiful outside apartment; $50 a month; high-class elevator and private telephone service day and night; all improvements; apply to Superintendent.

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206 E. 17th St., Near Irving Place.—Elevator apartments 4 and 5 elegant rooms, telephone, every modern convenience. Inquire of Supt. or "Berlin Renting System," Agts., 141 E. 17th.

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126-130 EAST 24TH STREET.
Large Apartments to rent.

High-class housekeeping apartments of 2, 3, 4, and 5 rooms and bath, unfurnished; elevator, telephone; night and day service. The Hillhurst, 160 East 91st St.

Bronx.

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American Real Estate Co., Owner.
Only a few left at special prices.

**ELEVATOR APARTMENTS**
4 to 7 rooms and bath, $28 to $50.

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4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath $23 to $33.
All large, light rooms. Electric lights, hardwood floors, artistic decorations. HOT WATER AT ALL TIMES. Steam heat.
Apply to Rental Office, 985 Southern Boulevard, (just around corner from Simpson St. Subway Station.)

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**Woodycrest Av. & 166th St.**

Two short blocks east of Ogden Av.
These exquisite new non-elevator apartments are of a superior construction and finish, surpassing anything in the Bronx.
The improvements include long-distance telephone, electric lights, tiled bathrooms, open nickel plumbing, Dutch shelves, &c.
4, 5, and 6 Large Rooms.

**RENTS REDUCED.**

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**4, 5, and 6 All Light Rooms.**
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Just east of 161st St. 3d Av. "L" station.
**RENTS $23 UP.**

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## 85 TO 90 ELLIOTT AV., YONKERS.

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Fourteen strictly high-class six and seven room apartments, with every modern improvement and convenience, $420-$540; every room an outside room; only one family on a floor; 45 minutes out via Broadway Subway express; fare 10 cents; rental agent on premises daily and Sunday.

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Beautiful strictly high-class apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, pantry and bath; refined and quiet neighborhood, one block from New Haven Depot; 25 minutes from 42d St.; frequent electric trains, low commutation rates. Rent $000. Owner on premises.

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Sun and air to all rooms.

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Hot water supply and rooms are heated by hot water heat; parquet floors; Dutch dining rooms, with beam ceilings, ice boxes; janitor service; finest apartments for the money in the city; rents from $20 to $28; must be seen to be appreciated; only 20 minutes from City Hall; take Fulton St. "L" to Saratoga Av. station; premises Pacific St., between Saratoga and Hopkinson Avs.

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New High Class Apartments
7 Rooms and Bath
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NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
Finely appointed, large and light apartments of 7 rooms and bath; sanitary wall tile and base; parquet floors; electric lights. Janitor service in each house. Apply to Superintendents at each building.

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Prepares Boys thoroughly for all Colleges and Technical Schools. Individual Instruction. Small Classes. Military Drill (optional) at Armory under an officer of the National Guard. Athletics under experienced Trainer.
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Join one of my large Public Speaking Clubs, New York and Brooklyn; weekly platform practice, voice drill, speechmaking, self-confidence; large hall. Write, telephone for attractive booklet, Grenville Kleiser, 1,269 Broadway. Telephone 3039 Madison.

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New, well ventilated, fireproof building. Gym., studio, roof garden. Complete course Kindergarten to College; also special courses in Literature, French, Art, Music. Few non-resident pupils in separate building. Office hours daily, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
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**L. D. RAY, 35 W. 84th St.**
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Primary and Intermediate Departments.
No home study for boys under fifteen.
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THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR BEGINS
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Primary, Intermediate, and High School Departments. Thorough preparation for all colleges. Special Commercial Course. Gymnasium privileges.
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Send for circular.

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Classes limited to 6. Boys taught how to study, and prepared for college in half the usual time. Ten able, experienced Masters. Our boys exceptionally successful at all leading colleges.
The entire day spent in healthful country under the eye of masters, who accompany day boys from N. Y.
Rare athletic facilities; swimming pool, gymnasium, tennis, baseball, football. Refined home; excellent table; separate recitation hall. Tuition, $300 up. With board, $800 up.
This scool, which opened last year with 7 boys, now has 51 registered.
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A. von W. Leslie, A.M., } Head Masters, Blake School,
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Sir Launfal's School for Boys. College preparatory, grammar, and primary grades. Board and tuition, $400 to $500. Individual attention; new modern building; athletics. Address Principal.

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Ideal Home Boarding School. Splendid location; perfect sanitation. Each boy has own bedroom, with running water; primary, grammar, high school, and special commercial courses; prepares boys 5 to 18 for college or business; experienced teachers, athletic field of 23 acres surrounding school; pupils always under personal supervision; military drill. Military drill under West Point officers. Address Dept. B for catalogue.

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SINGING LESSONS, $5—HALF RATE TO GOOD VOICES.
One free Scholarship.

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LEWIS WILLIAMS,
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"Mr. Williams, baritone with Madame Nordica, has a truly artistic and easy method. He certainly knows how to sing."—Toronto World.

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BRETTON HALL, 86th St. and Broadway.
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Class and private tuition. See catalog.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EUGENE FRIEDLANDER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, Oct. 13, 1909, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 7 Bond St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of hats, ribbons, millinery, office furniture, fixtures, &c.
GUTHRIE R. PLANTE, Receiver.
HENRY J. BLOCK, Attorney for Receiver, 309 Broadway, New York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

**DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.**
Sealed estimates for obtaining a supply of iron, steel machinery, tools, divers' supplies, &c., (Contract No. 1,187,) will be received by the Commissioner of Docks at Pier "A," Battery Place, until 12 o'clock noon, Oct. 18, 1909.
(For particulars see City Record.)

AUTUMN RESORTS.

NEW YORK—Westchester County.

# HOTEL GRAMATAN

**Bronxville, Westchester County, N. Y.**
**OPEN ALL THE YEAR**

With the new FIREPROOF ADDITION completed, it affords accommodations for 400 guests. Its accessibility, being but 30 minutes from the Grand Central via the Harlem Division, N. Y. Central, makes it a most desirable Winter home for the New York business man.

**Most Moderate Winter Rates of any First Class Hotel in or near New York**

Conducted in a manner which has attracted to itself a most discriminating clientele. Special Winter rates from November 1st to May 1st. Send for booklet and full information.

**J. J. LANNIN COMPANY, Props.**

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## Live in the Country This Fall.

Right in New York City, at Riverdale-on-Hudson, at The Chestnuts, a delightful country hotel; 8-acre park; 300 feet above the Hudson; magnificent view; fresh, bracing air. Easily reached from your office by rail or Subway; 30 to 45 minutes; every convenience; a fine table; rates from $12 a week up; accommodations for 50 guests only. Write to-day for booklet, or 'phone 135 Kingsbridge.

NEW JERSEY—Caldwell.

## Monomonock Inn,

Caldwell, New Jersey.
OPEN UNTIL NOV. 3D.
Golf, Garage, and Stables on Premises.
Autumn Rates Now Available.
G. F. Van Wagenen, Manager.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—GEORGE S. RUNK, plaintiff, against JACOB WIELAR et al., defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of September, 1909, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of October, 1909, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of St. Ann's Avenue, distant eighty-five (85) feet and two fifths (2-5) of an inch southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street with the easterly side of St. Ann's Avenue, running thence southerly forty (40) feet and one-fifth (1-5) of an inch to a point distant southerly one hundred and twenty-five and five one-hundredths (125.05) feet southerly from the southeasterly corner of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and St. Ann's Avenue, thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street one hundred and one and sixty-two one-hundredths (101.62) feet to the easterly line of premises conveyed to John O. M. Hafemann by Albertine E. Drevet by deed dated June 21st, 1889, and recorded on the same day in the New York County Register's office in Liber 2240 of Conveyances, Page 72; thence northerly parallel with St. Ann's Avenue thirty (30) feet more or less to a point distant ninety-five (95) feet southerly from the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street measured along a line at right angles to One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street to a point in a line drawn at right angles to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street from a point therein distant one hundred and five and six one-hundredths (105.06) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and St. Ann's Avenue, thence northerly at right angles to One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street ten (10) feet and thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street part of the way through a party wall one hundred and two (102) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches more or less to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less, said premises being known as Numbers 202-204 St. Ann's Avenue.

Dated New York, September 18th, 1909.
ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.
ADOLPH & HENRY BLOCH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 90 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street numbers being 202-204 St. Ann's Avenue:

The approximate amount of the lien or charges to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is the sum of seven thousand eight hundred and nine and 24-100 ($7,806.24) dollars, with interest thereon from the 30th day of August, 1909, together with the costs and allowances amounting to four hundred and seventy and 31-100 ($470.31) dollars, with interest from September 13th, 1909, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $3,424.21-100 and interest.

Said premises are sold subject to a first mortgage for thirty-five thousand dollars and interest at five per cent. from June 1, 1900; and also subject to any state of facts which an accurate survey will show.

Dated New York, September 18th, 1909.
ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—GEORGE S. RUNK, plaintiff, against JACOB WIELAR et al., defendants.—Action No. II.

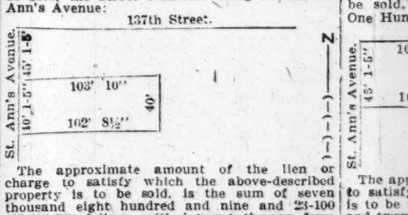
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of September, 1909, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of October, 1909, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of St. Ann's Avenue, distant forty-five (45) feet and one-fifth (1-5) of an inch southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street with the easterly side of St. Ann's Avenue; running thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and three (103) feet ten (10) inches, more or less, to a point distant forty-five (45) feet southerly from the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street on a line drawn at right angles thereto, from a point thereon distant one hundred and five and six one-hundredths (105.06) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and St. Ann's Avenue; thence southerly at right angles to One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street forty (40) feet; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and two (102) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches, more or less, to the easterly side of St. Ann's Avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly side of St. Ann's Avenue forty (40) feet and one-fifth (1-5) of an inch to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less, said premises being known as Numbers 206-208 St. Ann's Avenue.

Dated New York, September 18th, 1909.
ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.
ADOLPH & HENRY BLOCH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 90 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the Street Numbers being 206-208 St. Ann's Avenue:




The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is the sum of seven thousand eight hundred and nine and 23-100 ($7,809.23) dollars, with interest thereon from the 30th day of August, 1909, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to four hundred sixty-two and 81-100 ($462.81) dollars, with interest from September 13th, 1909, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $3,243 13-100 and interest.

Said premises are sold subject to a first mortgage for thirty-five thousand dollars and interest at five per cent. from June 1, 1909; also subject to any state of facts which an accurate survey will show.

Dated New York, September 18th, 1909.
ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.

AUTUMN RESORTS.

NEW YORK—Westchester County.

NEW YORK—Briarcliff Manor.

## BRIARCLIFF MANOR, NEW YORK. BRIARCLIFF LODGE,

open May 1st to Dec. 1st for accommodation of 300 guests. Apartments leased with exclusive decorations and furnishings.
D. B. PLUMER, Manager.
New York representative at 5½ East 46th St. Mr. Plumer's Winter connection will be Hotel Green, at Pasadena, Calif., opening December 1st.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

FALL SEASON AT
## LAKEWOOD

Among the Pines of New Jersey
Season October to June.
Offers exceptional attractions for the enjoyment of outdoor life. Ideal conditions for motoring.

**LAUREL HOUSE**

Favorably known for its standard of excellence, NOW OPEN.
A. J. MURPHY, Manager.
Reached via New Jersey Central.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

## HOTEL IROQUOIS

Ocean end So. Carolina Av., close to attractions; cap. 400; elevator; private bath; fine porches, orchestra, &c. Special, $12.50 up weekly. Always open. Booklet. W. F. Shaw.

## Marlborough-Blenheim

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Josiah White & Sons Company.

## SEASIDE HOUSE

Directly on the Ocean Front.
Sea water baths. Open all the year.
F. F. COOK'S SONS.

NEW JERSEY—Montclair.

A MOUNTAIN BEAUTY SPOT
## THE MONTCLAIR,

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Apply Am. Hotel Bureau, 1122 B'way, N.Y.

## THE HILLSIDE

Montclair, New Jersey.
A few desirable rooms for the Winter; steam heated; homelike and comfortable. Table first-class. References. Belle R. Snyder.

NEW ENGLAND—Massachusetts.

**AUTUMN GOLF AT STOCKBRIDGE, MASS**
Links in Best Condition at
**RED LION INN and HEATON HALL**
Open through November.

FOR SALE.

**ROLL TOP DESKS**
Office Furniture in great variety of Style and Price.
**T. G. SELLEW**
111 FULTON ST.

**TYPEWRITERS** ALL MAKES

Rented $3 month; $100 machines $15 to $50 six months, rental allowed to apply if purchased. Typewriter Sales Co., 5 Cortlandt St. Telephone 1983 Cortlandt.



**BUDD & CO., 71 Spring St.,** Near Subway. High-grade Office Furniture, desks, tables, chairs, partitions; also several sound-proof telephone booths and stock quotation boards at reasonable prices. Tel. 5483 Spg

**SAFES** New and second-hand, of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged and repaired. YORK SAFE & LOCK CO., formerly J. M. Mossman, 55 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John

Private family selling out all furniture, rugs, &c., of their private house; everything modern and finest quality; sell separately to ready buyers at private sale; no reasonable offers refused; to-day or evening. Owner, 56 East 76th St.

**MIRRORS** BARGAINS. All kinds, framed, unframed. PLATE GLASS TOPS to cover desks, furniture, etc. Nathan Lyons, 129-131 West 31st St. Tel. 7190 Mad. Sq.

**OFFICE PARTITIONS.**
Highest grade of workmanship; lowest prices. Save money by getting our price before you buy. David Kramer, 43 Broad St. 'Phone connec'n.

**TYPEWRITERS** ALL MAKES, $10 to $50; rented, bought, repaired. EAGLE T. CO., 79 Duane St.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County—GEORGE S. RUNK, Plaintiff, against JACOB WIELAR et al., Defendants.—Action No. III.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of September, 1909, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of October, 1909, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York

# SLAIN GIRL'S TORSO FOUND IN BUSHES

### Tiverton (R. I.) Police Have no Clue to Murderers or Identity of the Victim.

### MAY BE MILL OPERATIVE

### Or Missing Brooklyn Woman—Head and Arms Still Missing—Name on Bag No Aid to Police.

TIVERTON, R. I., Oct. 12.—The torso of the young woman whose legs were found yesterday in the underbrush adjoining Bulger Marsh Road was found to-day. The police do not know either the victim or her murderers. To-day, however, they were inclined to look to Fall River, or possibly, Tiverton, as the scene of the crime, rather than to New Bedford.

A seeming indication that Fall River was the place of the murder was found in the pencil-written name and address, "Frank Hil, (or Hill,) Pleasant Street, Fall River," which appeared on the inside cover of the traveling bag, the lower part of which contained the severed lower limbs found yesterday. Inquiry at Fall River, however, failed to attach any connection with the crime to two men of that name in the city, neither of whom lives on Pleasant Street.

The addition of the torso to the other parts of the body leaves missing only the head, the arms, and the right leg from the knee down. From the partial body the police believe that the young woman was a mill operative.

The local police will to-morrow organize a posse of searchers, which will closely search the underbrush and thickets in the vicinity of Stafford and Fish Roads, which run at right angles to Bulger Marsh Road.

The torso, which was found this afternoon, was discovered by James B. Monroe, one of the searchers, who was led to the spot by the barking of his dog. The shoulders and hips bore signs of the same severing process as shown on the legs found yesterday. The implement was evidently a saw.

The torso was found about 500 yards west of the footpath near which the limbs were discovered. The cover of the traveling bag was found about fifty yards east of the footpath. The torso lay fully twenty feet back from the road. It had been supposed that the several parts of the body might have been thrown from a passing vehicle, but the torso could not have been so thrown. Therefore the authorities reason that the person who sought to hide it must have carried it.

To the police to-day came many stories of missing young women throughout New England and one from New York. Other stories told of automobiles seen in the vicinity on Sunday afternoon, and of men with suit cases in the same place. None was sufficiently pointed, however, to aid materially as a clue.

### THINKS VICTIM HIS WIFE.

**Husband Reports the Disappearance of a Moving Picture Show Singer.**

John Pierce, a roofer of 188 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, went to Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon and reported that his wife, Ella Pierce, had been missing since 3 o'clock Friday afternoon. Pierce told the police that there was a possibility that the woman murdered at Tiverton, R. I., was his missing wife.

Pierce based his fears upon the fact that his wife was 24 years old and wore a small shoe such as was fond.

Pierce also recalled that the feet of the murdered woman were calloused. Pierce said his wife was a singer in moving picture shows and stood upon her feet a great deal. The estimated height of the victim, 5 feet 3 inches, was his wife's height, he said.

"Anyhow," Pierce said, "if Ella has not met with foul play she would return to her two small children."

Pierce said his wife went out Sunday afternoon to buy the supper materials.

Pierce has been out of work for a couple of weeks and when asked what he would do said he would wait until the rest of the body was found before going to Rhode Island. The Rhode Island police will communicate with him through the Brooklyn police.

Pierce had to leave his room at 188 Shermerhorn Street last night with his two children as he owed two weeks' rent. He said he met his wife at Coney Island some years ago when he was a waiter there.

## WOMAN KILLED IN AUTO SMASH

### Mrs. Sarah Reed of Philadelphia Has Her Skull Fractured Near Absecom.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 12.—Mrs. Sarah Reed, wife of Silas Reed of Philadelphia, was killed in an automobile accident to-night on the road running from Pleasantville to Absecom. A trolley car running at full speed struck the car, in which Thomas McDevitt of Atlantic City, Mrs. McDevitt, Mrs. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Harry McDevitt, and Harry McDevitt, Jr., were returning to this city from a trip through the country, and smashed the automobile, throwing all the occupants into the road.

Mrs. Reed was unconscious when picked up from the wreckage. Her skull was fractured, and she died without regaining consciousness. The other members of the party were only slightly injured.

### Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The following is the forecast for Wednesday and Thursday for the cotton and grain States as issued by the United States Weather Bureau:

North Carolina—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; colder in eastern portion Wednesday; moderate northwesterly winds, becoming variable.

South Carolina and Georgia—Fair Wednesday, with colder near the coast. Thursday fair, warmer; light northwesterly winds, becoming variable.

Eastern Florida—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; colder in northern portion Wednesday.

Western Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana—Fair Wednesday; Thursday fair and warmer.

Eastern Texas—Fair Wednesday, with warmer in northern portion; Thursday partly cloudy and warmer.

Western Texas—Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday; warmer in eastern portion.

Oklahoma and Kansas—Fair Wednesday and probably Thursday, with rising temperature.

Arkansas and Missouri—Fair and warmer Wednesday; Thursday partly cloudy and warmer.

Indiana and Illinois—Fair and continued cool Wednesday. Thursday fair, with rising temperature; winds becoming light and variable.

Michigan—Snow flurries Wednesday. Thursday partly cloudy; continued cool; diminishing westerly winds.

Wisconsin—Partly cloudy Wednesday. Thursday fair and warmer; diminishing westerly winds.

Minnesota—Fair Wednesday. Thursday fair, with rising temperature; diminishing westerly winds, becoming variable.

Iowa—Fair Wednesday, with warmer in western portion; Thursday partly cloudy and warmer.

North and South Dakota and Nebraska—Partly cloudy Wednesday and Thursday; warmer Wednesday.

## STICKS BY SINKING SCHOONER

### Captain of the Parsons Refuses to Quit When Hit by the Kentucky.

While the fog outside Sandy Hook was thickest early yesterday morning a collision occurred between the fishing schooners Alice M. Parsons and Kentucky, both of New York. The former sank in a few minutes and her crew of sixteen men were picked up and landed at South Brooklyn by the Kentucky.

Gustave Johnston, Captain of the Parsons, when seen in Fulton Market yesterday afternoon, said that he was bound in with a cargo of fish from the banks, and the Kentucky was outward bound.

"The fog was so thick," said the skipper, "that we could scarcely see a cable's length ahead. Suddenly a vessel loomed up on the starboard side and struck us amidships, knocking a hole four feet wide through which the sea rushed. We began to sink. I sang out for all hands to tumble out on deck. Some of the men jumped over the side and were picked up by a boat from the Kentucky, and the rest climbed up over the bow before the schooner was withdrawn from the hole in the Parsons."

The crew of the Parsons told some particulars omitted by their skipper. When the Parsons began to sink, they said, he climbed up the foreriggling and refused to go on board the Kentucky. "She can't sink any further," he called out, "and I am going to stay here till I get assistance for my vessel."

The Kentucky landed the crew in South Brooklyn and word was sent to John Feeney in Fulton Market, owner of the Parsons. He communicated with the Chapman-Merritt Wrecking Company and the wrecking tug Century was sent down to the wreck, where Capt. Johnston was found still perched in the rigging. He was taken off.

By passing chains under the hull the Alice M. Parsons was raised and towed into Stapleton, where she will be dry docked to-day.

## SLAYER GRAY CONVICTED.

### Jersey Youth Sent to Prison for 20 Years for Killing His Father.

*Special to The New York Times.*

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Oct. 12.—On the second day of his trial and within four hours of the time they went out the jury in Supreme Court Justice Reid's court here returned a verdict at 7:45 o'clock to-night finding William H. Gray, a real estate dealer of Rosemont, guilty of murder in the second degree for the shooting of his father on June 13 last. Justice Reed pronounced sentence immediately, sending the young man to the penitentiary for twenty years and ordering him to pay all costs of the trial.

Gray was submitted to a severe cross-examination to-day, but stuck to his story that he only shot at his father when he feared that his own life was in danger. He said that his father threw a rock at him and was stooping to pick up a second when he fired two shots in his father's direction. He said he did not intend to hit the older man and that one of the bullets must have glanced off a rock and struck him.

Mrs. Gray corroborated her son's testimony. The son said that his father had threatened to kill both himself and his mother.

### Engineer of Royal Blue Express Killed.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—The engineer of the Royal Blue Line express train which left New York at 1:30 A. M. today for Pittsburg, by way of Washington, was killed on the outskirts of this city early to-day in a collision between the locomotive of the express and a shifting engine. The dead man was William H. Hansberger, 32 years old, of Lansdale, Penn.

## CANAL TERMINALS DISCUSSED.

### Barge Canal Commission Hears the Views of Those Interested.

Frank M. Williams, the State Engineer, presided yesterday at a hearing of the Barge Canal Commission in the Produce Exchange on the question of the canal terminals in this city. Henry B. Hebert, President of the Canal Association of Greater New York, asked that the terminals be left open to private enterprise so as to bring about healthy competition.

For east and west bound traffic he recommended a basin near Spuyten Duyvel, two piers near Franklin and Canal Streets, the extension of the present terminal at Broad Street, two or three piers on the East River near Corlears Hook, a pier on Gowanus Bay, one or two in Williamsburg, and several on the Harlem.

Cornelius G. Kolff, Secretary of the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce, backed by Lewis Nixon, submitted a comprehensive lan for the location of the terminals on Staten Island, which, he argued, offered the only extended water front now obtainable in New York City. Lowell M. Palmer recommended the location of the terminal along Newtown Creek as the geographical centre of commerce in this city.

William E. Cleary, for the Board of Trade and Transportation, ridiculed the Staten Island plan, but Mr. Nixon in reply declared that canalboats made to carry 2,000 tons of freight could be sent down to the Narrows with the utmost safety.

The hearing will be resumed at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

### Illinois Central's Income $57,145,512.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—The fifty-ninth annual report of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, made public to-day, shows a total operating income for the year of $57,145,512, as compared with $57,996,727 for the previous year, a decrease of $851,215, or 1.47 per cent. The operating expenses for the year amounted to $38,415,638, an increase of $474,390 over the previous year.

AUCTION SALES.

## Greatest Diamond Sale

EVER HELD IN THE UNITED STATES.

**Charles Shongood,**

United States Auctioneer,

will offer for sale to the trade at public auction, without reserve on behalf of the purchasers, a stock recently acquired of

## JOSEPH FRANKEL'S SONS.

Commencing MONDAY, October 25th, 1909, at 10:30 A. M., at the store 505 FIFTH AVENUE, next to the corner of 42d St., and continuing until sold.

This stock is the balance of goods purchased by Joseph Frankel's Sons of Gattle, Ettinger & Hammel, and consists approximately of $500,000 worth of jewelry mounted in a highly artistic manner with the finest grades of

**Diamonds, Pearls and Precious Stones.**

Exhibited from Monday, Oct. 18th, until Saturday, Oct. 23d, from 10 A. M. until 5 P. M., with descriptive catalogue.

Executor's Sale
Diamonds,
Diamond Jewelry,
Ladies' Wearing Apparel.

Estate of F. B. Quincey, (deceased.)
Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, sells this day, Wednesday, October 13th, 1909, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, (1) large diamond necklace, (64 stones;) 1 large twin diamond ring, diamond crescent, brooch and other diamond jewelry, bracelets, chains, miniatures, etc.

Also

ladies' fine wearing apparel, containing Persian lamb coat and scarf, furs, waists, suits, skirts, millinery, dresses, underwear, shoes, trunks, etc.

Order of WILLIS BRUCE DOWD,
141 Broadway. Executor.

Also

for account of former purchasers, a large lot of DIAMOND RINGS, PINS, BROOCHES, and other FINE JEWELRY.

## Arrival of Buyers

Arriving and resident buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Thompson-Hudson Company, Detroit, Mich.; R. Owens, carpets and rugs; 113 Bleecker Street.
Shepard-Norwell Company, Boston, Mass.; T. Stewart, notions, leather goods, and dress trimmings; 31 Union Square.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; P. J. Craddock, dress goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Gladding, B. H., Dry Goods Company, Providence, R. I.; Mrs. E. F. Warner, millinery; The Breslin.
Lipman, Wolfe & Co., Portland, Ore.; L. N. Levinson, cloaks, suits, and waists; 72 Leonard Street.
Robinson, J. M., Notion Company, Louisville, Ky.; G. P. Walton, linens, laces, and hosiery; H. A. Walton, cloths, dress goods, and silks; 72 Leonard Street.
Daniels & Fisher Stores Company, Denver, Col.; F. E. Shipler, domestics and dress goods; E. O. Houtz, hosiery and underwear; C. W. Houtz, dress goods and silks; 56 Worth Street.
McAlpin, G. W., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Frederick, silks and dress goods; 214 Church Street.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss J. A. Finnecaine, infants' wear and muslin and knit underwear; 214 Church Street.
Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; G. W. Smith, domestics; 192½ Greene Street; Hotel Walcott.
Taylor, J., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; F. A. Taylor, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Martinique.
McCurdy & Norwell Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. H. Campbell, furnishing goods; 821 Broadway, Buyers' Association.
Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. E. Hunt, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.
Chandler & Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss Edwards, waists and children's wear; Hotel Seville.
White, R. & Company, Boston, Mass.; E. H. Young, white goods; Miss A. G. Tarpey, cloaks and suits; Mrs. A. Knowlton, wash dresses; W. E. Hebbard, boys' clothing; 41 Union Square.
Jordan-Marsh Company, Boston, Mass.; R. Mitton, dry goods; J. Lamb, hosiery and knit underwear; J. J. Whittaker, umbrellas; F. R. Williams, gloves; 31 Union Square.
Armstrong-Turner Millinery Company, Denver, Col.; J. A. Armstrong, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Latham.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. P. Briggs, china and lamps; 450 Broome Street; Hotel Grand.
Stevens, C. A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. A. Lehman, cloaks; 487 Broadway.
Meldrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. D. Fleming, furnishing goods and hosiery; 458 Broadway; Hotel King Edward.
Snellenberg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; C. Dillemuth, dress and wash goods; 683 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. W. E. Watson, toilet articles; Mrs. T. Tack, fancy goods; Miss Zallenhoper, ladies' wear; 31 Union Square; Hotel Grand.
Colwell, Irving S., Auburn, N. Y., stationery; Prince George Hotel.
Bush & Bull Company, Williamsport, Penn.; C. W. Huston, leather goods, furnishing goods and umbrellas; Hotel Grand.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; L. Kaufman, cloaks, suits, and furs, 648 Broadway.
Ridley-Williamson-Spain Company, Atlanta, Ga.; C. J. Williamson, notions and laces, 51 Leonard St.
Ould, J. W., Company, Lynchburg, Va.; J. W. Ould, furnishing goods, 43 Leonard Street.
Waddell Millinery Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. W. Waddell, millinery; Hotel Grand.
Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; Miss F. Monahan, corsets; Hotel Grand.
Silverman, M., & Sons, Philadelphia, Penn.; H. Silverman, furs; Hotel Latham.
Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. M. Rosenthal, furs, 43 Leonard Street.
Shaw Dry Goods Company, Greeley, Co.; M. J. Weber, ladies' Irish crochet linen, ladies' neckwear; 621 Broadway.
Baumgardner, L. S., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; E. W. Baumgardner, dress goods, hosiery, and underwear, 75 Leonard Street.
Goldsmith, W., Philadelphia, Penn., dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. K. Hill, flowers and feathers; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Bennett, E. K., Pittsburg, Penn., millinery; Miss E. Arthur, ribbons; Hoffman House.
Gutman, Joel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss M. Campbell, laces and dress trimmings; Miss Kirby, ladies' wear; Miss Steifel, muslin underwear; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Victoria.
Petersburg Dry Goods Company, Peterburg, Va.; J. R. Jolly, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel York.
Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. B. Strong, boys' clothing, dress goods, and upholstery goods; 2 Walker Street.
Gilchrist Company, Boston, Mass.; J. Graham, gloves, laces, and neckwear; 57 White Street.
Shortenberg & Robinson, New Haven, Conn.; J. Shortenberg, dry goods; 75 Spring Street.
Broger, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; C. H. Collins, dress goods, silks, and trimmings; B. F. Dean, vellings and handkerchiefs; J. L. Mead, domestics; Herald Square Hotel.
White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; W. J. McGuire, furnishing goods; 41 Union Square. Herald Square Hotel.
Miller & Rhoades, Richmond, Va.; M. H. Wood, domestics; W. L. Chenault, linens; 820 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Steiger, Dudgeon Company, New Bedford, Mass.; Barnard, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Cadillac.
Adams, Albert, Company, Springfield, Mass.; R. A. Steiger, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Cadillac.
Goodkind, M., Troy, N. Y., ladies' wear; Hotel Wellington.
Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. H. Nolan, colored dress goods; Herald Square Hotel; C. C. Olcott, mourning goods; G. F. McIntosh, hosiery; Hotel York.
Wise, Smith & Co., Hartford, Conn.; I. Wise, cloaks, suits, waists, and furs; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Navarre.
Holzheimer & Shane, Amsterdam, N. Y.; J. Kling, notions, laces, and ribbons; Hotel Navarre.
Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; W. W. Frederick, notions; Hotel Navarre.
Strauss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Strauss, domestics; Hotel Cadillac.
Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; D. Dohoms, clothing; Mrs. H. M. Quirk, ladies' suits and skirts; 821 Broadway.
Elder & Johnston, Dayton, Ohio; E. E. Moore, ladies' suits; 2 Walker Street.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; C. Morrison, cloaks, suits, and waists; 2 Walker Street.
Nordhoff Company, Seattle, Wash.; Miss L. Coffman, millinery; 2 Walker Street.
Bennett Company, Omaha, Neb.; M. Long, cloaks, suits, waists, and muslin underwear; 41 Union Square.
Cahn, Coblenz & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss C. Kraemer, white goods; The Breslin.
Reeves, J. S., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; D. F. C. Reeves, domestics; 258 Church Street; The Breslin.
Jordan-Marsh Company, Boston, Mass.; W. S. Tufts, laces; E. J. Feeney, white goods; G. R. Merge, ladies' dresses; M. Walker, clothing; D. E. Walsh, domestics; Mr. Hyde, hats; 31 Union Square.
Gladding, B. H., Dry Goods Company, Providence, R. I.; W. Armour, notions, fancy goods, and china; Hotel Seville.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss Goldberg, misses' and children's coats and suits; Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street; The Breslin.
Hager & Brother, Lancaster, Penn.; E. E. Snyder, clothing; 493 Broadway; The Breslin.
Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; W. S. Sullivan, cloaks and furs; 57 White Street; The Breslin.
O'Callaghan Cloak and Suit Company, Boston, Mass.; J. J. O'Callaghan, cloaks and suits; R. D. Lidstone, cloaks and suits; Hotel Broztell.
McWhirr, R. A., Company, Fall River, Mass.; J. H. Conn, cloaks and suits; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Broztell.
Field, Marshal, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. M. Hatch, dry goods; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Latham.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; N. Neuman, domestics; Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street; Hotel Latham.
Powers Mercantile Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; [illegible] Hotel Astor, and [illegible]

## Guide for Buyers

Directory of Wholesale Merchants and Manufacturers.

For rates for advertising in this department telephone 1000 Bryant.

ADVERTISING NOVELTIES AND SIGNS.
W. A. Anderson & Co., 81-83 Fulton St.
AUTOMOBILE TRUNKS.
Ajax Trunk & Sample Case Co., 91-93 Mercer.
BOOKS.
The Baker & Taylor Co., 33-37 E. 17th St.
CANDIES AND DRESSES.
Beinhauer Bros. Candy Co., 617-623 W. 47th.
COCOA MATS AND MATTINGS.
Joseph Wild & Co., 366-370 Fifth Av.
CORSETS.
American Lady Corset Co., 44 East 14th St.
La Reine Corsets, Birdsey-Sumers Co., 3 W. 19th.
COSTUMES AND DRESSES.
I. D. Levy & Bro., 56 W. 22d St., nr. 6th Av.
CROCHET AND KNIT SCARFS.
Blanchard & Price, 142 Fifth Avenue.
CUSTOMS BROKERS AND FORWARDERS.
Chas. Friedenberg, 47-19 State St. Est. 1890.
EMBROIDERIES.
Stein, Doblin & Co., 583-5-7 Broadway.
FURS.
A. Arnstam & Co., 97 Fifth Av., cor. 17th.
HOSIERY.
American Hosiery Co., 108-110 Franklin St.
Buster Brown's Hosiery Mill, 369 B'way.
JEWELRY.
S. F. Myers Co., 47-49 Maiden Lane.
JEWELRY BOXES & Window Novelties.
Albert Borgsinner & Co., 66 Nassau St.
Wourlsheim & Sachs, 35 Maiden Lane.
LEATHER Novelties, Trav. Bags, Belts, &c.
John Davenport & Co., 760 Broadway.
LINOLEUMS AND CORK CARPETS.
Scott & West Company, 133 Fifth Av.
Joseph Wild & Co., 366-370 Fifth Av.
NECKWEAR—Men's.
Louis Auerbach, 842, 844, & 846 Broadway.
Berliner, Strauss & Meyer, 733, 735, 737 B'way
Keiser Cravats, 16-18 East 20th St.
Opper & Levinson, Reppo Cravats, 725 B'way.
SOLIDSILK SCARVES. Louis Auerbach, 846 B'way.
Reppo Cravats, Opper & Levinson, 725 B'way.
NECKWEAR AND BELTS—Women's.
Boehm & Levine, Talbo Ruchings, 561 B'way.
POST-CARD ALBUMS.
Wm. E. Leuchtenberg Co., 32 Union Square.
RAINCOATS.
Harris Raincoat Co., 87-89 Fifth Av.
RIBBONS.
Manhattan Ribbon Co., 96-98 Prince St.
SELECTED ITALIAN WINES.
Francesco Tocci, 520 Broadway.
SPECTACLES, Eyeglasses, Optical Goods.
The Julius King Optical Co., 12 Maiden Lane.
Spencer Optical Co., 31 Maiden Lane.
STATIONERY.
A. L. Salomon & Co., 345-347 B'way.
SUSPENDERS, BELTS, AND GARTERS.
Knothe Bros., 122 Fifth Av.
WATCHES—American.
Louis Manheimer & Bros., 35 Maiden Lane.
WOMEN'S NECKWEAR AND BELTS.
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Prominent artists speak highly of the "CHRISTMAN"—grow enthusiastic over their wonderful tone. Prices are lower than any other high-class piano. Call, listen, and judge for yourself.

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|---|---|
| Steinway Upright | $275 |
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| Angelus Player Piano | 50 |
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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apache | Oct. 13 | Huron | Oct. 16 |
| Arapahoe | Oct. 16 | Mohawk | Oct. 19 |

[illegible] Broadway, N. Y.

## American Line

From Pier 15, N. R., at 10 A. M.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | Oct. 16 | Philadelphia | Oct. 30 |
| St. Louis | Oct. 23 | St. Paul | Nov. 6 |

## Atlantic Transport Line

New York—London Direct—Pier 39 N. R.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Minneapolis | Oct. 16, 11 A.M. | Minnewaska | Oct. 30 |
| Min'tonka | Oct. 23, 12:30 P.M. | Minnehaha | Nov. 6 |

## Red Star Line

From Pier 14, N. R., at 11 A. M.

New York—Dover—Antwerp

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vaderland | Oct. 16 | Kroonland | Nov. 3 |
| Zeeland | Oct. 23 | Lapland (new) | Nov. 10 |

## White Star Line

From Pier 48, N. R.

Queenstown—Holyhead—Liverpool

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arabic | Oct. 16, 11 AM | Cedric | Oct. 30, noon |
| Celtic | Oct. 23, 2 PM | Baltic | Nov. 6, 2 PM |

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adriatic | Oct. 13, 9:30 AM | Oceanic | Oct. 27, 9:30 AM |
| Maj'tic | Oct. 20, 9:30 AM | Teutonic | Nov. 3, 9:30 AM |

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SPECIAL FALL SAILING

NOV. 25, S. S. CEDRIC 21,035 Tons.

Largest Steamer to the Mediterranean.

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|---|---|
| Romanic | Oct. 23, Dec. 1, Jan. 15, Feb. 26 |
| Cretic | Nov. 6, Dec. 8, Jan. 29, Mar. 12 |
| Canopic | Nov. 13, Dec. 18, Feb. 12, Mar. 24 |

CEDRIC, (21,035 tons)..Nov. 25, Jan. 5, Feb. 16
CELTIC, (20,904 tons).....Feb. 2, Mar. 16
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From Pi

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AMERICAN LADY of culture and refinement wishes permanent position as nurse, semi-invalid, male or female, or would act as chaperon; would travel. G 23 Times, Times Square.

AN EDUCATED WOMAN wishes employment three hours a day; would write letters and read aloud to invalid, or would teach and entertain invalid child. L 82 Times, Times Square.

CHAPERON.—A young married gentlewoman will give mornings for chaperoning, shopping, or general household assistance; experience; references. Box L 147 Times, Times Square.

COMPANION, SECRETARY.—Lady as companion, secretary, to invalid lady or gentleman; care and instruction of motherless children; city, country. Experience, Times, Times Square.

COMPANION.—By lady as companion to lady or invalid; good home more appreciated than high wages; excellent credentials. L 140 Times, Times Square.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; country preferred. Address 249 East 53d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Accurate work, remodeling; $2.50 daily. Freyer, care Ward, 16 West 101st St. 5026 Riverside.

EXPERIENCED kindergartner will take entire charge of children's parties; favors furnished. Address A., L. 135 Times, Times Sq.

GERMAN.—Experienced and successful teacher for beginners and advanced pupils; 35 cents a lesson. L 104 Times, Times Square.

GOVERNESS.—French lady, with diploma, as visiting governess; gives lessons in French. M. L., Times, Times Square.

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MUSICIAN.—Thoroughly competent young lady desires position as accompanist or music reader. L. 137 Times, Times Square.

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STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; thoroughly reliable and capable; excellent references from employers; $15. Qualified, L Box 195 Times Downtown.

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STENOGRAPHER, experienced, desires permanent position; thoroughly competent; ambitious: reference; $12. A 102 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Stenographer, employed mornings by physician, desires afternoon work. Miss Haviland, 117 East 40th St.

STENOGRAPHER, experience in technical dictation, legal, and other lines, desires position. Executive, 177 Times Downtown.

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VISITING COMPANION.—An educated American woman, trained contralto voice, will read or sing to invalids or elderly people. For circular and terms address V. 165 Times Downtown.

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ACCOUNTANT.—Will keep books of small concern during spare time; charges moderate. A 107 Times Downtown.

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BOOKKEEPER.—Expert accountant, balances, systematizes, audits books regular intervals. Accountant, 80 Henry St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Good accountant desires work evenings; moderate remuneration. L 68 Times, Times Square.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier; thorough business man; best reference; bond. A 111 Times Downtown.

BOY, (17,) wishes position where advancement is assured to an earnest worker; has had 1 year's experience in an office; good penman; honest and reliable; can furnish best references. Address Charles Patt, 8 Willett St., City.

BUTLER, VALET.—German, 26 years old; speaks English and French; knows all housework, table service, cooking, and pressing suits; wants situation in small family, or with single gentleman. Alfred Novello, L. 134 Times, Times Square.

CARPENTER, all around mechanic, wishes steady position; apartment house, factory, estate. Banllower, 5 Chrystie St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Swede, 28; good mechanic; reliable, careful driver; desires position; city or country. L. 132 Times, Times Square.

COACHMAN.—Married, no family, first-class man, would appreciate permanent position, city or country; best written and personal references; understands care and driving of motor cars. Connors, 244 West 146th St.

COACHMAN.—Married, no family; best reference for driving and riding. A. H., 235 5th Av.

ELECTRICAL constructing designing engineer desires engagement, outside office or both; competent estimates, specifications, resourceful, and handler of men. L 190 Times, Times Sq.

HOTEL MANAGER and wife desire connection with large, first-class house; thorough and practical in every department, financial, culinary, housekeeping, engineernig, bookkeeping, overseeing all themselves; A1 New York references; security. Address F. 230 The Public Ledger, Philadelphia.

I AM an industrious young man of 20 and wish to connect with a firm where my work will be appreciated; not afraid of long hours, if in the end advancement will be my reward; references of the sort that convince on sight. L 131 Times, Times Square.

PAPERHANGERS and interior decorators; two competent men for steady positions. W. W. Trussell, 104 West 61st St.

POSITION desired, experienced office man, bookkeeper; first-class business knowledge. B 123 Times, Times Square.

PROOFREADER.—Lady wishes position as proofreader or editorial assistant; thoroughly experienced in high-class work; also conversant with the publishing and printing business; speedy and accurate; convincing testimonials furnished. Address L. 139 Times, Times Square.

SALESMEN—Experienced salesmen wanted at the Electrical Show. Call at Box Office, Madison Square Garden, 10 o'clock.

STENOGRAPHER, ACCOUNTANT, CORRESPONDENT, 26; GOOD ONE; WIDE EXPERIENCE. SECRETARY, 1,244 38TH ST., BROOKLYN.

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VALET.—Visiting by day private families; special attention given bachelors' apartments; call or write; references. C. Morgan, 358 West 119th St.

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YOUNG man, age 23, with business experience, desires position, any field, with chance of advancement; in or out of town; highest references. Address C. O. A., 104 East 14th.

YOUNG AMERICAN wishes position in automobile factory repairing; one year's experience all around. F. E. R., 15 Birnie Av., Springfield, Mass.

*Telephone Your Wants*—1000 *Bryant.*

## Help Wanted—Employment Bureaus.
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A.—A.—STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, and office assistants furnished at short notice without charge. 'Phone 5712 Barclay, Lamb's Exchange, 229 Broadway.

A.—STENOGRAPHERS.—When in need of stenographers, typewriters, bookkeepers, or office assistants for permanent or temporary positions, write or telephone Miss S. M. Gahagan, 233 Broadway. Tel. 7035—Barclay.

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Stenography, fac simile letters, supplies.

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A.—A.—COLONIAL BUREAU, 60 West 39th St. —Strictly reliable domestic help; specialties; governesses, lady's maids; references thoroughly investigated. Telephone 5582—Murray Hill.

COOKS, chambermaids, waitresses, housework-ers, nurses, governesses; references. Neilson's Bureau, 503 5th Av., Room 404.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls; experienced, with good references, want places in small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, 314 West 59th St. Tel. 4786 Columbus.

MARIE NIELSON SWEDISH EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 570 Lexington Av., furnishes first-class cooks, waitresses, chambermaids, kitchenmaids, laundresses; references thoroughly investigated. Tel. 3679 Plaza.

MRS. PILLSBURY, 507 5th Av., Murray Hill 6,185.—Teachers, governesses, housekeepers, companions, trained nurses.
SEPARATE DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

RELIABLE Hungarian, German, Polish help; references investigated. Roth's, 170 East 3d St. Telephone 2508—Orchard.

SELECT COLORED HELP for private families, boarding houses, hotels, and clubs. Duncan's Help Exchange, 134 West 134th St. Telephone 5078—Morningside.

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15c. *a line* 1 *time*; 3 *times* 12c *a line a day*; 7 *times* 10c. *a line a day.*

**West Side.**

1.—ATTRACTIVE suites, single rooms, with and without board; all locations; doctors' offices; references. Leland Board Directory, 4 West 33d St.

1—Brown-stone front, American plan only, $15 weekly upward; single, double suites, private baths; table, $7; transients, $3 daily upward; "standard for comparison," Spencer, 139 West 69th.

1—Elevator Apartment House, American plan only, $12 weekly upward. Single, double suites. Private baths. Table, $7. Spencer, 505 West 143d.

5TH AV., 46, Corner 11th.—Choice rooms, with board; every convenience; ideal location; references.

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d St.)—Airy front rooms; steam; good substantial board; fine location; references.

11TH ST., 203 and 205 WEST.—Furnished rooms; board optional.

16TH ST., 20, 22, and 33 WEST.—Large rooms, well furnished; first-class board; telephone.

40TH ST., 271 WEST.—Front and back parlor; also front hall room; board excellent.

56TH ST., 63 WEST.—Large, small steam-heated rooms; entire house newly redecorated; under new management; inexhaustible hot water supply; private baths; electricity; hardwood floors; exceptional table.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references exchanged.

71ST ST., 116 WEST.—Attractive rooms, singly or en suite; excellent board; reference; telephone.

71ST ST., 62 WEST.—Handsome third floor front room, parlor dining room; references.

72D ST., 133 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; private bath; southern exposure; references.

72D ST., 122 WEST.—Recently opened; 1 or 2 room suite with private bath; high-class accommodation at moderate cost.

74TH ST., 102 WEST, (Naugatuck.)—Exceptionally desirable suites; private baths; moderate; electric lights; table guests.

76TH ST., 105 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; exceptional cuisine and service; reasonable; telephone; table guest.

76TH ST., 241 WEST.—Bright front room, parlor; board; all conveniences; references. Mrs. Adamson.

79TH ST., 152 WEST.—Single room; southern exposure; table guests; references.

80TH, 150-152 WEST.—Attractive rooms; every convenience; parlor dining room; table guests; telephone.

81ST ST., 116 WEST.—For gentleman; southern exposure room; strictly high-class board; references necessary.

82D ST., 126 WEST.—Large and small rooms; table board; American family; references; telephone.

85TH ST., 326 WEST.—Home in owner's house for two; refined atmosphere; $14 and $12; references.

91ST ST., 54 WEST.—Newly decorated house; elegantly furnished large and medium rooms; private baths; electric lights; telephone; excellent table; near Park.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Attractive, large and hall rooms; reasonable; telephone; references; table guests.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Large sunny rooms; table boarders; superior house, table. Telephone 7442 Riverside.

95TH ST., 48 WEST.—A refined home in private house for a few persons of means, accustomed to the best; exceptional cuisine; half block from Central Park. No boarding house.

95TH ST., 65 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished front sunny room; cuisine and service exceptional; references.

96TH ST., 64 WEST.—Superior table board; large room; bath; near Park, Subway, elevated; references.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Desirable vacancies; parlor dining room; $8 upward; permanent; references; table boarders.

104TH ST., 20 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; excellent board; table guests; phone 2577 River.

105TH ST. AND BROADWAY.—Private family have neatly furnished room in elevator apartment for young lady employed, with board. $9; maid service; board optional. Tel. 9774—Riverside after 7 P. M.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; exceptional table; refined associates; vacancies unusual; references; reasonable; Southerners.

107TH ST., 6 WEST.—Bright room with excellent board; private family; telephone; all conveniences. Hathaway.

122D ST., 514 WEST.—High class, handsomely furnished outside rooms; electric lights; elevator. Kenyon.

126TH ST., 239 WEST.—Large rooms, furnished; steam, hot water; near L, Subway; reference. Finnin.

131ST ST., 134 WEST.—Large room, board; suitable two; table guests; convenient "L" and Subway.

135TH ST., 242 WEST.—Second floor; large front room, medium size room, and small room; references.

144TH, 472 WEST.—In quiet private residence, desirable, large room; conveniences; good, wholesome cooking.

150TH ST., 525 WEST, Washington Heights.—Gentlemen appreciating accommodations in well-appointed private home; references.

159TH ST., 571 WEST.—Good rooms, excellent board; telephone; near Subway; gentlemen; table board. Kilpatrick.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 101, (The Park.)—Attractive corner rooms and bath to those appreciating homelike surroundings and excellent table; $12 to $15 per week.

**East Side.**

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park)—Well furnished large rooms, suites; suitable gentlemen or couple; excellent table; reference; telephone; table guests.

29TH ST., 41 EAST.—Suite two, three rooms; bath; evening water; large closets.

# The Call for Intelligent Help.

$100.00 REWARD will be paid by The New York Times for the arrest and conviction of any swindler who may have obtained money under false pretenses through the medium of a misleading or fraudulent advertisement appearing in The New York Times.

## Help Wanted—Females.
*Say you saw it in The Times.*

15c. *a line* 1 *time*; 3 *times* 12c. *a line a day*; 7 *times* 10c. *a line a day.*

CHAMBERMAID.—A North German girl as chambermaid and seamstress. Apply 113 West 75th St., Wednesday morning.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—A1 cook and laundress (white) for family of three; in the city; wages $25 per month, including room and bath. L. 133 Times, Times Square.

DEMONSTRATORS AND CANVASSERS. — NO SELLING; STEADY WORK; $1.25 PER DAY AND CAR FARE; TRADING STAMP EXPERIENCE PREFERRED. CALL AT 8 A. M., SURETY STAMP CO., MR. R. F. KERNAN, 339 SIXTH AV., CITY. (SIDE ENTRANCE.)

GOVERNESS.—German governess to teach German to children in private family. Apply fur store, 26 West 23d St.

HOUSEWORK.—Woman wanted in small family; must be good plain cook; references required. M. A. Morris, 318 West 84th St.

HOUSEWORK.—Girl for general housework; liberal wages. Greenthal, 174 St. Nicholas Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Competent working housekeeper, who will appreciate permanent home with considerate, small family; small new house; every improvement; no washing. Write E. D. Sealy, Passaic St., Hackensack, N. J.

HOUSEWORK.—A young woman competent for general housework for family of two; references; wages $25, North Newark. Call 722 Broadway. Keller.

HOUSEWORKER.—Wanted, young woman as first-class general houseworker; must be well recommended. Apartment, second floor East, 43 Fifth Av.

HOUSEWORKER.—Experienced girl for general housework; sleep home. Firestone, 207 East 15th St.

JEWISH YOUNG WOMAN, expert double entry bookkeeper, quick stenographer, and typewriter, to take entire charge of office; good salary. Apply by mail, B. Bernstein & Son, 626 Broadway.

NURSE.—Nurse girl for baby in private family. Apply fur store, 26 West 23d St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—French Protestant, one child; sewing; give references and qualifications; $20. L 121 Times, Times Square.

SALESLADIES.—Experienced in ladies' and children's wear. Call or write Jandorf, 146th St., Amsterdam Av.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Efficient young lady as stenographer in newspaper office. Address, in own handwriting, giving references, stating salary desired, Box L 56 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Girls for addressing (Underwood typewriter;) salary, $5 per week. Address Madison, P. O. Box 645, New York City.

WANTED—Young woman as first-class chambermaid and waitress; must be well recommended. Apartment 2d floor east, 43 5th Av.

WAIST and skirt finishers, waist drapers, sleeve hands, errand girl. Watts, 44 West 84th St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES welcomes information concerning any advertiser whose advertisement is open to the charge of misrepresentation. Decoy advertisements are barred from The Times.

## Help Wanted—Males.
*Say you saw it in The Times.*

15c. *a line* 1 *time*; 3 *times* 12c. *a line a day*; 7 *times* 10c. *a line a day.*

A YOUNG MAN wanted who is experienced in stenography and typewriting and understands bookkeeping; must write a good hand and have had experience in business; must be over 25 years of age; best references required as to character and capacity; employment will be in Yonkers; work in private family; state salary expected. Address Box 171 P. O., Yonkers.

AGGRESSIVE, successful man to create business, and to follow up inquiries regarding contracts for established trade agency; liberal commissions. Address Secretary, Box 1,495, General Post Office, New York.

BOY wanted, 16-18 years old; good opportunity for a bright, clean boy willing to work; reference required. Address S., Box 50 Times, Times Square.

BOY, for mailing and general office work in office of large publishing house; good opportunity for right boy. Apply Box A 112 Times Downtown.

CARD and SYSTEMS SALESMAN as district manager, who has been successful in New York City; excellent opportunity with large New York manufacturing company of systems. N. J. 104 Times Downtown.

## Help Wanted—Males.
*Say you saw it in The Times.*

15c. *a line* 1 *time*; 3 *times* 12c. *a line a day*; 7 *times* 10c. *a line a day.*

GOOD OPPORTUNITY for intelligent, energetic young man on advertising staff. Apply 9 o'clock, Room 206 Times Building, Times Square.

METAL WORKER.—Young man, some experience on auto radiators. Box 108, 1,552 Broadway.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, stenographer, telegrapher; understands arranging for society affairs; banjoist. A. B., 203 West 125th St.

REAL ESTATE SALESMEN WANTED.—We want a few high-class, thoroughly experienced real estate salesmen, with good records, to handle an exceptionally high-grade residence property on the north shore in Queens Borough; property is on the line of the new Pennsylvania Electric Express Tunnel service; is improved along new and original lines, and is the best selling property in New York. Address Salesman, P. O. Box 57, Times Square Station.

SALES MANAGERS WANTED.
A NEW INDUSTRIAL — FINANCIALLY STRONG — OPENING OFFICES THROUGHOUT THE U. S. WANTS EXPERIENCED STOCK SALESMEN AS MANAGERS. POSITIVELY STATE EXPERIENCE AND REFERENCES. LIFETIME OPPORTUNITY, ADDRSS "A. P.," P. O. BOX 822.

SALESMAN, willing to hustle, can learn our business, sell, and collect; steady employment and advancement, with old, established house. Manager, 822 Westchester Av., Bronx; Prospect Av. Subway Station.

SALESMAN.—Experienced in selling ladies' muslin underwear to jobbers and large retailers; only good men need apply. Answer by letter, The Mercury Underwear Co., 36 Great Jones St.

WANTED—Man to take charge of photograph department in mercantile house; one willing to make himself useful for the general business when not engaged in photography department; steady employment. A 115 Times, Times Square.

WANTED.—First-class solicitors for out-of-town work; preference given those having had experience in soliciting gas or incandescent lamp consumers. F. M. W., Box 145 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Boy, 16 years old, to work in factory; wages to start, $4. Apply Superintendent, J. H. Bunnell & Co., 5 Sullivan St.

**General.**

TRAVELING SALESMEN WANTED.—No experience needed. Salesmen earn from $1,000 to $25,000 a year and expenses. Over 60,000 employed in the United States, and the demand exceeds the supply. We will teach you to be an expert salesman by mail and assist you to secure a good position. We are receiving more calls for salesmen than we can fill, and are placing our graduates daily with the best firms in the country. Hundreds of them who formerly earned from $25 to $75 a month have since earned from $100 to as high as $1,000 a month and expenses. If you want to be a salesman and increase your earning capacity our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," will show you how. Write (or call) for it to-day. Address National Salesmen's Training Association, 810 D, Flatiron Building, New York. Branches: Chicago, Kansas City, Minneapolis, San Francisco.

*Telephone Your Wants*—1000 *Bryant.*

## Agents Wanted.
*Say you saw it in The Times.*

15c. *a line* 1 *time*; 3 *times* 12c. *a line a day*; 7 *times* 10c. *a line a day.*

AGENTS.—High-class real estate agents to sell active property. Apply between 10 and 12 A. M. this week before Friday, Queens Land and Title Co., 310 Times Bldg., Times Square.

AGENTS wanted to sell our riders' policies, issued to both men and women, covering accident, sickness, and death, and all occupations, giving $3,000 death and $15 weekly benefits, costing but $5 per annum; something entirely new; extra large commission given. Call or address National Accident Society, 320 Broadway, New York. Established 24 years.

AGENTS.—Real estate and insurance salesmen of ability wanted; best opportunity for the Winter season ever offered; don't pass this without investigating; leads and other inducements furnished. Room 115, 26 Cortlandt St., corner Church.

*Telephone Your Wants*—1000 *Bryant.*

## Boarders Wanted.
*Say you saw it in The Times.*

15c. *a line* 1 *time*; 3 *times* 12c. *a line a day*; 7 *times* 10c. *a line a day.*

**East Side.**

49TH ST., 9 EAST.—One large front room; southern exposure; with board; references.

58TH ST., 50 EAST.—Desirable large and small fourth floor rooms, near bath, with board, for refined permanent adults; references required.

80TH ST., 40 EAST.—Attractive, high class suites, with excellent board; American.

92D ST, 82 EAST.—Large, small rooms; excellent German table; parlor dining; gentlemen preferred.

BOARD AND ROOM DIRECTORY, S. C. Neilson, Seymour Building, 503 5th Av., Room 404.

IRVING PLACE, 53, Gramercy Park District, Nicholas Fish Mansion.—Attractive to those appreciating quiet, well-ordered house; breakfast served in rooms; references.

MADISON AV., 839.—Large and small rooms, with board, in handsome private house; breakfast in rooms; table board; reference. Miss A. M. Allen.

MADISON AV., 694-696, (28 East 63d St.)—Second floor suite; other rooms; parlor dining.

**Brooklyn.**

41 GREENE AVENUE.
I seldom have a vacancy in my house during the season. Now is a good time for you. It may be too late next month. Everything homelike, tidy, and refined. Mrs. Stephens.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5.—Heights; river view Wall St.; Subway, four minutes Broadway; neighborhood, house high class; table choicest products New York markets.

**Long Island.**

Douglas Manor Inn, Douglaston.—Open all the year; beautiful, convenient, homelike; on Little Neck Bay. Easy commuting distance.

**New Rochelle.**

To Let—Superior furnished rooms in private house; can board with family by arrangement; splendid location, New Rochelle; $3 to $5 per week. L 142 Times, Times Square.

*Telephone Your Wants*—1000 *Bryant.*

## Board Wanted.
*Say you saw it in The Times.*

15c. *a line* 1 *time*; 3 *times* 12c. *a line a day*; 7 *times* 10c. *a line a day.*

YOUNG MAN wants room and board, west side, below 50th St.; state price. Box L 146 Times, Times Square.

*Telephone Your Wants*—1000 *Bryant.*

## Furnished Rooms.
*Say you saw it in The Times.*

15c. *a line* 1 *time*; 3 *times* 12c. *a line a day*; 7 *times* 10c. *a line a day.*

**West Side.**

1.—UNIVERSITY PLACE, 3, opposite Washington Square.—Large, elegantly furnished rooms; gentlemen; references; private residence; centrally located.

5TH AV., 61.—Large, small, front; one flight; running water, elecricity; gentlemen; moderate. Campbell.

12TH ST., 41 WEST.—Attractively furnished, clean single and double rooms; running water;

## Furnished Rooms.
*Say you saw it in The Times.*

15c. *a line* 1 *time*; 3 *times* 12c. *a line a day*; 7 *times* 10c. *a line a day.*

**West Side.**

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable hall room; closet, bath; private house; $5 weekly.

44TH ST., 216 WEST.—Lesirable, well furnished rooms; quiet, refined; board optional; moderate; references.

45TH ST., 251 WEST.—Large rooms; refined house.

45TH ST., 232 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms, with or without private bath.

46TH ST., 29 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms for gentlemen in private house; references.

48TH, 246 WEST.—Maison Francaise parlor floor basement for doctor or business; beautiful rooms; all conveniences; French cooking; references. Tel., 4058 Bryant.

56TH ST., 210 WEST.—Room and private bath for $1.50; parlor, bedroom, and private bath, $2.50 per day. Hotel Frederick.

60TH ST., 22 WEST.—Elegantly kept; private baths; $25-$50 monthly; restaurant. Telephone 6285 Columbus.

64TH ST., 119 WEST.—Exceptionally pleasant, homelike rooms; hot and cold running water; Subway; moderate.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—For gentlemen; electric lights; telephone; private baths; European service; breakfast; references.

69TH ST., 65 WEST.—Suite two large rooms, private baths, or will rent separately; also smaller rooms; steam heat, electric light, phone.

69TH ST., 104 WEST.—Large room; handsomely furnished; dressing room; next bath; telephone; meals optional.

71ST ST., 73 WEST.—Elegant large room, suitable two gentlemen; twin beds, bath; $4.50 each.

76TH ST., 130 WEST.—Large front room, private bath, electric light, parquet; telephone; references.

77TH ST., 111 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny room; all conveniences; suitable two gentlemen.

78TH ST., 131 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; private house; gentlemen only; references.

80TH ST., 122 WEST.—Strictly bachelor, desirable rooms; newly decorated; electric light; high-class house.

80TH ST., 134 WEST.—Large rooms, every convenience; $7 up; private bathroom; parlor for physician.

80TH ST., 149 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; newly furnished and decorated; reference.

80TH ST., 167 WEST.—Modern suite; also single room. Bristol.

81ST ST., 102 WEST.—Second floor front room; conveniently located; private house.

82D ST., 119 WEST.—Handsome 2-room suite, (second floor,) for one or two persons who desire elegant surroundings, with the privileges of a home; also newly decorated room on third floor.

82D ST., 137 WEST.—Beautifully furnished three-room suite, private bath; one, two gentlemen; mornings, evenings before 9; $25 week. Pennock.

82D ST., 53 WEST.—Large and medium-sized comfortable rooms; back parlor, suitable for physician.

82D ST., 115 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; breakfast optional; refined surroundings; gentlemen; reference.

83D ST., 54 WEST.—Desirable furnished rooms; every convenience; private house.

84TH ST., 14 WEST.—Desirable, large front room, handsomely furnished; private home;

## Furnished Rooms.
*Say you saw it in The Times.*

15c. *a line* 1 *time*; 3 *times* 12c. *a line a day*; 7 *times* 10c. *a line a day.*

**West Side.**

84TH ST., 111 WEST.—Large, attractive outside room; also small; every convenience; moderate. Anderson.

86TH ST., 302 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated; table guests; Subway; references.

88TH ST., 570, West End Av.—Private house; few handsomely furnished rooms, with baths; terms moderate. Telephone 7996 Riverside.

88TH ST., 71 WEST.—Sunny parlor and bedroom with lavatory, for two business people; moderate. 'Phone 9572T River.

93D ST., 126 WEST.
ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS; TELEPHONE.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Doctor, dentist; three large rooms, parlor floor; lavatory; desirable neighborhood; telephone.

122D ST., 509 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; southern exposure; conveniences; elevator; separate entrance; board if desired; reasonable. H. Miller, Apartment 22.

123D ST., 457 WEST.—Attractive, bright room, elevator apartment; references exchanged. Apartment 18.

130TH ST., 55 WEST.—Beautiful furnished back parlor; piano; board optional; reasonable.

132D ST., 42 WEST.—Large, light front room; ladies, gents; moderate; private house; telephone.

132D ST., 236 WEST.—Attractive room; dressing room; homelike; private; moderate; phone, connected or separate.

137TH ST., 249 WEST.—Handsome rooms, large, small; parlors; telephone, piano; permanent; refined home; references.

138TH ST., 628 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; running water; private house; bath, shower; Subway; reasonable.

143D ST., 527 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished room; modern elevator apartment; electricity; shower; near Subway; private family.

140TH ST., 548 WEST.—Cheerful, newly furnished rooms; refined private house; telephone; near Broadway Subway.

A.—BRADHURST AV., 45.—Private house; convenient elevated, Subway; beautiful heated alcove bed and sitting room, with laboratory, bathroom, showers, hot and cold water, &c., adjoining.

CENTRAL PARK WEST.—Charming suite of rooms; independent entrance; breakfast optional. 'Phone 2975 River.

CHARLES ST., 10, (near 6th Av. L.)—Furnished rooms; large, small; private house; heated.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 48, Washington Heights.—Exclusive neighborhood; bachelor going abroad, will sublet large, sunny front room; comfortable; references. Telephone 2014 Audubon.

IRVING PLACE, 24.—Parlor floor, singly or suite; steam heat; electric light; gentlemen.

LENOX AV., 204.—Large, handsome front room; doctor's private house; Lenox Av., near 125th St. Subway; for gentleman; references exchanged.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 552, at 127th St.—Block Subway station; room, newly furnished, independently located; new apartment; electric lights, telephone, elevator, two baths; good restaurants convenient; rent reasonable. Button.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 343, corner 127th St.—Handsomely furnished four, five rooms, bath; elevator, telephone, electricity; silver lines; $30 monthly upward; also rooms beautifully furnished, $8 weekly upward.

SUITE two front south rooms; bath; also L 85 Times, Times Square.

## Furnished Rooms.
*Say you saw it in The Times.*

15c. *a line* 1 *time*; 3 *times* 12c. *a line a day*; 7 *times* 10c. *a line a day.*

**West Side.**

WAVERLY PLACE, 103-105.—Room with private bath, beautifully furnished; $10 per week.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 211.—Single furnished room, light and clean; private house. Salb.

**East Side.**

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms, bathroom; by month; references.

35TH ST., 15 EAST, (5th Av.)—Newly furnished, sunny rooms; breakfast optional; telephone.

36TH ST., 159 EAST.—Desirable large front rooms; southern exposure; gentlemen or couple; private house.

38 EAST 22D ST.
Desirable Rooms for Bachelors Only.

41ST ST., 23 EAST.—Newly decorated, with private bath, hot and cold running water; references exchanged.

55TH ST., 145 EAST.—Nicely furnished room, private house; running water, telephone; reference.

58TH ST., 34, 36 EAST.—Comfortable rooms, single or en suite; physician's office; references.

68TH ST., 226 EAST.—Single room, nicely furnished; bath; private house; nice location; convenient "L."

116TH ST., 123 EAST, (The Anvil.)—Elegantly furnished suites; also single rooms; $5-$12 weekly, or $1.50 a day and up.

118TH ST., 113 EAST, (The Leland.)—Artistically furnished large, small rooms; telephone Harlem—3434.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,018, Near 73d St.—Parlor floor; ideal professional occupation; furnished rooms, $5 and $15; cozy housekeeping floor; all steam heat, electricity, gas.

*Telephone Your Wants*—1000 *Bryant.*

## Furnished Rooms Wanted.
*Say you saw it in The Times.*

15c. *a line* 1 *time*; 3 *times* 12c. *a line a day*; 7 *times* 10c. *a line a day.*

WANTED—A college man to share bachelor apartment. Call after 7 P. M. 'Phone 3400—Audubon. C. C. Grayson, Jr., 147th St. and Broadway, Douglas Court.

*Telephone Your Wants*—1000 *Bryant.*

## Unfurnished Rooms.
*Say you saw it in The Times.*

15c. *a line* 1 *time*; 3 *times* 12c. *a line a day*; 7 *times* 10c. *a line a day*

BROADWAY, 1,947, (63th.)—Studios and rooms, $15 to $50; baths; every convenience; fine buildings and location; steam heat; elevator, &c. Martin.

Unfurnished room, with bath; West 80th-70th Sts. L 126 Times, Times Square.

## Unfurnished Rooms Wanted.
*Say you saw it in The Times.*

15c. *a line* 1 *time*; 3 *times* 12c. *a line a day*; 7 *times* 10c. *a line a day.*

WANTED—A third floor, two or three rooms with bath, in respectable house, very small family, west side. Address, Box L. 144 Times, Times Square.

*Telephone Your Wants*—1000 *Bryant.*

## Lost.
*Say you saw it in The Times.*

20c. *a line* 1 *time*; 3 *times*, 18c. *a line a day*; 7 *times*, 15c. *a line a day.*

LOST.—Saturday, between the hours of 5 and 8 o'clock, 139th St. and Amsterdam Av., black handbag containing various articles and hard-earned money of an aged widow; reward. Please return to Janitor, University Apartments, 1,550 Amsterdam Av.

LOST.—$300 reward. In or near Carnegie Hall, Sunday afternoon, oval diamond wreath pin, containing 7-8 large diamonds, with leaves of smaller diamonds; liberal reward for pawn ticket; no questions asked. Inquire Plaza Hotel information desk.

LOST.—Either in church, 66th St. and Lexington Av., Saturday afternoon, or in 64th St., or Lexington Av., or perhaps in evening on 3d Av., below 64th St., white rosary, much prized on account of associations; reward on return. 116 East 64th St.

LOST.—Stick pin, garnet, with four pearls, Sunday night, Oct. 10, between 20th and 49th Sts. Suitable reward by addressing Box L 127 Times, Times Square.

LOST—A diamond crossed bar pin, between 83d and 86th Sts., Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.; liberal reward. 34 West 83d St.

LOST—A gold watch, Tuesday afternoon, on Riverside Drive above 115th St. Kindly communicate with Miss H. Grissith, Whittier Hall, Columbia University. Liberal reward.

$100.00 REWARD will be paid by The New York Times for the arrest and conviction of any swindler who may have obtained money under false pretenses through the medium of a misleading or fraudulent advertisement appearing in The New York Times.

## Lost and Found—Cats, Dogs
*Say you saw it in The Times.*

20c. *a line* 1 *time*; 3 *times*, 18c. *a line a day*; 7 *times*, 15c. *a line a day.*

LOST.—Dark brindle bull; white breast, screw tail; one hind leg twitches; $15 reward. Livingston, 150 West 66th St.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, 162d St. and East River, or the Ambulance House, at 111 East 22d St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

## Found.
*Say you saw it in The Times.*

20c. *a line* 1 *time*; 3 *times*, 18c. *a line a day*; 7 *times*, 15c. *a line a day.*

FOUND.—Young green parrot, 145th St., West. Phone E. Sneath, 12060 Cortlandt.

FOUND.—INTERBOROUGH R. T. CO., Oct. 8. Apply 9 Morris St. ON SECOND AVENUE ELEVATED—Bag, purse, satchel, books, box springs, &c. ON THIRD AVENUE ELEVATED—Cane, umbrella, purse, letter, pawn ticket, dice, pail, twine, paint box, 2 cans varnish, basket fruit. ON SIXTH AVENUE ELEVATED—Umbr

# MISS SUFFERN AT 64 WEDS A STABLE BOY

### Now He Is Missing and She Thinks He Has Another Wife in New York.

### MARRIAGE A SUDDEN ONE

### She Saw the Boy at Work, Liked His Looks and Married Him the Very Next Day.

Miss Janette Suffern, 64 years old, last in direct descent of the Sufferns who formerly owned a good part of the Ramapo Valley, and after whom Suffern, N. Y., was named, is in the city seeking traces of the stable boy with whom she went through a form of marriage last month at Paterson. She has reason to believe that he was married when he went to the altar with her. With some of her money, she fears, he is now traveling away from these parts.

Miss Suffern, once a nun, later surrounded by a young army of cats and dogs and other livestock, said two years ago that she was done with mankind; her animals were cleaner. She has changed since then, it appears, for while she is seeking traces of the vanished stable boy she is receiving the attentions of a country coachman named Simon, whose society she sought as suddenly as she won the young man of last month.

Miss Suffern has been an awesome figure for years in Suffern, Ridgewood, Glen Rock, Garnerville, Ramsay, and other places where she owns—or did own—property. The old inhabitants at Suffern remember George Suffern, her father, and her brother, Edward E. Suffern, who was somewhat peculiar, and with whom she quarreled some years ago.

She went to the best schools when she was a girl, and spent two years studying voice culture in Paris. The Suffernites cannot remember just when she was a nun, but women whom she has visited quote her as telling of a short period when she retired from the world. It was after her father's death that she quarreled with her brother, who lived in New York, while she gave her time to the properties she owned in New York and New Jersey.

**Wore Mannish Clothes.**

Several years ago Miss Suffern affected short hair, boots, and other mannish styles. She often carried about with her a double-barreled shotgun. When they were at safe distances the boys of the countryside would attempt to nag her and her many pets. Two years ago the family of pots numbered 28 dogs, 17 cats, and 17 horses, not counting a favorite pony. She lived, while at Suffern, in what was little better than a shanty.

They tell in Suffern now of how one Sunday she marched down the middle aisle of the Catholic church there, which was built by Thomas F. Ryan, followed by all her dogs. When objection was made to them, the story runs, she smiled and said that she believed a little Gospel would do them good. Her dogs were ejected and that night her cows got out of their inclosure and destroyed the flowers and grass plots around the church.

She always kept away from Christ Episcopal Church because, it was said, that was her brother's church. She came into prominence in 1907 by protesting her brother's will, in which he had specifically cut her off from sharing in his estate, leaving it to the Catherine Henriette Suffern Fund of Christ Church. The will read:

> To the person known as my sister, Janette Suffern, I give absolutely nothing whatever, as we have been dead to each other, except so far as business relations compelled recognition, most of our lives, and it is my wish, desire, and firm intention that this condition shall continue at and after my decease.

It was estimated at that time that the brother's estate was worth $125,000, it being half of the estate left by their father.

**Drove About the Country.**

Miss Suffern rode around a great deal through the country. She had no real women friends. Her favorite turnout was a span of mustanglike horses and a carriage. She was her own driver. Mrs. Amelia Tobin, wife of a livery stable man in Ridgewood, with whom she spent six or eight days last month, pictures her first romance thus:

"Robert Hiscock worked in a stable, washing buggies and doing the like of that. He was 23 years old. He was a Happy Hooligan sort of a chap. Ridgewood folks didn't know where he had come from nor anything about his people. We hear now that he has a wife in Manhattan.

"On Wednesday, Sept. 22, Miss Suffern drove into the stable and asked that her horses be attended to. She saw Hiscock washing a buggy. She liked his looks, she said later, and began talking to him. The next day they went down to Paterson, had a good dinner, she told me, and then were married by Justice Keys. They came back here and put up at the Rouclere House.

"They drove around every day after that. She did up her gray hair and got some brown puffs for it. She perked up considerably in her dressing."

The proprietress of the Rouclere House said that the couple had engaged a room there for a week after Sept. 24. She remarked on the fact that the stable boy husband would not eat at the hotel table, and when he was asked why he let his wife go to table alone he answered:

"Oh, you people are too swell for me. You make me uncomfortable."

He went out to a negro restaurant, she said, for his meals. The aged woman talked a good deal in the Rouclere House, the proprietress said, about setting the young man up in the livery business at Ridgewood. She gave him $2,500 one day to buy a couple of moving vans, and rented a farm not far from Suffern. Hiscock, she went on, boastfully showed a huge roll of bills to acquaintances after the Paterson ceremony, and spent a good deal treating them at the saloons.

Seven or eight days later Hiscock disappeared. Miss Suffern went down to Paterson and told Justice Keys that she had found reason to believe that the young man was a bigamist, and that when she taxed him with it he had fled. She thought he had gone to Seattle.

## BLASTS TEST WOMAN'S NERVE.

### They Were Fired by Order of a New Jersey Court.

*Special to The New York Times.*

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 12.—With three witnesses swearing that the house of Mrs. Eva Parent of Stockton, twenty miles up the river, was constructed of brick and three other witnesses swearing that it was a frame structure, Vice Chancellor Walker made an order last week compelling the firing of heavy charges of dynamite by the Delaware River Quarry Company to see if the structure was damaged as Mrs. Parent said, also to observe the effect of the blasts on her nerves. To-day the testimony showed that the house is of stone, with walls eighteen inches thick.

It was the order of the Vice Chancellor that a master who was a stenographer should go to the place last Saturday at noon to observe that the blasts should be fired, but when the story got around, this order was modified to stop the gathering of a curious crowd, and the blasts were set off privately late in the afternoon.

Counsel contended to-day that the blasts had not injured the building in the least. Other counsel brought pieces of plaster which he asserted were jarred down by the 162½-pound charge of dynamite which was fired from six holes in the rock opposite the site where the house stands, some thousand feet away.

The defense is that the woman is sensitive and that an order enjoining more blasting would be inequitable. The Vice Chancellor reserved decision.

## JERSEY CITY'S PRIZE BABY.

### Two-Year-Old Freddie Neff Gets the Cup in Second Annual Parade.

Jersey City had its second baby parade yesterday afternoon, in which more than 300 children participated. It was a picturesque event and was witnessed by 20,000 persons. It was held in the old Hudson City district, on the heights, under the management of the Merchants' Co-operative Association, and acted as a forerunner to the Mardi Gras parade to be held to-night. Police Commissioner W. C. Farmer was Grand Marshal.

There were nine divisions, from which two or more prizes were selected. From all these winners was chosen the grand prize winner, two-year-old Freddie A. Neff of 110 Booream Avenue, Jersey City, representing a swan.

The grand prize was a large decorated silver loving cup. The winner of this prize last year, George Vredenburg, was not entered this year. Instead his mother induced Mrs. Neff this year to enter her little son in the parade and assisted her in making the swan carriage.

## IN NEW JERSEY.

In Jersey City yesterday, while standing on a bridge at Baldwin and Hoboken Avenues watching the work of excavation for the Erie Railroad cut, Edward Klein of 39 Laidlaw Avenue was struck in the face by a stone from a blast. He was taken to Christ Hospital. Joseph Brocke of 15 St. Paul's Avenue, a foreman on the excavation, was also hit in the face by flying rock from the same blast. He was sent to the City Hospital. His condition is serious.

Five men at work upon the dredge Empire State in the Passaic River at the foot of Centre Street, Newark, had a remarkable escape from death yesterday when a 150-ton aerial crane arm fell, causing the whole structure to collapse. United States River Inspector John Riley and Joseph Marchesault were in the path of the falling arm, but managed to get out of the way, the heavy machinery grazing Riley's arm as it fell. It escaped hitting three other men by a few feet. The damage amounted to $3,000, the dredge being practically a wreck.

August Tra, a machinist in the Botany Worsted Mills at Passaic, celebrated Columbus Day by shooting himself. He sent his wife on an errand, and on her return she found him dead on the floor, clutching the revolver with which he had ended his life. A note left by Tra stated that he was tired of life.

Frederick C. Clifton, Principal of the Chestnut Street School in Montclair, has been held for the Grand Jury to answer the charge of maltreating Joseph Squangamore, 5 years old, a pupil in the Chestnut Street building. It was charged that Clifton, because of alleged misconduct on the part of the child, squeezed young Squangamore's arm until it was black and blue, placed a cloth over his month to stop his cries, and then tied him to a bench. Clifton waived a hearing when arraigned before Recorder H. L. Yost on Monday night. He says the charges against him were made through spite.

George Scutlas is in the Middlesex County Jail at New Brunswick charged with stealing seven miles of wire from the Hudson and Middiesex Telephone Company. The thefts are alleged to have been committed between Perth Amboy and Rahway. Scutlas lives at Woodbridge and is a cobbler. The company's detectives bring the charge. The company has been crippled for some time by thefts of wire.

Articles of incorporation have been filed with the Secretary of State for the Suburban Motor Transit Company, a transportation system to operate between Elizabeth and South Amboy. This is to be established in place of the recently proposed trolley line, which had to be abandoned on account of the limited franchise law. The capital stock of the new company is $100,000, with shares values of $10 each. The incorporators and Edwin Simpson and Maximillian Kahn of New York, ex-Senator Richard F. Pettigrew, George H. Atkinson of Jersey City, Charles A. Trimble of Elizabeth, Clarence H. Winans of Linden, and Joseph H. McClary.

# BOY KILLS PLAYMATE IN TUSSLE FOR GUN

### Ulysses Jones Shoots Frederick Knoblock Through the Heart as They Wrestle Together.

### SHOOTING MATCH ON ROOF

### Party of Boys Were Firing at a Tomato-Can Target—Young Jones Found Hiding Under a Bed.

In a tussle for the possession of a rifle with which a number of boys from 10 to 15 years old had been shooting yesterday afternoon at a tin can on the roof of a tenement at 327 West Thirty-ninth Street, twelve-year-old Frederick Knoblock of 252 West Thirty-ninth Street was shot through the heart and instantly killed. The boy who did the shooting was a negro, Ulysses Jones, 15 years old, of 328 West Fortieth Street.

After the shooting young Jones ran to his home, and, finding his father and mother out, locked the door and crawled under the bed. An hour later Policeman Edward Moraghan of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station went to get him, but the boy was too frightened to open the door, and the policeman had to break it down.

Yesterday being a holiday, a number of boys of a public school in the vicinity went to the home of young Knoblock and coaxed him to bring out his rifle, which he had received as a present last Christmas. His father had given it to the boy to shoot pigeons with, and constant practice had made him a crack shot.

Young Fred did not need much urging, and the party adjourned to the roof of 327 West Thirty-ninth Street. Jones, the colored boy, put an empty tomato can on a near-by chimney, and the shooting tournament began. Things progressed amicably until Jones and Knoblock got into a dispute over the number of shots each was entitled to fire.

Knoblock, as the owner of the weapon, took the stand that he was entitled to shoot oftener than the rest. Jones thought otherwise and tried to take the rifle from his playmate. The other boys crowded around to see the fun.

Suddenly there was an explosion, followed by a puff of smoke, and Knoblock, with a scream, fell over. The rifle had gone off and the bullet had found the lad's heart. It was a scared group of youngsters that scampered off the roof when they realized what had happened. One boy, however, had presence of mind enough to run to the office of Dr. Lucas, a block down the street at 210 West Thirty-ninth Street, and tell him what had happened. The doctor hastened to the roof, but he saw at a glance that his services were not needed.

Cautiously a number of the boys crept back to the roof and hid behind chimneys while the investigation was going on. The doctor suddenly gave chase after them and caught three. Some one living in the house heard the commotion and sent in a call for an ambulance and went after a policeman.

Dr. Richmond of the New York Hospital responded and gave it as his opinion that young Knoblock had been instantly killed. In the meantime Policeman Moraghan came up. The three boys, whom the doctor held, with one accord told how the shooting occurred, and thought that Jones had taken a bee line for his home.

When Moraghan got to the Jones home no one answered his summons. Feeling sure that young Ulysses was inside he put his shoulder to the door and broke it down. There was no one in sight, and the policeman went carefully through each room.

Under a bed in the darkest corner of the one bedroom the policeman thought he distinguished a form. He crawled under the bed and a sudden wail told him his guess was correct. Forcibly he pulled the boy out and took him to the police station.

The prisoner was badly scared, but told a coherent story, and said the shooting was entirely accidental. The police were inclined to believe him, but locked him up just the same, and he will be arraigned in the Children's Court this morning. Three other boys were also held to appear as witnesses. They are James Jeffries of 331 West Thirty-ninth Street and Carter Byrd of 329 West Thirty-ninth Street, both colored, and John Johnson of 367 West Thirty-sixth Street.

The body of young Knoblock was taken to the police station because his parents were not at home. They returned in the evening, however, and when they found that their son was dead they broke down completely. When Mrs. Knoblock recovered from a fainting spell she had the body removed to her home.

## FREEMAN TO BE DEPORTED.

### Man Suspected of Vienna Post Office Robbery Rearrested Here.

Daniel Freeman was arrested yesterday morning on a warrant of deportation issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor. He came before Judge Barlow in the Tombs Court and later was turned over to the immigration authorities, charged with being an undesirable citizen.

The Austrian police have been looking for Freeman since the Post Office robbery in Vienna, on July 9, when notes to the value of 110,000 kronen were snatched from a desk by a man, who made his escape. Several weeks ago Freeman was arrested while trying to cash similar notes at the Cook Tourist Agency in New York. There was not enough evidence to connect him with the Vienna crime and he was released.

His picture was sent to Vienna and the authorities there, it is alleged, recognized it as that of a man who was seen about the Post Office on July 9. He was thereupon rearrested.

The London police also susect Freeman of having been concerned in the theft of a bag of jewels from an American jeweler named Goldsmith in the Café Monaco on July 2.

**Montclair Recorder Fines Himself.**

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 12.—Recorder Henry L. Yost in the police court here fined himself $5 last night and then allowed the fine to stand suspended on condition that there would be no further infractions. Judge Yost's offense consisted in failing to have a light on his carriage after dark. His dereliction was noticed by Councilman H. E. Wrensch, Jr., who suggested that the Recorder set a good example to citizens by fining himself.

## YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

| A. M. | Loss. |
|---|---|
| 1:35—187 W. 87th St.; P. Danerdeline. | Trifling |
| 2:30—1, 3, and 5 New Bowery; Nicolas Mostronari | $5,000 |
| 7:45—163 East 27th St.; M. Greenberg | $2 |
| 8:10—216 West 64th St.; Renault Freres Auto Company | None |
| P. M. | |
| 12:15—116 Cherry St.; J. Gepilo | Trifling |
| 12:30—554 Riverside Av.; Silverstein & Longdore Construction Company | $500 |
| 1:25—338 Stanton St.; Louis Zotokow | $25 |
| 3:50—538 West 147th St.; unknown | Trifling |
| 3:55—30 West 120th St.; George B. Hoys | $10 |
| 4:35—Broadway and 134th St.; C. J. Sullivan & Co. | Trifling |
| 5:10—35 Duane St.; Edison Electric Co. | None |
| 5:40—77 East 110th St.; S. Ehrlich | Trifling |
| 6:05—74 East 114th St.; S. Lampert | Trifling |
| 6:25—13 Waverly Place; C. & E. Norvile Company | Trifling |

## HELPING YOUNG CLUBWOMEN.

### American Federation Offers a $1,500 Scholarship in English Universities.

An innovation in women's club work is an English scholarship, valued at $1,500, offered by the General Federation of Women's Clubs to an American woman who shall successfully pass the examinations. The scholarship is for Oxford, Cambridge, or London University for the year October, 1910. The examinations are to be in mathematics, Latin, and Greek, and will be held in every State in the Union on the 19th and 20th of this month.

Candidates must make application to the officers of the educational branch of their State Federation, and will, if the conditions are filled, receive a certificate of admission from the Chairman of Education of the National Federation. The candidate, a college graduate, must enter credentials proving her good health, literary and scholastic attainments and promise of distinction. She must be under 27 years of age, and unmarried. The examination papers will be read and rated at Oxford and returned to the National Federation Chairman. In a final decision between candidates, the candidate from the State contributing to the scholarship will receive preference over one from a non-contributing State.

In New York applications must go to Mrs. Elmer Blair, 445 Western Avenue, Albany, or to Miss Ida J. Butcher, 30 Court Street, Utica, President and Chairman, respectively, of Education in the State Federation.

## CAR LINE FACES $5,000 FINE.

### Queens Bridge Road Running Without Utilities Board's Consent.

For running a shuttle service across the new Queensboro Bridge from Long Island City to Manhattan, over which more than 20,000 passengers have been traveling on transfers, without the permission of the Public Service Commission, the officials of the New York & Queens County Electric Railway have been notified to appear before that body to-day and show cause why they should not be fined $5,000.

Permission for this temporary service was granted to the Queens County Railway by the Mayor pending the settlement of a permanent franchise, and immediately a line of cars was installed, and at last the dream of the people of Queens of a 5-cent fare from any part of that borough into Manhattan was realized. There is also a municipal line maintained on the bridge on which the fare is 5 cents for a round trip.

When the news gained circulation among trolley travelers yesterday that there was danger of the new transfer system across the new bridge being annulled by the Public Service Commission, it raised a small rebellion. Steps were immediately taken to send delegations of taxpayers to the commission's offices to-day when the hearing is held.

Officials of the road say that they will be compelled to discontinue the service if the commission attempts to impose a fine.

## CASH FOR BOROUGH HEADS.

### Ask Board of Estimate for $2,437,000 — More Than Last Year.

The accounts of the Borough Presidents will be before the Board of Estimate at the budget hearings this morning. Altogether they ask for $2,437,000 more than was appropriated to them last year. The sums requested are: Manhattan, $827,000; Brooklyn, $232,000; the Bronx, $876,000; Queens, $1,290,000; Richmond, $157,000.

These amounts do not include the advances made to the Borough Presidents last year by the issue of special revenue bonds. In this way Manhattan received $94,544, Brooklyn $19,421, the Bronx $150, Queens $60,153, and Richmond $14,500.

Under the head of charitable institutions the board will be asked to appropriate for next year $4,761,000—that is, $317,000 more than last year.

## AGED PREACHER SENT TO JAIL.

### Refused to Testify Before Commission Appointed by New York Court.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 12.—The Rev. Quincy Collins, an aged clergyman of Hopkinton, was sent to jail for thirty days by Judge Bond in the Superior Court to-day because he refused to testify before a special commissioner appointed by the Supreme Court of New York to collect evidence in this State. The case is that of Tilley vs. Auste and others, but the nature of it is not known here.

The Rev. Mr. Collins is 80 years of age and preached fifty years in Hopkinton.

# GILSEY HOUSE GIVES WAY TO SKYSCRAPER

### Famous Old Hostelry Is Sold by the Anderson Estate for About $1,500,000.

### 20-STORY BUILDING PLANNED

### Hotel Once Resort of Fashion—The "Old Guard" Refused to Leave When It Closed.

The Gilsey House property at the northeast corner of Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street has been sold by the Anderson estate to John E. Olson for about $1,500,000. The H. H. Fuller Company negotiated the deal.

It was reported yesterday that negotiations are pending for a resale of the property to R. R. Fogel, but according to a statement issued last evening by the Fuller Company, Mr. Olson intends to go ahead with the erection of a twenty-story store and office building on the old hotel site.

The property has a frontage of 65 feet on Broadway and runs back 148 feet on Twenty-ninth Street, with an easterly line of 98.9 feet. Its area is about 14,000 square feet. Existing leases have a short time to run, but it is said that arrangements have been made so that these will not interfere with the new project.

The hotel was built by the Gilseys in 1870 on ground leased from the Anderson estate. At the time of its erection it expressed the last word in building luxury of the day, and became almost at once the principal fashionable hotel of the city. It was considered architecturally impressive and was as much an object of interest to sightseers as are any of the famous hotels of to-day.

James H. Breslin was its first manager and had associated with him Henry Gilsey and Peter Gardner. Its clientele was composed of persons notable in every walk in life, and one could expect to see in its corridors at almost any time some of the most famous persons of the day. It was especially frequented by actors and musicians.

The hotel has had a varied career. It was a thorough success in its early days. When the city began to move uptown, however, and the hotels went further north, the Gilsey House suffered. Mr. Gilsey had to give up the management, and it passed into the hands of Edward O. Roessle. The Seaboard Hotel Company was the next lessee, but in 1904 it was in difficulties, and the doors had to be closed.

This called forth the famous protest of the equally famous "Old Guard" of the Gilsey House, who refused to leave their quarters and threatened to run the hotel themselves. After a fire in 1908 the hotel underwent extensive alterations, and has been conducted by a corporation of the Gilsey heirs called the Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street Company.

A strange coincidence lies in the fact that the end of the Gilsey House follows so closely upon the death of Al Smith, who died in his room at the hotel on last Sunday night. The well-known sporting man had a room at the hotel for thirty-five years, and was the most conspicuous figure among the members of the "Old Guard" who had followed the fortunes of the house.

Mr. Olson, the new owner, has put up several large structures in the uptown business section, including the twelve-story building at 41 and 43 West Twenty-fifth Street and the nine-story building at 37 and 39 East Twenty-eighth Street. He has just finished the Gramercy Park apartments, and also has in course of construction a twelve-story building on Forty-fifth Street, between Sixth Avenue and Times Square.

## BURGLARS ON EXHIBITION.

### Two All-Round Crooks Hold a Reception for Headquarters Sleuths.

Herman, alias "Dutch," Palmer and Timothy Hogan, the two experienced safe blowers and all-around burglars, arrested when they left Dannemora on Monday after serving two years and four months each for burglary, were lined up yesterday at Police Headquarters in Mulberry Street and Brooklyn and their records read off to the assembled detectives. It was simply a precaution to enable the sleuths to identify the two criminals on sight should they ever be wanted for future crimes.

Both men have long police records. Palmer is 59 years old and is said to live at 1,473 Second Avenue. He has served almost half his life behind prison bars, and has two sensational escapes to his record. With "Eddie" Malone Palmer was caught cracking a safe in Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, on June 13, 1906. Malone held off the police with revolvers until Palmer made his escape. Later Malone, who also escaped at the time, was arrested for another job, and when Palmer did not come to his assistance with money he vowed vengeance. Malone, however, got twenty-five years in prison and Palmer breathed easier.

About two and a half years ago Palmer and Hogan were arrested charged with blowing a safe in Second Avenue. They were sentenced to Dannemora for two years and four months, and when their terms expired on Monday detectives were waiting at the prison doors to take them in again on warrants charging them with having blown a safe on Sept. 23, 1907, at S. Herman's butcher shop, 769 Columbus Avenue.

Hogan made a sensational escape from Blackwell's Island several years ago by hiding in a large wooden box. Later he was arrested at Columbus, Ohio, and escaped from the Ohio State Penitentiary.


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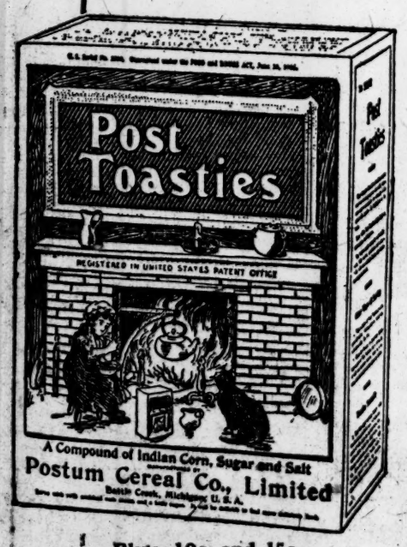
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HATTIE WILLIAMS DETECTIVE SPARKES
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The famous Detective-Thief Play Arsene Lupin
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The Awakening of Helena Richie.
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VIOLA ALLEN in THE WHITE SISTER
Star Cast, including JAMES O'NEILL, WILLIAM FARNUM, MINNA GALE.
CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evgs. 8:15. Only Matinee Saturday, 2:15.
SAM BERNARD IN THE GIRL AND THE WIZARD.
Book, J. Hartley Manners; Music, Julian Edwardes
COMEDY 41st, bet. B'way & 6th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15. 6th Week
Pop. Mat. To-day. Best Seats $1.50.
SEATS 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
Whiteside in Zangwill's The Melting Pot
Great Play.
"The little theatre with the big play."—SUN.
BROADWAY THEA., B'way & 41st. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee To-day 2:15.
THE MIDNIGHT SONS
LEW FIELDS Herald Sq. B'way & 35th St. Ev. 8:15. $1.50 Mat. To-day 2:15.
THE ROSE OF ALGERIA
LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee To-day 2:15.
Whitney Opera Co. The CHOCOLATE SOLDIER
HACKETT THEA., 42d, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-morrow 2:15.
ELSIE FERGUSON in Such a Little Queen
Majestic $1.00 Mat. To-day, A CITIZEN'S HOME
MONDAY, OCT. 18—(Seats To-morrow)
"TWO WOMEN AND THAT MAN"
A Love Drama, in 4 Acts, of the Far North By Henry D. Carey.
AN AMERICAN PLAY.
LINCOLN SQ. B'way & 66th. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. To-day 25c., 50c.
The Funniest Farce in New York. BILLY
WEST END 125th, W. of 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. $1 Mat. To-day 2:15.
ELEANOR ROBSON in THE DAWN OF A TO-MORROW.
METROPOLIS Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15. WM. FAVERSHAM in THE WORLD AND HIS WIFE.

BRIGHTON BEACH MOTORDROME
24 HOUR AUTOMOBILE RACE
Starts 8 P. M. Friday, Oct. 15.
PLAZA MUSIC HALL ROSE MAY Every Evening 8:15 Matinee Daily 2:15.
HARRY LAUDER EDITH HELENA SISTERS. Vindabonos and other star features.
AMERICAN MUSIC HALL WEST 42-ST. Evgs. 25c. to $1.00 Daily Matinee 25c.
ARTHUR PRINCE EMPIRE CITY QUARTETTE GENARO & BAILEY, BOGANNY TROUPE, oth. all star features.
THE BELASCO STUYVESANT 44th St., nr. B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
FRANCES STARR in THE EASIEST WAY
BELASCO THEATRE, W. 42d St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15.
IS MATRIMONY A FAILURE?
COLONIAL Yvette Guilbert, W. C. Fields, "Lasky's Song Shop," "Motoring," Mat. Daily 25c Binns, Binns & Binns, etc.
ALHAMBRA Alice Lloyd, Boston Fadettes, "The Bandit," Avery & Hart, Mat. Daily 25c Barnes & Crawford Co., others.
ELECTRIC SHOW Madison Square Garden, 10 A. M., 11 P. M.
"Brilliancy and Display outclasses any previous affair."—Sun.
"Not like Mother's Kitchen."—Times.
"Electricity's Magic on View."—World.
Yesterday's Attendance 11,700.
Souvenirs daily. Admission, 50 cents.
Scuola d' Industrie Italiane
Under Patronage of H. M. Queen Margherita, exhibition of ITALIAN LACES and EMBROIDERIES, copied from old designs, adapted to modern uses by Young Women of the Italian Colony of New York. 10 to 5, 59 West 39th Street.
KEITH & PROCTOR'S 5TH AVE. B'way 28th St. Mat. Daily, 25 & 50c. Lean & Holbrook, Edward Abeles, Jack Wilson & Co., Jas. Rudenyi & Co., oth's.
ONE OF NEW YORK'S ODD SIGHTS.
MINER'S AMATEUR NIGHTS EVERY FRIDAY.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-night 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15. (Pop. Prices.)
"Ein Blitzmaedel," musical comedy. Thurs., Fri. & Sat. Evs., 8:15, Wolzogen's "Lumpengesindel."
GRAND Mat. To-day 25c.-50c. Robert HILLIARD A FOOL THERE WAS.
EDEN MUSEE CINEMATOGRAPH each hour. FOTOFONE and Xtra Attractions. WORLD IN WAX, Gypsy Music.
HAMMERSTEIN'S MABEL HITE & MIKE DONLIN, PRINCESS RAJAH, McNaughton Bros., & other big acts.
HURTIG & SEAMON'S West 125th, Mat. Daily. THE MERRY WHIRL.
OLYMPIC East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY ROBIE'S KNICKERBOCKERS.
MURRAY HILL THEA. Mat. To-day. Smoking. HASTINGS' BIG SHOW.